"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers late to-day; moderate south winds; to-morrow, fair, much colder; wind northwest.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,779. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1912.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WOMEN CARRY DAY IN TOWN ELECTIONS

Put Machine Rule to Rout in Hastings, Dobbs Ferry and Other Near-by Places.

THE BOSSES CHARGE GRAFT

Women Were Won, They Say, by Free Rides Provided by Company Selling Auto Hose Cart.

In village elections held at various points in Westchester County and in Long Island yesterday, women, for the first time, exercised a dominating influence. The voting of the women in Dobbs Ferry, and at Hastings-on-Hudson was decisive in its effect. At Hastings; the women's votes saved the village $5,000 it was proposed to spend on an automobile fire engine, and at Dobbs Ferry the women, while having no voice in the selection of candidates for office, were indirectly responsible for the overthrow of the long-entrenched Democratic machine.

The Hudson River Political Equality League, of which Mrs. Henry Villard is President and Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, a daughter of the late Col. Ingersoll, Vice President, had Dobbs Ferry thoroughly overhauled by men from the Bureau of Municipal Research. The findings of these officials told heavily against the Democratic administration, which was shown to be in alliance with the town's string of saloons. The vote against the administration was decisive. Equally decisive was the decision that the town does not need to own, instead of to rent as at present, a town hall, although it was perfectly willing to expend $6,000 to purchase a new automobile hose cart for the Livingstone Hose Company.

Pledges Exacted from Candidates.

The newly elected officers come into power under strict pledges exacted from them, as from all other candidates, by the Political Equality League. These are the pledges:

1. That all estimates for money will be made in conformity to a fixed and clearly defined community programme and with exactness which will show all taxpayers in advance just how their money is to be spent.
2. That citizens are to be invited to discuss freely at public hearings all proposals to spend money.
3. That all bills shall be paid annually, and never allowed to run over "to make a showing."
4. That assessment rolls are to be equalized and a system of accounts, advocated by the Bureau of Municipal Research installed at once.
5. That all contracts be drawn so every villager of ordinary intellect can tell what they mean and just what are the respective rights of the villagers and contractors; the contracts in every case to go to the lowest responsible bidder.
6. That the village publish promptly all reports and open at once an information bureau where all citizens can apply for technical information about the government.
7. That conferences be called with neighboring towns to take up sanitary measures under the advice, the acceptance of which is to be mandatory, of municipal experts on sanitation, congestion, and the eradication of communicable diseases.

The proposals on which candidates were compelled to pledge themselves in advance were circulated by Mrs. Walston H. Brown, the proposals having been indorsed by a committee of prominent citizens. Whenever objection was made to them that they were "women's fads" the authorities of the Municipal Research Bureau, who operated under the orders of William H. Allen and Henry Burere, were called in to testify that they represented sound civic doctrine.

The election in Dobbs Ferry was more exciting than that at Hastings, and there were many charges that "graft" was being used, and that the women voters were proving susceptible victims of the automobile concern which hoped to sell the Livingstone Hose Company its automobile hose wagon. This concern furnished two automobiles, in which it brought more than enough women to the polls to carry the proposal in favor of the appropriation. Many severe things were said of the women voters when it was shown that in addition to accepting the free rides to the polls they had voted down all the proposals except the one to invest in an automobile hose wagon.

The reform campaign of the Political Equality League was in full operation for five months preceding the election. Its first move was to assemble all of the social, civic, and religious bodies in Dobbs Ferry, of which there were thirteen. It was proposed that all of these contribute members for a Board of Governors of a Civic Forum. The Forum, when organized, had forty-five members of the Board of Governors, with Franklin A. Wagner, a lawyer with an office in Pine Street, New York, as President. Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown, whose husband is President of Redmond & Co., bankers, Mrs. Henry Villard, Miss Maud Ingersoll, a daughter of the late Col. Ingersoll, and Mrs. George Kibbe Turner took charge of the propaganda work. They obtained each week a speaker from New York city, and finally dictated the candidates on the successful Republican ticket.

Democrats Routed at the Polls.

Franklin Q. Brown, for President of the Trustees, ran 70 votes ahead of Charles E. Storms, the Democratic incumbent. The rest of the Republican ticket, consisting of Harry Secor, Hugh F. Graham, Franklin A. Wagner, John R. Ravekes, and Frank McKeon, was elected with majorities ranging from 18 to 82. The Democrats, as they saw the results going against them, became boisterous at the polls, and many women voters who came late heard some rough language. Michael J. Francis, the Democratic leader, was twice led away from the polls for using loud and abusive language in challenging voters.

At Hastings the feature of the day was the parade of fashionably dressed women voters, who arrived at the polling place at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Many wore beautiful gowns and were accompanied by their husbands in automobiles or on foot.

The struggle in Hastings was a three-cornered one, in which the keen rivalry of the women voters had been stirred by appeals from their favorite fire companies. For nearly all the women who voted it was a first experience. All other issues than those of supporting the fire companies had been eliminated through the selection at the primaries of the same set of candidates both for the Republican and the Democratic tickets.

One vote would have elected all the candidates, but the poll was the largest yet recorded. It followed dances given at the headquarters of the Protection Company which wanted 1,000 feet of new fire hose; dances and entertainments given by the River View Manor Hose Company, which wanted 800 feet of new hose, and a vigorous campaign by the Uniontown Hose Company, which wanted $5,000 for an automobile hose and chemical truck.

Th first woman to cast her ballot in Hastings was Mrs. Walter Keyes, wife of a retired owner of race horses. She was accompanied to the polls by Mrs. George

Continued on Page 2.

SUBWAY BILL WITHDRAWN.

Assemblyman Murray Yields to Pressure—Senate Bill Still Alive.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—At a late hour this evening Assemblyman Andrew F. Murray of the Nineteenth New York District withdrew his bill broadening the powers of the Public Service Commission and the city authorities so as to authorize them to accept the pending Interborough proposal.

Mr. Murray, who introduced the bill at the request of Secretary Lewis H. Whitney of the Public Service Commission, told the latter late to-night that he would withdraw his bill in deference to a demand by Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for William R. Hearst. Mr. Shearn was at the Capitol to-day. Mr. Murray seemed to fear that his political future might depend on his action.

Secretary Whitney said to-night that he found it difficult to follow Assemblyman Murray's line of reasoning.

"It will make no difference in my opinion," said Mr. Whitney. "Majority Leader Wagner introduced the bill in the Senate, which should insure its passage in that house. In due course the Senate bill will reach the Assembly and, in my opinion, be passed there."

The bill is understood to have come here with the full backing of the Public Service Commission and the New York City authorities.

JUDGE FINES HIS WIFE.

Hearing One of His Decisions, She Exclaimed: "That's an Outrage."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 19.—Judge Irving Beeman, one of the Police Magistrates of Sterling, Ill., fined his wife $25 to-day for contempt of court and ordered the bailiff to lock her up if the fine was not paid within one hour. Mrs. Beeman paid.

Mrs. Beeman entered the courtroom and took a seat near the bar to wait for the Judge, who had promised to go shopping with her. William Lawton, a young man of prepossessing appearance, was before the bar charged with disorderly conduct. The Judge fined him $10 and costs. Lawton, having no money, was ordered locked up.

"That's an outrage," declared Mrs. Beeman, involuntarily.

"Silence!" thundered the court.

Mrs. Beeman, however, refused to be silent. Judge Beeman was exasperated. Furiously rapping for order, he told Mrs. Beeman to keep quiet, under threats of a contempt fine. With a woman's liking for the last word, she continued the argument with her husband until the courtroom was almost in an uproar.

In desperation the Judge imposed a fine of $25 for contempt. Mrs. Beeman dared him to collect it. Angered, the Judge instructed Bailiff Newton to take Mrs. Beeman in charge and to lock her up if the fine was not paid within one hour. Mrs. Beeman was led from the court, sobbing hysterically. She finally drew on her private bank account for the amount of the fine, and was released from the custody of the Bailiff.

DR. FINLEY WALKS ALL NIGHT.

Covers Thirty Miles of Jersey Roads as a Little Recreation.

Dr. John H. Finley, President of the College of the City of New York, started out on a little walk of thirty miles on Sunday night, in order to refresh himself after a strenuous day. Dr. Finley took part on Sunday afternoon in the Grover Cleveland memorial exercises at City College. Sunday evening he presided over the gathering in honor of Cleveland at Cleveland's birthplace, Caldwell, N. J.

From this city Dr. Finley had motored to Caldwell in company with Mrs. Cleveland, Dr. Paul Van Dyke, and others. After the exercises at Caldwell Dr. Finley, accompanied the party as far as Elizabeth. Here, however, he decided that he needed an antidote to the day's mental wear and tear, so he started out on foot for Princeton.

At Rahway a policeman thought it worth while investigating the case of the lone pedestrian on a country road in the early hours of the morning. Dr. Finley convinced the officer that he was an innocent man and kept on without any further interference except from milk wagons and the farmer's dogs. He arrived at Princeton at 8 A. M., the hour he had set for his arrival.

MOTORMAN BROKE BOY'S LEG.

First Denied It, Then Admitted Child Had Held Up His Car.

George Newman, a motorman on the Second Avenue surface line who lives at 236 East Fifty-third Street, was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station last night on the complaint of Thomas McGovern, 9 years old, of 237 East Forty-sixth Street, who said the motorman kicked him in the left leg fracturing the limb.

Patrolman O'Connell early in the evening was called to a drug store at Forty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, where he found young McGovern and was told that the man who was running south-bound car No. 11 along Second Avenue had left his platform to attack McGovern. The boy was taken in an ambulance to Flower Hospital by Dr. Andrews, while O'Connell waited for car No. 11 to return on the north-bound trip.

Newman protested that he had not touched the boy, but O'Connell made him take his car to the barns at Ninety-sixth Street, and later locked him up on the charge of felonious assault after young McGovern had identified him. Newman then said the boy had stopped his car by standing on the tracks.

SUN WORSHIPPER IS INDICTED

Hanish, High Priest, Accused of Mailing an Objectionable Book.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Otoman Zar-Adusht Hanish, high priest of the Sun cult, with a $100,000 temple at Lake Park Avenue, and fifty other temples scattered over the civilized world, was indicted today by the Federal Grand Jury on two charges.

One indictment accuses him of violating the Inter-State Commerce act by shipping the Green Book of Inner Studies to Miss Julia B. Gardner at Brookfield, Mo. The indictment is based on the section which prohibits the inter-State shipment of objectionable matter.

The other indictment charges that Hanish violated the Post Office regulations as to the proper use of the mails by sending Miss Gardner a pamphlet advertising the Green Book in a deceptive manner. The wording of the advertisement as quoted in the indictment is:

"Inner studies for advanced pupils only; disclosing means unto a pure and healthy and perfect life, terrestial and celestial—$10."

Miss Gardner was a detective and received a copy of the Green Book. Should Hanish be convicted on each charge he could be sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary and fined heavily.

BRYAN'S MANTLE CAST UPON WILSON

First Choice, but if He Can't Win the Bryan Votes Will Go to Champ Clark.

AIM IS TO BEAT HARMON

Bryan Birthday Conference In Lincoln Gets a Gaynor Letter—Maine Rejects Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 19.—Woodrow L. Wilson was made first choice and Champ Clark second in the conference of Progressive Democrats from a number of States which met in Lincoln to-day to discuss National politics on the fifty-second birthday of William J. Bryan.

Fear that Gov. Harmon of Ohio may win in Nebraska unless Champ Clark withdraws was expressed, and the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that the continued candidacy of Speaker Clark for the preferential vote for President of the Nebraska delegation to the Baltimore Convention, in view of the rival candidacies of Wilson and Harmon, may result in the success of Mr. Harmon and thus endanger the cause of true democracy, and that if Mr. Clark will withdraw his candidacy in Nebraska we recommend that the Nebraska delegation to such convention, in the event that Wilson cannot be named, vote for Mr. Clark as its second choice.

Many Democrats of prominence, who did not attend the conference or the dinner to-night in honor of Mr. Bryan, sent their felicitations, among them being Mayor Gaynor of New York, who wrote:

Lincoln Bryan Club, Lincoln, Neb.

I very much regret that I have other engagements which prevent me from accepting the invitation to Mr. Bryan's birthday dinner by the Lincoln Club. I should be most glad to honor Mr. Bryan for all the good he has done his country. He has illustrated a nnew and so as to make every one see that it is not those who hold office that do most for their country and their countrymen. Even the Presidential office would not add to the stature of Mr. Bryan, and he is also the greatest teacher the country has had.

W. J. GAYNOR.

New York, March 11, 1912.

The dinner was attended by many from outside the State, while Nebraskans crowded the city auditorium to its capacity. Speeches were made by Senator Gore of Oklahoma, George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, Ollie James of Kentucky, Congressman Henry of Texas, ex-Senator Pettigrew of North Dakota, Frederick Townsend Martin of New York and Mr. Bryan. The addresses contained many compliments for Mr. Bryan and progressive democracy of which Mr. Bryan was called the leader.

The speakers avoided as a rule their personal preferences, but outside of the banquet hall they were less reserved. George Fred Williams was outspoken in his opposition to Gov. Wilson as was ex-Senator Pettigrew. Senator Gore was a hearty champion of the New Jersey Governor along with Congressmen James and Henry.

REJECT WILSON IN MAINE.

Indorsement Turned Down at Democratic Convention.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 19.—Wilson boomers failed in their attempt to-day to get the Maine Democratic Convention, which met here, to indorse the New Jersey Governor for the Presidential nomination. If there were agents of any of the other Democratic National candidates on hand they kept themselves under cover. Perhaps they had received inside information of the futility of trying for an indorsement and chose the wiser method of not making a fight.

So the twelve delegates from this State to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in June will go uninstructed.

Robert S. Hudspeth, member from New Jersey of the Democratic National Committee, was here in the interest of Gov. Wilson. The Wilson men first came into the open after Joseph Williamson of Augusta had moved that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. A resolution indorsing Gov. Wilson was presented to the Committee on Resolutions, but it was rejected.

The convention nominated six candidates for the Electoral College, and under the new direct primary law, in a series of sub-conventions held throughout the building, chose State, District, and County Committees.

The delegates listened to addresses by United States Senators Charles F. Johnson, who was Chairman, and Obadiah Gardner, and Congressmen Daniel McGillicuddy and Samuel W. Gould, all of whom were chosen as delegates to the National Convention. A resolution offered by Gov. Plaisted, to the memory of ex-Gov. John F. Hill, whose funeral was held while the convention was in progress, was adopted.

Although the State prohibition law received Senator Johnson's greatest attention, National affairs were referred to at length. Gov. Plaisted and Gov. Foss of Massachusetts were praised and Democratic control of State and Nation was urged.

Senator Johnson charged that the Republican Party had repudiated its ante-election promises of four years ago, especially in regard to tariff revision. He said that the Republican Party was rent by dissension, one faction of which was led by "a President who has employed his time and ability in an attempt to renominate himself and with great solicitude has been too timorous to give his support to reforms within his party. The other faction is led by one who himself, when in office, never did anything to prevent the continuation of the conditions which enable these great combinations to exist, and now seeks what has never been granted in the history of our country; what Washington refused; what Grant was denied, but which he, more powerful in his opinion than all, now seeks."

The platform, which was adopted without debate, calls for local option for cities and towns in the matter of licensing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors; a $2,000,000 bond issue for good country roads; a public utilities commission, and adequate employes' liability legislation.

MRS. BOWNE SEEKS DIVORCE.

Poughkeepsie Society Woman Goes to Reno—Wed Last August.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 19.—Mrs. Dorothy Woodin Bowne, wife of Barrett Bowne, a New York newspaper man whom she married in Hoboken last August, has gone to Reno to get a divorce.

Mrs. Bowne, who was a leader in Poughkeepsie's society, is a daughter of the been with her mother in this city. Mrs. Woodin, who was a leader in Poughkeepsie's society, was a daughter of the late Judge William R. Woodin.

When the Bownes separated, it was reported that Bowne had begun a suit for divorce but this was denied. The wedding of the young couple surprised their friends here, as it was believed that Miss Woodin was engaged to marry Herbert Davis, son of Samuel I. Davis, a wealthy manufacturer here. Friends of Mrs. Bowne say that she may wed Davis after obtaining her divorce in Reno.

ANTEDILUVIAN WHISKEY.
Lots of time and bother to get it just right, but it pays. Luyties Bros., New York.—Adv.

WARNING.

Insist on your dealer supplying you with the section containing reproductions in color of the Abbey "Holy Grail" pictures as part of the Easter Edition of The New York Times next Sunday. The demand for this issue will completely exhaust the number of copies printed, and it will be impossible to get a copy after this edition is exhausted. Order The Times sent to you regularly.

MRS. E. R. THOMAS SUES FOR DIVORCE

Wife of the Banker-Sportsman Names Theodora Gerard, an Actress, as Co-respondent.

THOMAS NOW IN EUROPE

Miss Gerard His Companion on Long Travel Trip in 1910, Mrs. Thomas Charges—Married in 1901.

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan granted an application yesterday for the service of a summons and complaint in a suit for absolute divorce against Edward R. Thomas, the banker, horse owner and automobile sportsman by publication. Through her attorneys, Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, Mrs. Linda Lee Thomas stated that her husband is now abroad. Mrs. Thomas is living in the Carlton House at 22 East Forty-seventh Street.

Theodora Gerard, an actress, whose name has frequently been coupled with that of Mr. Thomas, is named by his wife as co-respondent. Miss Gerard, the complaint charges, accompanied Mr. Thomas on a trip about Europe and lived with him in the Summer and early Fall of 1910 at London, Paris and other European cities. Miss Gerard was first named as a friend of Mr. Thomas by Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, who said that Miss Gerard had posed as Evelyn Thaw in Mr. Thomas's company.

Miss Gerard attained considerable notoriety about a year ago when she caused the arrest of George Bronson Howard, a playwright. She said that the playwright sought to force his attentions on her and that when she repulsed him he flourished a revolver. The complaint was dropped later by Miss Gerard.

The Thomases were married on June 29, 1901. They have no children. Mrs. Thomas is the daughter of William P. Lee, Secretary and Treasurer of the Louisville Gas Company of Louisville, Ky., and a noted beauty. At her wedding which took place in Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street, she received a $60,000 diamond collar from her husband's father, Gen. Samuel A. Thomas, and a $40,000 diamond pendant from the bridegroom.

Before his marriage Mr. Thomas had started on a sensational career in finance and "city life" which made him one of the most conspicuous figures in Broadway and the Wall Street district. He is the second son of Gen. Thomas, a Southern railroad man, and came to this city about 15 years ago to engage in the stock brokerage business.

Later he took up banking with Orlando F. Thomas who is not a relative. The two gathered together a chain of banks. They worked in conjunction with Charles W. Morse and F. Augustus Heinze and were heavily interested in insurance, ice, malt and other stocks. The panic of 1907 threw Mr. Thomas into the hands of receivers. His personal fortune of $10,000,000 was wiped out and an income of $500,000 a year from a trust estate was partially pledged to creditors. His great racing stable was sold by the Sheriff. Recently his creditors have restricted him to an income of $50,000 a year.

The failure of his various enterprises got him into difficulties and he was indicted with O. F. Thomas for his part in an insurance deal. This indictment was later quashed.

A few years ago Mr. Thomas was severely hurt in a smash between his racing car and a carriage near Long Branch. The accident for a time threatened to cost him one of his legs and permanently crippled him. He lost his New Jersey motor car license for reckless driving. After several unfortunate experiences with high-powered cars on American roads Mr. Thomas had a speed car especially built for him for use in Europe. This car provided for the operation of the controls with one foot, instead of two.

He was also interested in theatrical affairs, and was the reputed financial backer of several musical comedies, in the stars of which he was reported to be personally interested. His connection with the turf and the stage led him to buy an interest in The Morning Telegraph, in the development of which he spent a great deal of money.

FOR ANDERSON DIVORCE.

Referee Recommends Decree on Evidence Furnished by Callers.

Referee Phoenix Ingraham filed a report yesterday in the County Clerk's office recommending that Mrs. Agnes Ritchie Anderson receive a decree of absolute divorce from John Scott Anderson. He also recommended that Anderson be compelled to pay his wife $125 a month alimony and that Mrs. Anderson have the custody of her three daughters, Louise, Beatrice A., and Nancy.

The Andersons were married at Belleville, Ontario, in 1890. The husband is an insurance manager at 149 Broadway. He has an apartment at 180 Fifth Avenue. A casual call at this apartment in July last by a family friend, Gerry Cathcart, a paint manufacturer, furnished the evidence on which the referee based his conclusions.

Cathcart said he had known Anderson for thirty years. He also knew Mrs. Anderson. On the occasion of his July visit to the apartment, Cathcart said he saw a woman who was not Mrs. Anderson. Cathcart's companion, Thomas W. Hefron, also testified to seeing a woman attired "in just a little fancy gauze work" in the Anderson apartment.

SEEKS TO DIVORCE ADMIRAL.

Mrs. Couden Brings Suit for Limited Decree and Maintenance.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Mrs. Helen L. Couden, wife of Rear Admiral Albert Reynolds Couden, U. S. N., retired, has brought suit in the District Supreme Court for a limited divorce and maintenance. She alleges that she cannot learn her husband's whereabouts, and that the $100 a month he allows her is insufficient for her support.

Mrs. Couden, who was formerly Mrs. Addicks, married the Admiral in Philadelphia in 1883, and they lived together until about a year ago. At the Navy Department it is stated that Admiral Couden is living in Michigan City, Ind., his native city.

VELASQUEZ WORKS TO GO TO B. ALTMAN

Record Price of $1,000,000 Said to Have Been Paid for Two Famous Portraits.

FOR HIS PRIVATE GALLERY

Possesses Four Noted Rembrandt Canvases—Attempted to Obtain a Velasquez in 1908.

It is a matter of common report among those in a position to know the secrets of art transactions that the two famous Velasquez portraits of King Philip IV. of Spain and his Minister, the Duke of Olivares, recently brought over from the Villahermosa Palace by Duveen Brothers, will hang permanently in the private gallery of Benjamin Altman, head of the firm of B. Altman & Co., in his house at 626 Fifth Avenue. The price paid for the two pictures is said to have been at least $1,000,000.

Some art connoisseurs here made P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia the purchaser of these paintings, but it was learned positively yesterday that the Philadelphian is not the buyer. Mr. Widener already has several Velasquez paintings, among them an example of the painter's work in peasant subjects, bearing the title "Satyr and Traveler"; another, called "Spanish Statesman," and another called "The Topers," painted in 1629, the year the famous artist sailed for Italy. The latter painting pictures the Spanish "picaresca" or rogue comedy, so much dwelt upon in Spanish literature of the seventeenth century.

Some art dealers mentioned Mr. Altman's name in connection with these paintings as early as six weeks ago. Only a very few persons, they said, knew positively at that time whether Mr. Altman was considering purchasing them. These persons, they declared, had been pledged to silence. Secrecy in big transactions of this kind, it was explained, is especially desirable, so as to protect American collectors from the innumerable inquisitors desiring various benefits.

Well-known dealers said yesterday that these two historical paintings, which bear the date 1624, together with the famous document in Velasquez's own handwriting, are well worth a million dollars, and that the price paid for the two was probably in excess of this amount.

If these pictures brought $500,000 each it is the highest price ever paid for a Velasquez, and equals the highest price ever paid for any painting. Otto H. Kahn paid $500,000 through Duveen Brothers in 1910 for Franz Hals's picture of himself and his family. J. P. Morgan, several years ago, is also said to have paid $500,000 for Raphael's painting, "Virgin and Child Enthroned with Saints."

The best previous price believed to have been paid for a Velasquez was for another historical portrait, said to have been purchased by Mrs. C. P. Huntington for $400,000. Mr. Widener's Velasquez, "Spanish Statesman," is reported to have been purchased for $150,000.

What lends weight to the belief that Mr. Altman is the purchaser in this instance of the two famous paintings is his failure in 1908 to get possession of a valuable Velasquez, which was to have been sold at Christie's in London at public auction. Later it developed that this painting, along with several Rembrandts, was left out of the catalogue and purchased by an outsider in a secret transaction. Mr. Altman, it came out later, got one of the Rembrandts, a portrait of Rembrandt's mother.

Mr. Altman, a little later, acquired three other magnificent works by Rembrandt from the Rodolphe Kann collection—the "Old Woman Cutting Her Nails," the portrait of "The Golden Lad Titus," and the famous "Pilate Washing His Hands."

The entire Kann collection, containing about 180 paintings, was bought by Duveen Brothers, and the price paid for the collection en bloc has been quoted at every figure between $2,500,000 and $5,000,000.

TRAIN HELD UP AND ROBBED.

Armed Bandits Blow Express Safe on Memphis and Mobile Express.

CORINTH, Miss., March 19.—The Memphis & Mobile passenger train northbound, No. 4, was held up and the express safe blown open and robbed seven miles south of Corinth early to-night by four men heavily armed and masked.

The quartet took to the dense underbrush of the Tuscumbia River bottoms. Bloodhounds have been telegraphed for, and a posse has been organized to take up the pursuit.

While definite information is not obtainable. It is reported that the safe contained considerable money and valuables. One report has it that $60,000 in currency was obtained.

Where the robbers boarded the train is not known. Engineer Wildar and Fireman Kaufman first learned of their presence when two of the men crawled over the engine tender with revolvers drawn and commanded that the train be brought to a halt at a point designated. The command was obeyed. Other members of the gang entered the express car and, after subduing Messenger Snoddy, set the explosive, which was touched off when the train came to a stop.

The contents of the safe were quickly gathered up, and at the signal of the man who seemed to be in charge of operations, the four took to the woods without attempting to rifle the mail or molest the passengers. The robbery was completed within twenty minutes after the men appeared in the engine cab.

No attempts will be made to penetrate the densely wooded rivor bottoms where the men are believd to be in hiding until th arrival of railroad officials and bloodhounds from Jackson, Tenn., who are coming aboard a special train.

LONGYEAR NAMED AS DONOR.

$2,500,000 Gift to Technical Institute May Be Brookline Millionaire's.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 19.—The attention of graduates and students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is now turning to John M. Longyear of Brookline in their search for the unnamed donor of $2,500,000 to the institution. Mr. Longyear is a millionaire who made his money in ore and timber lands in Michigan and other Western States. President McLaurin still refuses to name the donor.

Many conjectures as to the identity of this anonymous patron of the institute have been made since the announcement of President MacLaurin, and many have credited the gift to Henry C. Frick, Thomas A. Edison, and Andrew Carnegie.

Cut fruits, jellies, water ices made delicious with Angostura Bitters.—Adv.

TAFT MAROONED HERE.

Railroad Men Feared to Send His Car Around the City in the Fog.

The fog which prevented the Lusitania from sailing and held up shipping in the bay prevented President Taft from continuing his trip through this city to Washington early this morning. The President, who has been on a tour of New England, was to have followed his usual custom of having his private car sent down the river from the Mott Haven yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and thence around the battery to Jersey City.

Railroad officials refused, however, to risk sending the President on this journey around the lower end of Manhattan Island, and instead arranged to have his car brought into the Grand Central Station and shunted into a quiet part of the yards. There it was arranged to allow the President to sleep until 7 o'clock this morning, when he will be carried across town by automobile to the Pennsylvania Station, there to resume his journey to Washington.

At first it was planned to have Mr. Taft cross town immediately on arrival at the Grand Central Station, where it was expected his train would arrive at 2:30 o'clock this morning. It was decided finally that the President would have a pleasanter fight if he were not forced to rise and journey from one station to the other practically in the middle of the night.

RUSSIAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

Capt. Sedoff Will Try to Reach North Pole—To Start Next Summer.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 20.—The Times's St. Petersburg correspondent says that Capt. Sedoff is organizing a Russian polar expedition. He intends to start for Franz Josef Land in the Summer, and from there make a dash for the pole.

The Novoe Vremya has opened a subscription list to aid the expedition.

31,000,000 LACK FOOD.

Terrible Extent of Famine in Russia Is at Last Admitted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 19.—Full knowledge of the famine in Eastern and Southeastern Russia is beginning to reach the outer world, says a cablegram from St. Petersburg to The Chicago Daily News. It is now officially admitted that 31,000,000 persons are suffering acutely.

The Central Aid Committee in St. Petersburg, which has finally been permitted by the Government to collect funds, has issued a strong appeal to the Russian nation and to other countries. Five kopecks (2½ cents) will save a person from starvation for one day.

The public are responding with great generosity, and in two days $90,500 was collected in St. Petersburg and its suburbs.

TORNADO HITS ILLINOIS.

Wrecks Houses and Hurts Several People—Costs One Town $100,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19.—A tornado struck New Douglas, Madison County, Ill., to-day, unroofed several houses, wrecked the Pange flouring mill, and broke scores of windows. Rain and hail followed the wind. Several persons were injured.

The tornado passed from the northwest to the southeast, and in its path struck Smithboro and Greenville in Bond County, and other small towns.

In Greenville 125 houses were damaged. Of these, 75 were wrecked to such an extent that residents had to seek shelter elsewhere. The most substantial part of the town was not in the path of the wind.

Telegraph and telephone wires were wrecked. The loss at Greenville was estimated to be $100,000. The towns are about forty miles from St. Louis.

HISSES ROUT A LEGISLATURE.

Angry Local Option Advocates Compel Maryland House to Adjourn.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 19.—A scene unprecedented in the history of the House of Delegates took place this afternoon when local option advocates who filled the galleries broke up the session by their jeers and hisses.

It was during the consideration of the State-wide Local Option bill offered by Delegate Clift of Baltimore. The bill came from committee with a majority report opposing the bill and a minority report favoring.

Speaker Trippe took the floor, and, speaking to a question of personal privilege, passed the ille to Clift. Applause by Clift's friends, which greeted his name at first, quickly turned to jeers and hisses. A motion to clear the galleries was followed by one to take a recess for ten minutes. When this time had expired there was still such disorder that a further recess was taken until 10 o'clock to-night.

ALDERMEN ACT ON WATER.

Call on Department to Relieve City of "Miserable, Dirty Combination."

The Aldermen were "riled" yesterday over the roily condition of the city water. A resolution introduced by Alderman Herbert calling upon the Water Department to do something to remedy conditions was unanimously passed.

The city water, says the resolution, is "a miserable, dirty combination of dirt and water," and that inasmuch as $6,000,000 was appropriated last year for a filtration plant steps to prevent "the unlimited spread of disease and to relieve the masses of the people who cannot afford to purchase filtered water" should be taken immediately.

WIRE FIRES A BALLOON.

Two Army Officers Badly Hurt In Accident In Germany.

STRASSBURG, March 19.—A runaway military balloon was destroyed and its occupants, two military officers, were seriously injured owing to coming in contact with a high-power electric cable near here to-day.

The ballon, which was a captive one used for purposes of military observatione, had made an ascent with Lieut. Clorer of the 132nd Lower Alsatian Infantry and Lieut. Roewer, of the 10th Lower Saxon Garrison Artillery, when it broke away from its moorings and the broken steel cable by which it had been attached to the ground touched a high voltage line near the village of Dischheim.

The current passed through the steel cable and set fire to the ballon, which burst at a low altitude, the two lieutenants being thrown to the ground, where they were found unconscious.

Aplanatic invisible Bisight eyeglasses for near and distant vision. SPENCER'S, 1 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

BEAT ROOSEVELT IN NORTH DAKOTA

Republicans Give La Follette a Lead of 3,000 in 18 Out of 49 Counties.

FIRST PRIMARY BATTLE

The Colonel's Managers Declare La Follette Vote Came from Democrats.

TAFT WAS NOT AN ISSUE

Receives a Small Vote—Roosevelt Carries Medina, His Old Ranch Town, by Only 7 Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

FARGO, N. D., March 19.—Senator La Follette of Wisconsin defeated Col. Theodore Roosevelt to-day in the first Statewide Presidential primary ever held in the United States. At a late hour tonight the Senator was leading by more than 3,000 votes, but his managers freely predict that when all the returns are in he will have a majority of at least 10,000.

Complete returns from 18 counties out of a total of 49 in the State give:

La Follette	6,933
Roosevelt	3,981
Taft	270

The small vote for President Taft is accounted for by the fact that the fight was between the two factions of the Republicans—the La Follette and Roosevelt men.

Frank Talcott, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and John F. Bass, manager of the Roosevelt campaign in this State, notified Senator Joseph M. Dixon at Washington late to-night that in their opinion Senator La Follette had carried the primaries. Neither made a prediction as to La Follette's plurality.

Going over the figures from the eighteen counties, where the returns have been counted, the Roosevelt managers conceded ten to La Follette, listed two others as about even, and claimed six counties for the Colonel.

"Our reports indicate that practically all the Democrats have voted for La Follette," said Mr. Bass. 'If the Democrats had stayed out of the Republican primary there is no question that Roosevelt would have won."

Fargo's own vote, with a few precincts missing, gives La Follette 2,933 and Roosevelt 1,720.

Roosevelt carried Medina, his former ranching home. The vote was: Roosevelt, 20; La Follette, 13.

The returns give La Follette a majority of 1,000 in Barnes County, in which Valley City is located; a majority of fifty for La Follette at Mundan, and Inhettinger Township, in the "cow country," gives La Follette, 70; Roosevelt, 30, and Taft, 2.

In Grand Forks La Follette is leading by 480 votes. Hillsboro has gone 3 to 1 for La Follette, and West Hope 2 to 1 for Roosevelt. Logan County, considered a Roosevelt stronghold, shows a majority for La Follette.

In the city of Rugby La Follette received 160 votes, Roosevelt 56, Taft 15.

In Pembina County seven precincts out of thirty-four gave Roosevelt 219, La Follette 31. Griggs County gave La Follette a majority of 200. Benson County gave the Wisconsin Senator a lead of 904. Returns from Devil's Lake show La Follette running two to one over Roosevelt.

Returns from all but the second ward in Minot give La Follette 248, Roosevelt 115, Taft 24.

Complete returns in Bismarck give Roosevelt 357, La Follette 255, Taft 31.

Analysis of some of the early returns indicate that La Follette obtained 80 per cent. of the Norwegian vote in six big valley counties. He received a heavy vote at all points at which he spoke last week. His tour came just in time to check the rising Roosevelt strength. La Follette committees had been active for months not only with State and county organizations, but had local representation in practically every precinct.

Roosevelt organizers were slow in establishing headquarters. John F. Bass, a brother of Gov. Bass of Vermont, was sent into the State to manage the campaign. This importation of an outsider did not please some of the Roosevelt supporters.

Among the Democrats there was no contest in the matter of a Presidential choice. Gov. John Burke's name apepared alone on the ticket. Many Democrats, realizing that one vote would be as good as a thousand registered for Burke, cast their ballots in favor of La Follette in order to embarrass Roosevelt and thus widen the breach in the Republican Party.

A storm raged in Western, Southwestern, and Northeastern North Dakota and the vote was not as heavy as in other districts. Cold, clear weather, with a brisk north wind in the Devil's Lake district, following a drop in temperature of more than 35 degrees over night, made country roads hard in that region, and, as a result, voters turned out in large numbers. Weather conditions in Pembina County also were favorable to a heavy vote.

This is the first election in North Dakota to be held under the Corrupt Practices act, and a decided absence of election workers at the polls was noticed.

MAJORITY MAY BE 15,000.

Congressman Helgesen of North Dakota So Estimates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The La Follette headquarters here received a dispatch this evening from ex-Gov. J. M. Devine, at Minot, N. D., addressed to Senator La Follette, saying:

You have carried my ward, this city, this county, and the State, by a large majority.

Congressman Helgesen, of North Dakota, commenting on the dispatch, said:

"If Gov. Devine says La Follette has carried Minot and Ward County it surely means that he has carried the State by 15,000, for Minot is in the heart of the Roosevelt country. The

early returns are from the cities where Roosevelt's strength lies. The farmers are all for La Follette."

NO WORD FROM ROOSEVELT.

Friends Say La Follette Victory Was Expected by the Colonel.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, March 19.—Col. Roosevelt could not be seen to-night after the returns from North Dakota were received, but it is said he had expected La Follette to win out in North Dakota.

Friends of the Colonel think that the La Follette delegation will go for him in the Chicago Convention in June, if President Taft fails to get the nomination on the first ballot.

LA FOLLETTE PLEASED.

"Cow Country Can't Be Fooled by Mere Talk," He Says.

CHICAGO, March 19.—"That's better even than I expected," Senator Robert M. La Follette said on his arrival here to-night from Devil's Lake, N. D., when he saw early returns from the North Dakota Presidential primary elections.

"I am glad to see that the so-called 'cow country' returned the results it did. My friends in that State cannot be fooled by mere talk, and North Dakota can't be shaken from its progressive trend."

FIRST GUN FOR THE COLONEL.

F. J. Heney Addresses Roosevelt Meeting at Yorkville Casino.

The first gun in the fight which is to be waged in this city to nominate Col. Roosevelt for the Presidency was fired last evening in the Yorkville Casino, in East Eighty-sixth Street, where Roosevelt was hailed as the Moses who is to deliver the people from the interests. The initiative, the recall, and the referendum were cheered, and the only fly in the Roosevelt ointment was the failure of an expected letter of cheer to arrive from the Colonel.

Frank J. Heney, who when Prosecuting Attorney of San Francisco, was shot while prosecuting the grafters there, gave what he called a heart-to-heart talk. He said that he knew Col. Roosevelt was on the right track, but was not going fast enough. The audience could always keep the absent Colonel in mind, for his portrait adorned the speaker's stand and looked down from five different points of vantage on the stage. Amos R. E. Pinchot, who is running in the Eighteenth Congressional District as a Roosevelt delegate to the National Convention, was the other speaker. Former Assistant Immigration Commissioner Murray of New York presided. Mr. Murray has long been known as the discoverer of Roosevelt, for he nominated him for the Assembly in 1881.

Mr. Heney drew a picture of what could have happened in this country had its founders elected to have a monarchial form of Government. He told how the King could have given his favorites the right to build railroads with the people's money, with grants of many millions of acres of land, and without consultation as to fares or freight rates.

"But our fathers founded a Democratic form of Government," he said. "And the people elect representatives who make the rules of the game and so preserve equal chances for all—that is, they might do so, but they don't."

The recall of Judges, he said, was another way of getting constitutional amendments, and there was much cheering when he told of the things for which the Colonel stood. It was Roosevelt, he said, who had had an inventory made of the resources of the country, so that the people might see just how much had been taken from them.

Mr. Pinchot said the fight against the control of money in this State had begun, for there are very few, he said, who believe the Government is conducted in the interests of the average man. The fight is on, he said, between those who believe in government of the people under Roosevelt and those who believe in government for the privileged few.

Virginia Delegates for Taft.

HARRISONBURG, Va., March 19.—John Paul and R. J. Walker, Seventh District delegates to the Republican National Convention, chosen to-day, were instructed for Taft.

G. W. THOMPSON, JR., DEAD.

Missing Tammany Man's Body Discovered Near Jacksonville, Fla.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 19.—The body of a man supposed to be George W. Thompson, Jr., of New York City was found buried to-day in the mud a mile northeast of Baldwin, Fla., twenty miles west of Jacksonville.

In the pockets of his clothes was a card case with "Tammany Hall" in gold letters printed on the cover. In it were Tammany Hall receipts to him signed by Joseph J. Farley, Twentieth Assembly District, 2,305 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

The man's pockets also contained eleven twenty-dollar bills and a hotel key from St. Augustine, Fla.

George W. Thompson, who lived at 42 West 129th Street, was connected with Tammany Hall and was 48 years old. For eighteen years he had been connected with the Tax Department. He had saved up considerable money, and, with his wife, decided to take a trip South. When at St. Augustine, on Jan. 24, Mrs. Thompson decided to go shopping and left her husband at the hotel, saying that she would return within an hour.

Mr. Thompson was subject to fits of aphasia, and would wander for a considerable distance without knowing where he was going, according to Mr. Farley. Therefore, Mrs. Thompson did not let her husband remain long out of her sight. When she returned to the hotel he was missing. A thorough search was made throughout the city, but no trace of him was found. Mr. Thompson had taken between $800 and $900 with him, and his wife feared that he had met with foul play. Mrs. Thompson gave up the search in despair and returned to New York.

LADY WARWICK ON POLITICS.

She Gives Her Views of Political Conditions in England.

The Countess of Warwick gave her second lecture in this country yesterday at the Hudson Theatre. She was gowned in black and her coat was trimmed with bands of ermine, her hat being covered with plumes. The footlights were turned down at her request, so that she might see her audience. Her address, as it was scheduled in an advance notice, covered "The woman suffrage movement here and abroad, the abolition of child labor, the reduction of armaments, the teaching of housekeeping, and other subjects dear to her heart, upon which she can talk without reserve and with enthusiasm."

The countess said she was diffident about speaking upon serious subjects on a Spring afternoon in a gay city like New York, as she had been told that nothing but the lightest gossip would please a New York audience. Since she has been here, however, she has found that Americans take serious subjects seriously, and she entered immediately upon English politics.

Lady Warwick has a curious manner, in reading her address, of taking each thin sheet of paper as she finishes with it, crumpling it with a cracking noise in her right hand, and then thrusting it into the left.

DR. MARY WALKER MOVES.

Quits Hospital for a Friend's Rooms —Is Improving.

Dr. Mary E. Walker, who has been in the Presbyterian Hospital, suffering with an attack of bronchial trouble, is now at the rooms of her friend and business associate, Mrs. Nellie B. Van Slingerland, in the Hotel Gerard. She is much improved and is expected to be about in a few days.

It was reported that Dr. Walker refused, while at the hospital, to comply with the hospital's rule of dress, and that her refusal resulted in her withdrawing from the institution after friction with the management. The hospital people refused to confirm or deny this. "Dr. Mary Walker," said the doctor seen at the hospital, "was here, she is not now here; that's all we are ever going to say."

BOTH SIDES ATTACK ASQUITH'S WAGE BILL

Government Expects to Push Measure Through This Week, Despite Opposition.

MINERS WANT TO AMEND IT

Tom Mann, Noted Leader of English Syndicalists, Is Arrested for Incendiary Speeches.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 20.—Premier Asquith's minimum wage bill, designed to end the coal strike, was introduced in the House of Commons and read for the first time yesterday. The second reading is fixed for Thursday, and the third for Friday. The House of Lords, it is expected, will pass the bill Saturday, when the royal assent will be given immediately. Then on Monday, according to the Government's expectations, the miners will begin to return to work.

The Premier justified what even the labor leaders declare a revolutionary measure on the ground that it was provisional and experimental, and aimed to meet a special emergency.

Bonar Law, the Opposition leader, when criticising the bill, was interrupted by Liberal members, who asked, "What would you do?"

"I am thankful the responsibility does not rest upon me," responded Mr. Law, this evasion causing some laughter.

George Cave, a member whose opinion carries weight on both sides of the House, described the bill as "a sop to a syndicalist conspiracy," which conspiracy, he said, he would meet by ordinary methods of law. He went on:

"I would use all the resources of the State and clear the decks for war. It would be better to fight it out now."

Almost at the time that Cave was speaking, action against the most noted syndicalist leader was being taken by the Government, Tom Mann being arrested last night at his home in Wimbledon.

Mann, who is the acknowledged leader of the English Syndicalists, spoke at Salford Monday at a communist meeting. He was accompanied by Guy Bowman, who is under remand on a charge of inciting soldiers to mutiny. Among the other speakers was Upton Sinclair.

Mann is charged with "feloniously, maliciously, and advisedly publishing certain printed matter called the 'Syndicalist,' endeavoring to persuade persons, serving in the forces of his Majesty the King by land or sea, from their duty and allegiance to his Majesty and inducing said persons to commit traitorous and mutinous practice contrary to the Incitement to Mutiny act of 1797."

The strike losses on the English railroads last week exceeded $2,575,000.

The Daily Telegraph publishes in an editorial a bitter attack on the Government in connection with its minimum wage bill. It says:

"Nerveless surrender to the desperadoes of the labor movement is apparent in every line of it. It contains nothing in contravention of the leading principles of syndicalism. The Government's action goes far beyond weakness. Its object is self-abasement."

LONDON, Wednesday, March 20.—Introduced by Premier Asquith with expressions of regret that unusual conditions made such a measure necessary, the coal mines minimum wage bill, designed to end the great coal strike, passed its first reading in the House of Commons last night.

The brief debate that followed the introduction of the bill shows that easy passage cannot be taken for granted. The Opposition Party is dissatisfied with the absence of penal clauses or measures for compulsory arbitration, and will move amendments with a view to remedying this.

At a meeting of the miners' federation last night much discontent was expressed at the indefiniteness of the minimum wage provisions, and it is expected that the labor leaders will seek to obtain their schedule of minima by amendment.

The Government, however, is anxious to have the miners return to work on Monday, as the shortage of coal has resulted in the dislocation of railway and public services, as well as business of all kinds, and the situation is becoming disastrous. Therefore every effort will be made to rush the bill through. The House of Lords will hold a special sitting Saturday to carry the measure through the necessary stages.

Charles Fenwick, Liberal member for Northumberland, who is a working collier, thinks it will be necessary to take a ballot of the men on the bill before work is resumed. If so, it will be impossible to resume on Monday.

Declared a National Necessity.

Premier Asquith declared in his speech of introduction the bill was absolutely necessary in the interests of the whole country. The Government only resorted to legislation when all hope of a settlement by agreement between the employers and the miners had disappeared. He believed that after the passage of the bill and the establishment of the principle of a minimum wage by law, there would be no longer any diffculty in settling the trouble.

The Premier explained that the measure was only a temporary one, whose specific purpose was to settle the present difficulty in the coal trade in Great Britain. The enactment will, therefore, be effective for only three years unless the coal industry wishes to prolong it.

As outlined by the Prime Minister, the bill provides a reasonable minimum wage for the miners and safeguards to protect owners from slackness, these to be arranged by district boards. The minimum will be paid from the date of resumption of work.

An important clause provides that if within a fortnight any district lacks a recognized district board, the Board of Trade may appoint any person to act in place of the local body. There is nothing in the bill to prevent a recurrence of the strike, should the miners be dissatisfied with the district board's decision.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, said he would await the publication of the text of the bill, which Premier Asquith had promised, before committing the opposition for or against it. His mistrust of the policy of the bill, however, was strong and the remedy, proposed by the Government, was conceivably far more serious than the disease. The Government's bill invited every other trade to ask for similar treatment.

Chancellor Lloyd-George said that the Government was confronted by the necessity of speedily ending the strike, but that recourse to drastic methods would create a perilous situation. The bill was far from revolutionary. It had been accepted by many owners, and to prevent a national calamity, which would result from prolongation of the strike, it was worth experimenting with. Even though the remedy provided was only temporary it gave the nation time to devise a permanent solution of the problem.

J. Ramsay Macdonald, speaking for the Labor Party, regretted the necessity for the bill, but said the labor members would welcome it, if amended in accordance with their desire. They would then give it all their support, but they would have to ask for some amendments in regard to safeguards. The inclusion of a workmen's schedule should be one of the amendments, he said. There must also be security that the district boards should have no power to reduce existing rates of pay.

Lord Robert Cecil, Conservative, called the Government's bill the climax of "a great conspiracy on the part of a small band of revolutionaries to obtain dictatorial power over the industries of the country." He charged the members of the syndicates with purposely engineering strikes, and pointed out that the leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons had characterized that this was only the beginning of a campaign for a fixed minimum wage in all trades. The bill was an admission that the Government yielded to pressure, and it would produce a crop of fresh strikes.

Further rioting occurred in Lanarkshire yesterday on account of non-unionists, who went into the pits. Serious collisions between the police and miners ended with the arrest of some of the rioters and the injury of others. A similar disturbance occurred at St. Helens, Lancashire.

It is announced that the North British Locomotive Works will be shut down to-day, throwing 5,000 men out of work.

DENOUNCES SYNDICALISM.

English Judge Declares It to be a Diabolical System.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 19.—"Syndicalism" was the text of the charge to the Grand Jury by the Recorder of London at the Old Bailey to-day. The Recorder, Sir Forrest Fulton, said:

"Many of you who might not have known a month ago what syndicalism means probably know now what it is, as it has occupied a prominent position. It is a diabolical system invented by somebody or other for the purpose of promoting general strikes and apparently to establish a Socialistic republic.

"It means striking in one trade and inducing other trades to strike also. Syndicalism is supposed to benefit the workers, but, judging by the experience which the country is having—tens of thousands of persons out of employment and their wives and children without means—it does not appear to be benefiting them."

GERMAN STRIKE IS CRUMBLING.

Leaders Decide to End the Conflict in Westphalian District.

BERLIN, March 19.—The leaders of the miners' unions decided during a session at Bochum to-day to end the coal strike in Westphalia, as they think it useless.

Twenty thousand of the 150,000 strikers resumed work to-day.

The situation in other mining districts has not changed except that a few hundred men have struck work in Silesia.

The houses of three non-strikers near Dortmund were blown up with dynamite to-day. No one was hurt.

STRIKE SPREADS IN FRANCE.

Half the Miners in District Around Danain Have Quit.

DENAIN, France, March 19.—The strike which started yesterday among the coal miners of this region is extending through the district. Of the 13,000 miners attached to the pits about 7,000 have thrown down their tools. They demand an eight-hour day and a pension of 40 cents a day at the conclusion of twenty-five years' service.

ANTHRACITE FIELD PROSPEROUS

Bank Deposits Have Increased 78 Per Cent. Since 1904.

The opinion prevailed yesterday among wholesale coal dealers in this city that, although influences are at work, which are likely to lead to a renewal of conferences between the anthracite mine workers and the operators, no settlement will be reached before April 1, and that a shut-down of the mines for some weeks will occur.

George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia & Reading, was in town for an hour or two. It was said at his office in the Jersey Central Building, 143 Broadway, that he had not had the customary conference with the presidents of the other coal-carrying railroads, but had merely had a talk on general railroad matters with W. G. Besler, general manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

A record of the growth and prosperity in the anthracite business, as indicated by the bank deposits, has been compiled by one of the large anthracite mining companies. It contains the names of all the banks in the anthracite region with their deposits on Jan. 1, 1904, and on Jan. 1, 1912.

The deposits of all banks in the region increased from $66,419,001 to $118,060,951 in the eight years, or 78 per cent., while the number of banks increased from 68 to 106, or 56 per cent.

The smaller mining communities as well as the larger cities of the region are embraced in the record. It is upon the mine-working population that the banks depend principally for their deposits, and the bulk of the total represents the accumulations of mine workers.

The records of banking throughout the country show that the anthracite region of Northeastern Pennsylvania has enjoyed greater prosperity than other industrial sections in recent years. The panic of 1907 had relatively little effect upon mining operations, and the number of working days at the collieries has increased steadily. In 1911 it was 240, as compared with an average of 165 between the years 1897 and 1901.

DEMAND LOWER COAL RATES.

Independent Operators Say Companies Charges Are Exorbitant.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 19.—Independent operators of the anthracite region, through John C. Haddock, President of the Plymouth Coal Company, who is their leader, issued a statement to-day demanding that the coal-owning and coal-carrying railroads decrease the freight on coal and increase the wages of the mine workers. Mr. Haddock says:

The negotiations between the representatives of the mine workers and the anthracite operators reveal the fact that there is an independent element among the anthracite operators who believe that there should be an adjustment of the wage scale, a readjustment of transportation charges and the prices that are paid for coal by the purchasing companies who have contractual relations with the independent operators.

The operators' committee, dominated and controlled by the anthracite carrying companies, in its statement declares that the marked increase in the cost of producing anthracite coal in recent years, due to the higher cost of labor and materials, the exhaustion of the thicker veins, the working of thinner veins, and other conditions which increase the cost, has been only partially offset by the increased production and has reduced the margin of profit to a point beyond which further reduction is impossible.

This fact is given as a reason for declining to advance the wages of employes, but it is that very fact that justifies the independent operator in asking a lower rate of transportation or a higher price for coal delivered to the purchasing companies.

It is contended by these operators that the existing basis of 65 per cent. of tidewater prices should be changed; that the tidewater prices are the minimum prices obtained, and that it would be fair and just to include the higher prices obtained on line coal.

In any event, they insist that the situation needs intelligent consideration and discussion, and should not be jeopardized by hasty and predetermined decisions.

Mr. Haddock says that Federal intervention or investigation into the exorbitant rates cannot be made without injury to the coal-carrying roads, as the rates for transporting bituminous coal are far less than the rate asked by local roads for carrying anthracite.

OPERATORS SEE TAFT ABOUT COAL STRIKE

He Will Confer on Friday with Secretary Nagel, John Mitchell and Commissioner Neill.

ANXIETY IN NAVAL CIRCLES

Pine Hill Coal Co. First to Break from Operators, Offering 10% Increase—Bills Before Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 19.—President Taft, when questioned to-day while at luncheon at the Derryfield Club here, concerning the attitude of the Administration toward the coal strike, said he had not sought to intervene but was keeping in close touch with both sides.

Mr. Taft added that he expected to confer with John Mitchell at the White House this week. Mr. Mitchell probably will reach Washington for his conference March 22.

Although no plan for this meeting had been worked out to-night, it was said that Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel and Commissioner of Labor Neill will be present. Both Mr. Nagel and the Labor Commissioner have kept in close touch with the miners and operators, and the President looks for a report on present conditions when he arrives in Washington.

Several mine operators have already presented their side of the case to Mr. Taft, but others probably will be invited to the White House after Mr. Mitchell makes his side clear. Although the President took pains to show his unwillingness to interfere at present, developments in the future may make him change his mind.

CHICAGO, March 19.—John Mitchell, former President of the United Mine Workers, said to-night:

"President Taft may or may not want to discuss the coal situation with me. He has asked me to come to Washington for a conference with him, but he has not said what the nature of our talk will be. I shall leave for Washington within the next day or two.

"While I have a general idea of the coal situation, I am not in close touch with conditions. For a month I have been traveling and lecturing. If the President should want to discuss the miners' troubles, I shall be glad to give him whatever information is in my power."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Prompt action will be taken by a special committee of the Inter-State Commerce Committee, appointed to-day to consider the proposed amendment of the Erdman act, extending arbitration to apply to coal mine owners and operators.

This committee, consisting of Representatives Smith, Martin, Hamlin, and Calder, notified Representative Lee, author of the bill, that a hearing will be held shortly. In the meantime the law points involved will be considered by the committee and lawyers with a view to making the bill legal if it is not so in its present shape.

Representative Lee, who desires to get the bill passed before April 1, believes that if the operators and miners are brought under the provisions of the Erdman act the strike threatened on April 1 will be averted.

The House Labor Committee has done nothing yet with relation to the threatened strike, and the Chairman, Representative Wilson, is authority for the statement that nothing will be done until after the developments on April 1.

"Personally, I believe agreements will be reached to avert a coal strike," said Representative Wilson, "but the public seems to lose sight of the fact that should there be a strike of anthracite miners, numbering 165,000 men, there would also be a strike of bituminous coal miners, 450,000 in number, with whom no agreements have yet been signed."

Senator Townsend introduced a bill to provide a Federal investigation of any coal controversy affecting inter-State commerce, and Representative Esch proposed a similar measure in the House. Senator Townsend's bill is similar to one he introduced when a member of the House several years ago.

The possibilities of a coal strike are causing anxiety at the Navy Department. While the strike would affect the anthracite mines only indirectly, it would likely increase the cost of bituminous coal which would be largely used as a substitute.

Secretary Meyer will confer to-morrow with representatives of some of the bituminous coal companies which supply the navy. It is stated that in addition to the disturbance in the market caused by the present foreign and prospective domestic strike the Virginia and West Virginia collieries are greatly embarrassed by car shortage.

It is also represented to the department that there are twenty-five foreign steamers in Hampton Roads waiting for bunker coal, and that they are offering $1.50 per ton more than the navy pays. The Boston Navy Yard is short of coal, and there is some apprehension that other yards will soon be affected, but the fleet is in better condition, owing to the ability of the ships to select their coaling ports.

Another serious question may soon arise when it becomes necessary to replenish the stores of coal shipped from the Virginia mines to the insular possessions and the foreign stations of the American fleet. Indications are that the contracts which the navy soon will make for its coal supply for the next fiscal year will show a considerable increase in price.

FIRST BREAK AMONG OPERATORS

Pine Hill Coal Company Offers Its Miners 10 Per Cent. Increase.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 19.—The Pine Hill Coal Company, operated by Scranton capitalists and located at Minersville, near here, posted a notice to-day announcing that the employes would be granted an increase of wages of 10 per cent. to take effect April 1, and that working matters will be satisfactorily adjusted by the company with the men.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., March 19.—A strike of 5,000 workmen in the Shamokin field of the anthracite coal regions has been averted by the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company consenting to sell all sizes of coal to the mine workers for use in their homes.

MAY CUT SOFT COAL WAGES.

Operators Offer 85 Cents a Ton and Miners Demand $1.05.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 19.—Operators of bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois will adhere to their demand for a reduction in the wages paid their mine workers. Formal announcement of their attitude was made late to-day after a conference of thirty-two operators, eight from each of the States named.

"We will stand by the proposal we made at Indianapolis some time ago," said J. C. Kolson of Terre Haute, Ind., spokesman for the conference. "We can see no reason why we should change our position."

At the Indianapolis conference the operators agreed that they would demand a decrease of the wage paid for mining a ton of lump coal. The present wage is 95 cents. The operators say it should be 85. The mine workers are demanding $1.05.

To-morrow, therefore, when the thirty-two operators and the same number of representatives of mine workers of the four States confer, the two delegations will find themselves 20 cents apart on the wage question, the principal of several questions that are to be threshed out in the conference.

Everyone who has been troubled with ill-fitting Eyeglasses or Spectacles knows how refreshing it is to find a really superior article—accurate, becoming, and comfortable—to wear.

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OCEAN-WIDE GOSSIP OF TIMES'S WIRELESS

Amateur Operator on Riverside Drive Tells of Telegraphers' Wonder at New Records.

PASSED FROM SHIP TO SHIP

Other Operators Discussed Fast Time of Messages to Marconi Dinner While They Were Being Flashed.

The dinner in honor of Signor Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, and Godfrey Isaacs, manager of the Marconi Company, given last Saturday night in the Tower Hall of the Times Building, was the talk of all the wireless operators on the Atlantic Ocean and along the coast while the dinner was in progress, according to the testimony of an amateur wireless operator in Riverside Drive.

The apparatus on which the amateur heard the operators discussing the great wireless records being attained that night between London and New York, according to his own figures, cost him a little over $30, and yet he is able to send a distance of 70 miles on it, and to read clearly from ships and stations over 1,000 miles away.

"How did you know that points so far away as Glace Bay, N. S.; Cape Cod, Mass.; Key West, Fla., and Colon, Panama, were aware of the feats being attained by THE TIMES in the rapid transmission of its wireless dispatches?" the operator was asked by a TIMES reporter last night.

"Here," he said to the reporter, who is also an experienced telegrapher, "listen to this." He then connected a second receiver to the wire over which he was receiving and put it over the reporter's head. The reporter could plainly hear Cape Cod sending the nightly Marconi press service to the ships on the Atlantic. Oddly enough, the Cape Cod operator was then sending an abstract of an editorial in Tuesday morning's TIMES.

With a rough lever the amateur wireless operator changed the adjustment so that in an instant Colon, Panama, could be read without difficulty, and then Pensacola and Key West, Fla. He then adjusted the instrument so that a message from Washington to the Brooklyn Navy Yard could be distinctly heard. The Brooklyn wireless operator had considerable trouble in reading the dispatch, and after he had made several efforts to adjust for the Washington station the Riverside Drive operator broke in and told the Brooklyn operator what the message said.

The amateur operator, who was once a physician, but is now following another profession, then spoke enthusiastically of the marvelous records made in the transmission of THE TIMES's wireless dispatches on Saturday night.

"I came very near calling up THE TIMES office," he said, "to inform them of the intense interest displayed by the wireless operators along the coast, as well as those aboard ships far out at sea, but decided that the editors would learn of it in due time. I caught their messages to one another on the subject very readily."

The doctor explained that his experiments in wireless transmission were merely for his own amusement in his spare moments. He made it clear that he was not ambitious to do more than to keep abreast of the strides being made in the progress of wireless telegraphy. He said he believed that THE NEW YORK TIMES had contributed more than any other one source to its development.

"It is only a matter of a few years, in my opinion," he declared, "before it will be possible to work several circuits across the ocean at the same time. This will probably be attained by the application and manipulation of different waves at the same time to given points."

WOMEN CARRY DAY IN TOWN ELECTIONS

Continued from Page 1.

Ober, wife of an actor. Mrs. Keyes took up a pink ballot slip, retired inside an election booth, and emerged in twenty-eight seconds with the ballot folded and ready to present to the judges. She was greeted with a round of applause from timorous women, who had lacked courage to lead off in the new experience of voting.

"Are you a suffragist?" some one asked Mrs. Keyes.

"No, I'm not," said Mrs. Keyes.

"Why did you vote, then?"

"Because my husband told me to."

"And how did you vote?"

"Just the way he told me to."

With that Mrs. Keyes stepped aside and made room for Mrs. J. E. Murphy, wife of the village clerk. At noon a young couple created much laughter by appearing at the polls together, the husband pushing a baby carriage. Many women arrived in charge of baby carriages. Among those who voted in the afternoon were Mrs. Walker Whiteside, Mrs. Thomas F. Reynolds, Mrs. Ruth Shreve, Mrs. Kellogg G. Meyers, Mrs. George P. Hemstreet, Mrs. Frederick Charles, Mrs. Thomas E. Hogan, and Mrs. Oliver M. Burdette, wife of the sculptor. Miss Billie Burke, the actress, was registered as a voter, but she failed to appear at the polls.

WOMEN AID IN LONG ISLAND.

Turn Out in Force to Help Pass Town Improvement Proposals.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., March 19.—The village election here to-day was full of excitement, and the Democratic ticket won. Village President Valley was elected after a hard-fought campaign by a majority of 20. Capt. Carl Jackson was named again for Trustee by a majority of 194. Joseph Keenan was re-elected Treasurer, and Edwin N. Wilson Collector unanimously. The women voters turned out in force, and aided in carrying the $20,000 good-road proposal and the $5,000 Fire Department appropriation. Among those of prominence along the south shore who voted were Mrs. David Brown, Mrs. Henry Chester Hepburn, Mrs. Alfred Hanes, Miss Lottie Carll, and Miss Myra Carll.

In Amityville there was no excitement, and the Union Party caucus won easily. Those elected were President Samuel P. Hildreth, Trustees A. B. Ingiee and C. Willitts Powell, Treasurer W. S. Albertson, Collector John C. Gosline, and Street Commissioner Garry O. Haff.

After a campaign of several weeks the administration ticket won at the village election in Cedarhurst, Queens Borough, yesterday. Residents were out in automobiles and carriages bringing voters to the polls right up to closing time, and both sides did their utmost to get out a full vote. The ticket elected was: President—David H. Weyant; Trustees—Arthur Lockhart and John G. McNicholl; Treasurer—George W. Craft; Tax Collector—Ernest F. Eldred.

ELECTIONS ELSEWHERE.

Democrats Carry Fishkill, Clyde, and Waterloo—Newark Republican.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., March 19.—The entire Democratic ticket was elected at the village election held here to-day by majorities ranging from 100 to 25. In Fishkill village the entire Democratic ticket was elected.

NEWARK, N. Y., March 19.—Republicans in the village election to-day gained the Presidency and two Trusteeships on the Board of Village Trustees, which was formerly solidly Democratic, and also elected the Collector, Assessor, and Treasurer of the village. The Democrats elected two Trustees.

WATERLOO, N. Y., March 19.—The Democratic ticket was chosen at the village election to-day. There were no opposition tickets.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., March 19.—Republicans won all the village offices for which elections were held to-day by majorities ranging from 16 to 50. Frederick Henza was elected Mayor.

LYONS, N. Y., March 19.—At the village election in Clyde to-day the Democrats elected their candidates for village President, two Trustees, and the rest of the ticket. Formerly the Republicans had the President and two Trustees to two Democratic Trustees.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 19.—The annual elections for village officers were held to-day at North Pelham, Pelham Heights, Pelham Manor, Tuckahoe, and Bronxville. Here are the results: North Pelham—Peter Ceder, (Dem.,) re-elected President. Pelham Heights—E. E. Huber, (Dem.) elected President over A. C. Winch, (Rep.) Pelham Manor—Willard P. Brown, (Rep.,) re-elected. Tuckahoe—William Hubly, (Dem.,) re-elected President. Bronxville—William Fertig, (Rep.,) elected President, succeeding Leonard Kepler, (Rep.) In Pelham Manor the voters approved a proposal for a bond issue of $16,000 for the opening of the Shore Road and the Boston Post Road. In North Pelham a proposal to raise $30,000 by a bond issue for street improvements and paving was approved.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., March 19.—With the exception of the Street Commissionership, which the Democrats filled, the Republicans to-day elected all their candidates to village offices. The Republican majority was considerably reduced from last year.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., March 19.—W. Irving Griffing, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Glens Falls to-day.

WAIVES WIRELESS PROFITS.

Marconi Co. Takes Steps to Hasten Suit Against United Concern.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America waived in the United States District Court yesterday its demand for the profits made by the United Wireless Telegraph Company by reason of the infringement the Marconi Company alleges the United concern made on the Marconi patents for improvements. The Marconi does not waive its demand for the profits made by similar infringements charged against the Clyde Steamship Company, which it is also suing.

It was explained last night that the reason why the waiver had been filed with reference to the United Wireless Telegraph Company was that it was a bankrupt concern, and even if a financial judgment were awarded it could not be collected. The Marconi Company will continue its suit against the United Wireless Company in order to set at rest finally the scientific questions that have arisen with regard to the patents. The suit can now be pressed to a quicker conclusion since the question of profits has been eliminated.

SOCIETY GIRLS' LONG CRUISE.

30,000 Miles as "Stewardesses" on a Freight Steamer.

BOSTON, March 19.—Three New York society girls, Miss Louise Barber, Miss Frances Barber, and Miss Constance Brown, chaperoned by Mrs. S. M. McIntosh, arrived here to-day on the freight steamer Suruga, after a 30,000-mile voyage as "stewardesses." All four shipped at New York on Oct. 26 as members of the ship's crew, the Suruga not being permitted to carry passengers.

The steamer left Manila on Jan. 29, and Singapore on Jan. 31. After discharging a portion of her cargo here she will go to New York with the "stewardesses" still on board.

The Misses Barber are daughters of W. H. Barber, one of the owners of the line to which the steamer belongs. Their guests had every comfort on board. When the steamer arrived at the New Haven docks at South Boston the women "members of the crew" took a taxicab and made a tour of the shopping district, and telephoned their families in New York.

All declared they had enjoyed the trip immensely. The return passage of the Atlantic was rather boisterous, but the young women are splendid sailors.

"We were not bothered by seasickness, and we had a very delightful voyage," said Mrs. McIntosh. While in the Far East they spent their time sightseeing.

As the regular working crew, the steamer carries 42 Chinese, who are being carefully guarded to prevent any desertions in the brief stay of the vessel in this port.

WATCHED THE MAINE SINK.

Passengers Arriving on the Saratoga from Havana Were Much Affected.

The Ward liner Saratoga, which was within a few hundred yards of all that was left of the old battleship Maine when that vessel was sunk in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, last Saturday afternoon, arrived here yesterday. Officers of the liner and the passengers described the funeral of the old ship as the most inspiring they had ever witnessed.

"I have never seen nor do I ever expect to see so solemn and inspiring a spectacle again," said Capt. Miller of the Saratoga. "After the sea-cocks were opened and the old battleship began to sink, with the Stars and Stripes fluttering from her stern, a small sea broke over her forward. Then the Maine dived head foremost under the sea, and as the air was expelled from her hull it swept her fast-disappearing decks with a violent gust, sending high into the air a cloud of silver spray. The last we saw of the Maine was the flag, and as that disappeared beneath the waters every one's heart throbbed and many burst into tears."

All of the passengers on the Saratoga witnessed the ceremony and all agreed with the skipper that no more pathetic and at the same time inspiring sight was ever witnessed on the seas. The Maine, according to the passengers, sank from view at 5:23 P. M. Three minutes later the Saratoga had resumed her voyage to New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Recreation of Travel

A hard-working business man on a two-hour trip by a finely-equipped train, said: "It is a positive pleasure to me when I make this trip. I feel a sense of freedom and mental holiday, which I can find nowhere else. For the time being I am like a boy out of school, and there is an added zest to the short recess from business cares in the comfortable surroundings and the constantly changing scenes."

In the comfort and ease that the best type of railroad cars furnish today a great many people find that a railroad trip is a distinct recreation. It differs from life in a hotel only in the absence of the palm garden and the orchestra, but has the added charm of pleasant motion with the constantly changing panorama of natural scenery.

It is a fact that "change and rest" is needful at times and one in search of it will find the first sense of it on a well-appointed railroad train. The "change" is instantaneous and continuous, the "rest" is provided in the comforts and conveniences of a limited train.

Nothing has done so much in later years to raise the standard of railroad travel from a dread to a pleasure as the high grade of equipment, with corresponding appointments and the safeguarding of passengers by every means that skill and capital can devise.

From the time when the Pennsylvania Railroad introduced the first limited train in 1881 to the present day progress in the line of making travel attractive and popular has never faltered.

Ask the traveler of forty years ago to compare the present methods with those of the past and you will appreciate how fortunate it is to live and enjoy travel in these days.

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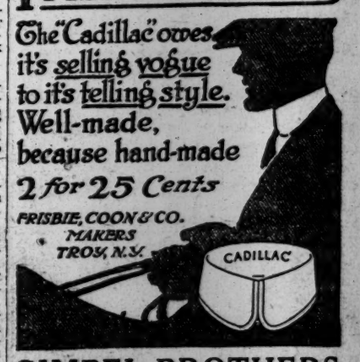

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THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH ANGERS GERMANY

Almost a Panic in Berlin Yesterday, but Early Sensational Rumors Proved False.

BIG NAVY IS DEMANDED

Press Unanimous in Refusing to Consider Curtailment of Programme—Kaiser's Trip Not Abandoned.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 19.—First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill's speech in the House of Commons yesterday, making plain to Germany that Great Britain is determined at all costs to outbuild this country in warships, created a most profound impression here. It even looked during the day as if the speech would cause a panic.

Sensational reports were published to the effect that the Kaiser had been in conference with Admiral von Tirpitz, the Secretary of the Navy, throughout the morning; that Admiral von Tirpitz had hastily convened a council of his department chiefs, and that, finally, the Kaiser had postponed his trip to the Mediterranean and his visits to the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy, on which he had intended to start on Friday.

It turns out that the Emperor simply visited Admiral von Tirpitz to congratulate him on his sixty-third birthday, that there was no "war council" at the Admiralty, and that the Emperor's plans for his journey are not canceled. Some mystery regarding the last-named point still prevails, as it is definitely stated that orders did reach the Court Marshal's office in the morning to abandon all preparations for his Majesty's departure.

In the meantime, the Stock Exchange trembled over the consequences of Mr. Churchill's speech, and the German press is in a ferment of excitement. The speech is spread across the entire front pages of the newspapers and columns of comment are published.

The reception of the speech is not favorable to an Anglo-German naval understanding. The consensus of opinion is that Germany cannot dream of being "bluffed" into arresting her naval programme, no matter how disagreeable or expensive the game is proving for John Bull.

Violent language appears in many quarters, which denounce Mr. Churchill's tone as "insufferable British arrogance," and retort that Germany's answer will be a resolute development of her fleet, strictly in accord with what she herself considers right and necessary.

BERLIN, March 19.—If Mr. Churchill hoped by his speech in the House of Commons yesterday to induce Germany to abandon the proposed strengthening of her navy he will be disappointed by the comment of the German papers. Not a single paper considers this alternative. A few ultra-patriotic organs indulge in the usual abusive reply, but comment generally is restrained, though firm.

The 60 per cent. standard, constituting the British ratio of new construction above that of Germany, proposed by Mr. Churchill has a surprisingly wide acceptance, but it is repeatedly pointed out that Mr. Churchill's figures are deceptive, and would work out in reality at not less than two to one. The Post, referring to this, says: "Mr. Churchill is attempting to 'sold brick' Germany." This, though expressed more politely, seems to be the view of the Admiralty.

Mr. Churchill's references to Germany in his speech are regarded in many quarters as highly inopportune in view of the attempts that are being made to reach an understanding between the two countries. The negotiations which followed the recent trip to Berlin of Lord Haldane, British Secretary of State for War, are being continued, but any big hopes of their success which may have been entertained are gradually falling. The negotiators would now in all probability be satisfied if they could achive no more than a simple removal of the sources of misunderstanding which have hitherto existed.

The Boerse was weak to-day, operators regarding Mr. Churchill's speech as to a certain extent unfriendly to Germany, and the false report of the postponement of the trip of the Emperor to the Mediterranean giving rise to many other rumors in regard to the internal and foreign situation. Government stocks were generally lower.

The Emperor after visiting Admiral von Tirpitz this morning, with the ostensible object of offering him congratulations on his birthday, conferred with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, for three-quarters of an hour.

COLOGNE, March 19.—In replying to the speech made by Mr. Churchill, The Cologne Gazette adopts an unusually sharp tone. It says in substance that Great Britain must decide from the standpoint of her own interests what increase of her fleet is necessary, but that Germany must do the same thing. It continues:

"Germany will hardly ever have a navy equal to that of Great Britain, but if Germany's navy is to be destroyed the victory must cost the enemy so heavily that England will hardly have any recourses left to defend her great international interests.

"Last Summer's events convinced our people that we shall have the best guarantee of peace when we are so strong that war against Germany will be a life or death hazard for any enemy."

KAISER AT FRENCH EMBASSY.

Dines with the Ambassador and Mme. Cambon—A Play Performed.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 19.—The Emperor to-night dined at the French Embassy with the Ambassador and Mme. Jules Cambon, who are both well known in America. This was the second time his Majesty had visited "French soil" in Berlin in three years.

To-night's visit was intended to place the seal upon the Franco-German Morocco convention, which has just been signed.

The Imperial Chancellor, the Foreign Secretary, and the Chief of the General Staff were in the suites of the Kaiser, for whose entertainment M. Cambon provided a one-act comedy entitled "La Caprice," which was performed by some distinguished Parisian players.

ANARCHIST THREATENS KAISER.

Elaborate Measures Being Taken to Guard Him at Venice.

ROME, March 19.—Reports having reached the Italian Government that an anarchist living in Switzerland had threatened to make an attempt against the lives of the German and Italian monarchs at the time of the approaching visit of Emperor William to Venice, extraordinary measures have been taken all along the Italian frontier to ascertain the identity of suspected individuals. Special detectives also have been instructed to watch known Anarchists.

A large number of Italian police officials and policemen and also German detectives have arrived at Venice to insure the safety of the imperial visitor.

LONDON NOT DOWNCAST.

Still Able to Joke, Despite Internal and Foreign Troubles.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 19.—Following is a conversation that was overheard at the Carlton Hotel to-day:

Bellboy, to Assistant Manager Neuman: "Some one is asking on the telephone whether Count Moltke is expected to-night."

Mr. Neuman: "Say we understand he is going to Buckingham Palace now with a German army behind him, after reading Mr. Churchill's speech. There's no need for him to come to the Carlton."

ACCEPTS MARCONI CO. OFFER.

London County Council to Lease the Gaiety Restaurant to It.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 19.—The London County Council has agreed to the Marconi Company's offer to lease the Gaiety Restaurant.

As the Marconi Company wants possession on Thursday the Council has decided to abandon the liquor license which it had taken such care to preserve since the Gaiety Restaurant Company was abandoned a year ago. The license had a definite value in view of the possibility of the next tenant being another restaurant company, so the Council placed a temporary tenant in to manage the buffet and dispense drinks.

NOT ENGAGED TO MANUEL.

Report That a Daughter of Dom Miguel Is to Marry Him Denied.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 19.—The Temps's Vienna correspondent denies a rumor of the engagement of ex-King Manuel of Portugal to Princess Elizabeth of Braganza, whose age is 18 and who is finishing her education in a convent.

Her father, Dom Miguel, is now traveling with others of his family.

RETAKE CANTON FORTS.

Chinese Troops Rout Bandits After a Severe Bombardment.

HONGKONG, March 19.—All the forts at Yuchu, Whampoa, and Fumun on the Canton River, which were recently captured by revolting Chinese soldiers, who turned bandits, were retaken to-day by the Government troops after a long and severe cannonade. The bandits suffered severe losses.

The Chinese Government authorities bought up all the bread and canned meat in the stores in the city in order to starve the bandits into submission.

A flotilla of Chinese gunboats also opened fire on the Bogue forts at Canton. The forts have been in the hands of the followers of Luk, the brigand chief, for a week past, since the soldiers mutinied and handed them over to the robbers, who replied vigorously to the bombardment.

The bandit chief Luk declared yesterday that if his followers, whom he calls the people's army, fail to obtain victory over the Government they would shell Sha-Meen, the foreign quarter, in order to bring about foreign intervention.

CANTON, March 19.—A conflict of opinion has arisen between Leo Allen Bergholz, the United States Consul General here, and the British Consul General on the question of international action.

The senior naval officer of the United States gunboat Wilmington is in command of the foreign naval forces, while a British officer holds the foreign settlement of Sha-Meen with a force consisting of four-fifths British and one-fifth French troops.

The situation has become so serious that a telegram has been dispatched to Hongkong asking for advice, and in response Commodore Cresswell J. Eyres, the British naval officer in charge at Hongkong, is on his way here.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—It was said at the State Department that the question of jurisdiction in the British concession at Canton is probably the cause for the conflict of opinion between American Consul General Bergholz and the British Consul General in regard to international action there. The department has not received any official communication from Mr. Bergholz, and is not inclined to view the matter as a serious one.

SWATOW, March 19.—In the course of Saturday and Sunday a number of shots fell on Kotchow Island, where the Europeans reside. No foreign residents were injured, but there was considerable excitement, and the Japanese landed a detachment of troops. One of the Japanese soldiers' rifles went off accidentally, which so alarmed the disorderly Chinese that they immediately scattered.

The casualties among the local soldiery and the Cantonese troops exceeded 100.

Gen. Ling is now in complete control of the city. The remainder of the local troops have retreated to the North, whither they are being pursued by the Cantonese soldiery.

LONDON, March 19.—The monetary difficulties of the Chinese Government have further embittered the troops in the North. According to a news agency dispatch received here from Tien-Tsin this morning, the soldiery have threatened to murder President Yuan Shi-Kai unless they are speedily paid.

300 FISHERMEN ADRIFT.

Ice-Breaking Steamers Go to Rescue Men on Floes in Gulf of Finland.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—Three ice-breaking steamers were dispatched from the Neva to-day in the direction of the Island of Nargen, to the northwest of Revel, in the Gulf of Finland, where 300 fishermen are adrift on floating ice.

The fishermen are in imminent danger of losing their lives.

Kaiserin Going to Bad Nauheim.

BERLIN, March 19.—The Empress will start for Bad Nauheim on April 9 to undergo an eight weeks' cure.

Odd Lots of Stock

We will buy for you one share or more of stock, and one bond or more, for an initial deposit, and monthly deposits thereafter until the securities are paid for or sold.

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IMPORTANT PICTURES IN A LONDON SALE

Works Ascribed to Botticelli, the Two Lippis, and Del Sarto to be Auctioned on Saturday.

BIG PRICES ARE EXPECTED

Carpaccio, Giorgione, Orcagna, Titian, Da Vinci, and Paolo Veronese Among Names Found in Catalogue.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 19.—In this singularly uneventful salesroom season the dispersal of the collections belonging to the late Sir W. J. Farrer and the late C. L. Eastlake, which is fixed by Christie's for next Saturday, assumes an importance probably beyond what it would have had under more normal circumstances.

The enormous total of over $1,000,000 realized last month at the sale in Berlin of the Weber collection, which consisted mostly of second-rate pictures, can only be accounted for by the increasing scarcity of first-rate masterpieces in the market, and great possibilities are opened up in regard to future competition for pictures that in years gone by would not have commanded much attention.

The pictures to be sold at Christie's belong, it is to be assumed, to this class. Since they will not be on view until the end of the week, it is impossible to form an independent judgment of their merit, and one has to accept the auctioneers' expert's opinion, which finds expression in the use of large type for the cataloguing of pictures likely to command high prices.

Among the pictures thus honored is a "Madonna and Child with St. John," a tondo from the famous Fuller-Maitland collection, which is catalogued as a work by Sandro Botticelli, although the leading authorities do not include it in their lists of that master's authentic works. Still, it should be remembered that a similar tondo of the Botticelli school recently realized over $20,000 at the sale of the late Louisa's, Lady Ashburton, art treasures.

To this school, or rather to that of Botticelli's pupil, Filippino Lippi, belonged Raffaellino del Garbo, (Capponi,) the painter of an important triptych, with the Madonna and Child and kneeling angels in the middle, St. John the Evangelist and St. Justina on the right wing, and Sts. Julian and Catherine on the left wing. This, too, came from the Fuller-Maitland collection.

To Filippino's father, Fra Filippo Lippi, is ascribed a "Madonna and Child, with St. John as an Infant," from the collection of G. A. F. Cavendish-Bentinck. This, again, is an "unregistered" old master.

Quite a long saleroom pedigree is attached to a "Pietà" by Andrea del Sarto, which successively passed through the H. Farrer, Novar, Earl of Dudley, and J. Ruston collections.

All these were the property of the late Sir W. J. Farrer, under whose name also are catalogued works by or attributed to Carpaccio, Paris Bordone, Carlo Crivelli, Giorgione, Lorenzo Lotto, Luigi, Orcagna, Pinturicchio, Luca Signorelli, Tintoretto, Titian, Lionardo da Vinci, and Paolo Veronese—a very national gallery in miniature, if the judgment of the cataloguer is to be trusted.

The miscellaneous works include a landscape by Van der Meer of Haarlem from the collection of R. Cholmondeley, and other works by masters of Northern schools.

DUMMY AS AN AVIATOR.

Dropped from a Balloon in a Parachute at Saint Cloud.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 19.—Aviator Bonnet carried out a novel parachute experiment at St. Cloud to-day. He ascended in a spherical balloon, taking with him an aeroplane chassis about twenty feet long and weighing a couple of hundred weight, and also a dummy airman weighing 154 pounds.

When in sight of Meau, Bonnet, who was followed by Aero Club officials in an automobile, released his aeroplane. When the machine fell like a stone the dummy, to which a parachute was attached, descended gracefully to the ground at a spot selected for it.

Further experiments will be conducted over the sea at Nice, the aviator taking the place of the dummy.

SHOWS PICTURES ON TRUCK.

Painter Makes Novel Protest Against Salon Rejection—Is Arrested.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 19.—Disappointed at the rejection of two of his pictures painted for the salon of the Independents, a painter named Keandallani to-day adopted a novel form of protest.

Placing the two pictures, which had been refused on account of thmeir immense proportions, on a truck, so that they could be easily seen, he drove down the Avenue des Champs Elysées followed by an immense crowd. The police were obliged to intervene, and took him to the police state. After giving an explanation he was released.

HERO AWARDS IN FRANCE.

Gold Medal to Brave Doctor Is One of the Carnegie Grants.

PARIS, March 19.—The French Commission of the Carnegie Hero Fund, presided over by Emile Loubet, ex-President of the republic, to-day made awards of medals and money in twenty-eight cases.

Gold medals were awarded to Dr. Veau who, in attending a child professionally, contracted diphtheria, complete paralysis ensuing, and to the family of Lieut. B. Busannier, who was drowned in an attempt to rescue a soldier.

CONCERT AT 10 DOWNING ST.

Use of the Premier's Residence May Evoke Protest.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 19.—No. 10 Downing Street was lent to-day by Mrs. Asquith for a concert, the programme of which consisted of works of Maude Valerie White, the English composer, who is soon going to America. A number of Mrs. Asquith's friends received invitation tickets marked "Price, half a guinea." Mrs. Asquith practically turned over the whole house to Miss White, who thus had the advantage of giving the concert, not in a public hall, but in a private and historical residence, to which under ordinary circumstances the privilege of entry is beyond purchase.

Mrs. Asquith is a personal friend of Miss White. They were schoolgirls together, and the quality of her friendship is evidenced by her making this innovation, which is not unlikely to arouse protests such as followed Mrs. Asquith's courtesies of a somewhat similar kind to a Parisian dressmaker.

Among the audience was the Duchess of Marlborough. Mary Anderson (Mrs. de Navarro) would undoubtedly have been present had she been in England, but with her husband she is in Rome, where he is on duty at the Vatican.

MORGAN SHIPMENTS' VALUE.

Appraisal of $3,750,000 on Art Treasures Already Sent Here.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 19.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is in a position to give the official valuation by Appraiser Michael Nathan on the two shipments of J. Pierpont Morgan's treasures, made during February. That going by the Celtic, comprising principally enamels and ivories, was valued at $595,000, while the second shipment by the Oceanic was officially appraised at $3,155,000.

The packing of the treasures at the South Kensington Museum is proceeding apace. That part of the loan court where the collection was formerly exhibited is now a desert of empty showcases.

A third shipment to America will be made soon.

A $6,250,000 BEQUEST.

Left by the Late Lord Wandsworth to Found an Orphanage.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 19.—The sum of $6,250,000 was left by the late Lord Wandsworth (Sydney James Stern) to found an orphanage, which is to be known by his name.

The testator's fortune amounted to several million pounds.

Lord Wandsworth was a member of the well-known banking house of Stern Brothers and was reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in England. His family was originally concerned in the wine trade, and he inherited from his father the rank of Viscount of Portugal. His father was the first of the family to go to England, and, there marrying into the Goldsmid family, embarked in finance with a conspicuous success.

Lord Wandsworth, who was created a peer in 1895, was greatly interested in politics. In the Liberal interest he contested unsuccessfully three different constituencies and was finally elected Member of Parliament for the Stowmarket Division of Suffolk in 1891. He was elevated to the peerage four years later in recognition, it was understood, of a subscription to the Liberal Party's funds of $250,000. He was a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron and of the Four-in-Hand Club. He never married.

His brother, Sir Herbert Stern, Bart., has also been elevated to the peerage as Baron Michelham of Hellingly.

FRANCE HONORS MR. MORGAN

His Name Added to the List of Benefactors of the Louvre.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 19.—President Fallières has signed a decree authorizing the placing of a plate bearing J. Pierpont Morgan's name as one of the principal donors to the Louvre in the Apollo Gallery of the museum.

The action of the French President in causing the name of Mr. Morgan to be added to those of other benefactors of the Louvre is undoubtedly due to Mr. Morgan's action in returning to France the "Head of St. Martin." This precious specimen of mediaeval art is of brass—a hollow bust that was used as a reliquary for some bone of the saint, and for a thousand years had been in the church at the little village of Soudeilles.

After the passage of the separation law the relic was sold secretly by the Church authorities to a Paris dealer for $2,000, and he sold it to Mr. Morgan for a sum that is said to have been $60,000. Mr. Morgan, of course, was ignorant of the fact that under French law he had no right to the treasure, and when he heard that he was in possession of an illegally acquired object he returned it to the French Government, which deposited it in the Louvre.

There have been various and rather entertaining complications. When the Paris dealer bought the relic he had a copy made, and this work was so well done that nobody in Soudeilles except the persons directly concerned knew of the substitution. Later the authorities of the village, desiring to raise money, sold the substitute St. Martin's Head to a Brussels art dealer, and he is now bringing suit to recover the money he paid for it in the belief that it was the original.

American Talks on British Columbia.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 19.—Frank Buffington Vrooman of Washington, who was graduated at both Harvard and Oxford, read a paper on "British Columbia and Her Imperial Outlook" before the members of the Royal Colonial Institute to-night, Lord Charles Beresford presiding. Mr. Vrooman is the son-in-law of Gen. Black of Washington.

PLOTTERS' BOMBS EXPLODE.

Four Houses in Oporto Demolished—Four Persons Killed.

OPORTO, March 19.—Bombs exploded to-day while being filled by conspirators in four different houses in the Miragaia quarter, a suburb of this city.

The houses were demolished, and four dead and seven injured were taken from the ruins.

NICARAGUA LOAN PLAN IS OPPOSED

English Corporation of Foreign Bondholders Criticises It in Annual Report.

COSTA RICA OFF BLACK LIST

Hope Expressed That Some of the Defaulting States of This Country Will Soon Pay Up.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 19.—The Corporation of Foreign Bondholders in its annual report refers to the removal of Costa Rica from its black list in the course of the year and the clearing off of arrears of debt service by the Colombian Government, and regular payments by it on account of sinking fund as well as interest.

The report states that bondholders appear to have grave cause of complaint in the matter of the Nicaraugan debt, and the proposals made by an American group in the Ecuador case are described as more than disappointing.

There are at present four Spanish-American States in default—Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Ecuador—and in each of these cases, it is stated, security preferentially pledged to bondholders has been either partially or wholly alienated to citizens of the United States.

The position in Nicaragua remains unchanged. It will, says the report, be recalled that an arrangement was recently made by New York banking houses for refunding Nicaragua's internal and external debts, the proposed security being the customs receipts, which had been previously allocated to the service of the debt. The opinion put forward in the report is that the withholding of the customs revenues and the refusal of the bondholders' preferential rights cannot have the approval of the United States Government.

The attempt to effect a settlement with the defaulting States of the American Union has, it is stated, not made any definite progress. It is believed, however, that the prospects are more hopeful than for a long time past, and in particular it is understood that an attempt to make the State of Mississippi deal justly with its creditors is to be pressed home.

It is pointed out that in some Southern States the time is approaching when new loans will have to be issued for the purpose of redeeming existing loans, and the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders will doubtless take action to put obstacles in the way of new loan subscriptions while these old debts continue to be repudiated.

MANAGUA, March 19.—The bill relating to a supplementary loan of $750,000, which failed of approval in the Nicaraguan Congress on March 14, was passed to-day, with some amendments, by a vote of 17 to 4.

This bill relates also to the reform of the currency.

Missing English Clergyman Found.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 19.—The Rev. H. T. Purkiss of Worthing, who had been missing for some time, has been found in the East End of London stpdying the condition of the poor. He says he lost his memory for a week after leaving Worthing.

Belgian Monarchs in Paris.

PARIS, March 19.—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth arrived here to-day for a short visit. They will be received by President Fallières.

NO REID "INCIDENT."

Englishmen Realize His Interview Was Only Too True.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 19.—Some little disposition is shown in certain quarters to try to make a "diplomatic question" out of the interesting statement made by Ambassador Whitelaw Reid in conversation with a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent last week regarding the apathy of the British public in the face of such a serious situation as that caused by the coal strike.

It is entirely likely that nothing much will come of the matter, as there is no idea on the part of thoughtful Englishmen of taking umbrage at a comparison which they recognize to be only too well justified.

The member of Parliament who is said to have given notice of a question in Parliament on the subject is an old journalist, who would appreciate the hard case of other newspaper men beaten on one story and in search of another. He is also too old a parliamentary hand not to know that between giving notice of a question and getting leave to put the question there is a vast difference.

Even should the question be actually put, it is practically certain that the requirements of the case would be easily met by one of those "diplomatic denials" which are in order in incidents of the kind.

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¶ In fabrics, in colorings, in models, we have assembled, even at this early date, such assortments as are as difficult of duplication elsewhere as Saks tailoring itself. A wider field of fabrics, new eras of color, models sharply distinguished from former styles by new whimsicalities of design, and tailoring which differs from other tailoring as a young Spring day differs from a drab December noon.

¶ At present we wish to record an affinity of sentiment between many New York men and ourselves on the subject of one of our latest models. The coat is cut on natural lines, is rather shapely at the waist, has patch or regulation pockets, and narrow shoulders. The peak lapels of this garment are an exceptionally smart feature, being neither wide nor yet narrow, neither heavy in appearance nor insufficient. They are a happy medium, soft-rolling beyond the first button, as though they refuse to commit themselves on advice of counsel. The waistcoat is in a similar frame of mind, alternating between five and six buttons and leaving the preference to you.

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CHALLENGES TAFT TO ACT ON HIS SPEECH

Roosevelt Says if President's Managers Back His Views Primaries Are Sure.

NO AID FOR MASSACHUSETTS

President Ignored Request for His Support in the Fight for the Primary Bill There, Colonel Declares.

Col. Roosevelt made public at The Outlook office late yesterday afternoon his reply to the address delivered by President Taft before the Massachusetts Legislature at Boston on Monday. The Colonel had no further comment to make than to say that he thought the statement spoke for itself, and gave in detail his beliefs in the matter of Presidential preferential primaries. Here is the statement:

"President Taft is reported as saying at Boston yesterday that the voluntary primary, or as he calls it the soapbox primary—that is, the method adopted by the people as the only way in which to express their wishes when their Legislatures deny them any other opportunity to do so—is worse than nothing. But the President continued to say that he favored a preferential primary for the Presidency. I am exceedingly glad that the President has taken this ground, and if his campaign managers will sincerely back him in the proposition, we will be able at once to get the Presidential preferential primary in Michigan, Illinois, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and New York. On the 5th of this month, Matthew Hale of Boston, acting on behalf of the Massachusetts Progressive Republicans, who were making a desperate fight for the passage of the Presidential preferential primary bill, wired the President at the White House, asking him for his moral support in securing the passage of the Massachusetts bill. Mr. Hale referred specifically to the fact that the President's adherents in Massachusetts were using every means to defeat the passage of the bill.

Says Taft Ignored Massachusetts Fight.

"On the 6th of March, the President's Secretary, Mr. Hilles, wrote Mr. Hale a brief note, saying that his message had been received and, by direction of Mr. Taft, referred to his campaign manager, Congressman McKinley (who at the time was doing all he could to defeat a similar measure in Illinois.) Nothing further was heard from the President or from his campaign manager, Mr. McKinley, by Mr. Hale, or by any one else in Massachusetts, as far as I know, and no moral aid, comfort, or support was given by the President or his managers to the men in Massachusetts, who were making a most desperate fight to overcome the efforts of the President's supporters in that State to defeat the bill. However, public opinion was aroused, and the bill went through, and I am exceedingly glad that the President—now nearly a week after the bill has become a law—should say as he does that he favors it and welcomes it. But I earnestly hope that the President and his supporters will in the other States support such legislation before it passes, and not after it passes. There is pending in the Legislature of Maryland a bill providing for the exact kind of legally safe-guarded Presidential preferential primary which the President says he favors. The Collector of Customs at Baltimore, the most active of the President's party managers of Maryland and the head of the office-holders there, has been opposing the enactment of this measure by every means in his power. Every Roosevelt member of the Maryland Legislature is for the primary bill, and they have been endeavoring to secure the assistance of Collector Stone and Gov. Goldsborough and the other supporters of President Taft.

Oppose Michigan Primary Bill.

"An almost similar situation exists in Michigan. There the Legislature was called in special session by Gov. Osborn to enact a Presidential preferential primary law. The gentlemen in that State who are leading the movement for Mr. Taft's nomination have opposed the bill by all the means in their power. It was finally passed despite that opposition, but it lacked in the Senate the necessary two-thirds vote to make it immediately effective; the supporters of the President making a desperate opposition and holding more than a third of the Legislature. Gov. Osborn has now called the Legislature to re-convene on March 20. If the view that the President takes of the law that has been passed in Massachusetts is taken by his supporters in Michigan, earnestly, and in good faith, there will be no difficulty in immediately securing the Presidential preference primary in Michigan. The situation in Ohio is not far different. Last week, State Chairman Walter F. Brown submitted to Mr. Laylin, manager of the President's campaign in Ohio, a proposition that the State Convention, which will elect the six delegates at large from Ohio, should be composed of the forty-two delegates to Chicago chosen from the Congressional districts under the State primary law, thus giving expression to the people's wishes in the selection of the six delegates at large. On last Saturday Mr. Laylin, in his answer to Mr. Brown, refused to accept the suggestion, and has insisted that the delegates to the State Convention shall be elected without appeal to the people at large.

"The situation in Illinois is similar. Gov. Deneen has stated publicly that he will convene the Legislature in special session to pass a Presidential preference primary bill in case the necessary two-thirds of the members will agree beforehand to adopt such a measure. The leaders of the Presidential party in Illinois, including Congressman McKinley, the Director of the National Taft Bureau, to whom the President's Secretary referred the request for help in getting the Massachusetts primary bill through, are using every possible effort to prevent the agreement in question. If the Taft leaders in Illinois, who include the leader of the National Campaign Committee, which is conducting the President's canvass for renomination, will now act in good faith in accordance with the President's speech approving the bill that has already been passed in the Massachusetts Legislature, they can secure a similar bill in the Legislature of Illinois.

Colonel Cites Conditions in Oklahoma.

"What has occurred in Oklahoma indicates the need of Presidential primaries, and shows how the patronage is at this moment being used to defeat the will of the people. As there has been so much recent expression of fear of the tyranny of a majority, it may be worth while pointing out that the only tyranny of which there is any danger at this moment as regards the Presidential nomination is tyranny by a minority, led by the office-holders and the agents of the big financiers, who do not want a square deal, and these men have been doing everything in their power not merely to mislead but to misrepresent and defraud of their rights the people at large. In Oklahoma a convention in one district was held very early and elected two delegates for the President. Then a primary for the State Convention was held, and that identical district gave a two to one vote against the President. This was a genuine primary—I do not know whether its opponents have called it a soap-box primary or not. In this case the only 'tyranny' exercised by the majority was to express their preference for President, and they were defrauded out of this preference at the previous convention. The methods used to nullify, wherever possible, the will of the people in Oklahoma are explained in the following letter, the original of which is before me, having been forwarded to me by Mr. J. E. Dycke, Oklahoma member of the Roosevelt National Committee of Chicago. The letter is addressed to Mr. Newton S. Figley, Postmaster of Hastings, Oklahoma, and is signed with the signature of J. A. Harris, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, who, Mr. Dycke informed me, has admitted to him that the letter is genuine. It reads:

Wagoner, Okla., Feb. 17, 1912.

Mr. Newton S. Figley, Hastings, Okla.:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of the following letter from the department:

"The commission of N. S. Figley, Postmaster of Hastings, Okla., will expire Feb. 28, 1912. When last inspected this office did not appear in a satisfactory condition, and unless the Postmaster can be relied upon to raise the service to a higher standard of efficiency, it is believed that he should not be reappointed. The department will be pleased to receive as promptly as possible an expression of your views as to what action in this case will be for the best interest of the service."

I hope that you have your office in first-class condition, and will continue to have it so. If you will bring a delegation to the State and District Conventions instructed for Taft and Harris, I will see that you are reappointed. With best wishes, I am, yours truly, J. A. HARRIS, Chairman.

"'This letter has been printed in the Oklahoma papers. The original, as I say, is now before me. It is no wonder, when methods like this obtain, that as appears in the press, Mr. Harris should have threatened that if he were not continued as Chairman he would hold a rump convention and send contesting delegates. These rump conventions have been held in case after case in Missouri, even where the primaries have shown four and five and eight to one against the very men who held the rump conventions. There is no present danger of 'tyranny of a majority'; the danger is of tyranny over an honest majority by an unscrupulous minority.

"Here in New York the progressive members of the Legislature, and a non-partisan committee outside, are doing everything in their power to secure a genuine Presidential preferential primary, and to overthrow the present preposterous primary bill which was passed by the machines of the two parties last year, with the express purpose of preventing the people from getting control of the management of either party. The supporters of Mr. Taft have absolute control of the Legislature, and if they choose to act on the principle of the President's speech in Massachusetts, made after the Massachusetts primary bill had been enacted into law, they can secure for this State a corresponding bill. I very earnestly hope that it will be done. Judge Laughlin of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in an opinion from the bench, has just characterized as follows the methods of the President's supporters in New York City, in carrying out the present primary law. He says that the Board of Elections, (which of course merely registers the wills of the two party machines,) 'appears to have deliberately planned to make it a primary for the election, not of delegates to the National Convention, but of members of the party organization, and to render it as difficult as possible for the people to appear at the primary, and to discover upon the ballot the names of the candidates for election as delegates to the National Convention by direct vote of the people.'

"They have not afforded the people an opportunity to discover the names of the delegates to the National Convention, either at the head or the foot of the ticket. This shows a deliberate attempt to confuse the voters and to render it most difficult, if not impossible, for them to vote intelligently and have their will recorded.

"It would be hard to imagine a more scathing arraignment of what is now being done in New York City by the supporters of the President's renomination than this judicial opinion. If these supporters will now in good faith work for the immediate passage of the proper Presidential preferential primaries in New York State, we can doubtless obtain it.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

MARKS DESERTS ROOSEVELT.

Colonel's Former Supporter Alienated by His Attacks on Taft.

Marcus M. Marks of New York, one of Col. Roosevelt's closest friends, and the man who suggested to the Colonel the establishment of the Coal Commission which settled the coal strike in 1902, has come out for President Taft. In doing so Mr. Marks says that he hopes it will make no difference in the friendly relations which he has always maintained with the Colonel. He says he has decided to desert the Colonel politically because of the attacks which the latter is making on the President. In announcing his stand he paid a high tribute to President Taft's sincerity and judgment under trying conditions. Mr. Marks said:

"My hope is for four years more of President Taft's administration. His sincerity and judgment and self-control under trying conditions; his devotion to duty; his judicial mind; his broad view on every National and international problem has strengthened the esttem in which he was held by many who already appreciated his previous public service.

"Our Democratic form of Government will be best conserved under a President who represents the people rather than under one who leads them. The leader is apt to press ahead too rapidly in attempting to carry out his own ideas. President Taft has always stood for a broad policy, but unfortunately he has been thwarted at times by his political opponents. He has made heroic efforts to bring about closer fraternal agreement between our country, Great Britain, Germany, and France. The Democrats, with the aid of a few so-called 'Progressives,' who are really retrogressives, checkmated his worthy efforts. I cannot believe that the movement to establish permanent justice in international relations is really a matter of partisan political faith, yet the recent Senate vote on arbitration treaties justifies that impression. It covers a conspiracy to embarrass President Taft and prevent his receiving the acclaim of the world in the success of the plan which would have been the greatest step forward in human civilization.

"President Taft inherited a stormy and disturbed condition in our industrial development. Affairs are now assuming a quieter appearance. We must encourage calm and restore confidence in order that healthy enterprise may no longer fear to show its head. At a crucial point the change may be serious. Let us, therefore, renominate and re-elect President Taft."

SCHURMAN PREDICTS ROOSEVELT'S DEFEAT

President of Cornell Says Taft Is a True Progressive and Colonel a Radical.

WARNS AGAINST CAESARISM

Unwritten Law Against a Third Term Is the Fundamental Safeguard of the Republic, He Holds.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, in to-morrow's issue of The Independent will tell some reasons why Col. Theodore Roosevelt should not be nominated for a third term in the Presidency; and he ventures the prediction that the Colonel won't be. His nomination, Dr. Schurman declares, must inevitably bring about such a split in the Republican Party as would cause the election of a Democrat as President.

After contrasting Col. Roosevelt's "under no circumstances" utterance concerning a third term of Nov. 8, 1904, with his more recent pronouncement of "I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered to me," Dr. Schurman declares that the Colonel's apologetic explanation that he meant in 1904 to refuse only a "consecutive" third term—as he might refuse a third cup of coffee to-day, yet drink it to-morrow—won't hold water.

"The main point is concealed under this wretched sophistry and juggling with words," he says. "Millions of men who refuse to drink more than two cups of coffee to-day take another cup on a subsequent day. And to decline a third cup of coffee this evening does not even suggest to any one that you will not take it to-morrow or the day after. No one is deceived by your refusal. Indeed, it concerns nobody but yourself.

"It is different with the Presidency. That concerns 100,000,000 people. And as no mortal has ever been President of the United States for a third term, the man who on his election for a second time voluntarily and solemnly proclaimed that 'under no circumstances' would he 'accept another nomination' morally estopped himself in the understanding and expectation of all mandkind from ever consenting to break the third-term tradition."

The people's belief in President Roosevelt's self-elimination from future Presidential candidacies, he says, gave him tremendous leverage during his second term, materially helped him to control the Republican National Convention of 1908, and brought to him universal praise for his unselfish patriotism in following in the footsteps of Washington and Jefferson.

"The restriction of the President to two terms at most is the fundamental safeguard of the Republic," declares Dr. Schurman. "From a Chief Magistracy of more than two terms the Nation would be insensibly carried by the machinations of able and unscrupulous leaders to a Chief Magistracy of several terms or to a life office. The power of the President, growing by what it fed upon, would in this succession of terms easily transcend the limits fixed by the Constitution. And by a gradual and natural transition the Presidency would become a dictatorship or a Caesarism.

"We have seen all this happen in Mexico in our own generation. And the recent revolution in that country and the present insurrection are the blind gropings of the nation to recover its lost liberties.

"It is, indeed, in the people's power to choose whom they will for President. But, having chosen, it is not in the power of the people to alter the consequences of their act. Whether we will it or not, the removal of the third-term limit to the Presidency tends to transform republicanism into Caesarian government.

"If the Republican Party were to nominate Mr. Roosevelt next June in Chicago, it is safe to predict that the anti-third-term sentiment of the American people must inevitably lead to a split in the party. No other course would so certainly insure the election of a Democratic President. At the same time, the organization of the Republican Party would pretty certainly fall into the hands of radicals who had secured the nomination for their candidate.

"This raises the question of the place of radicalism in a Republican platform. In the past the party has not been radical. If it championed liberty, it also inforced justice and protected property, and always revered the Constitution."

President Taft, declares Dr. Schurman, in addressing himself to the problems of tariff revision to adapt it to existing economic conditions, and to the anti-trust law, is a genuine progressive Republican.

"The reactionary worships the past, the radical flouts the past, but the Progressive, while retaining all that is sound and valuable in the past, also vitalizes it with the living ideas of the present and creates new institutions for our day and generation.

"The issue, then, is very simple. Shall the Chicago Convention in its platform renounce progressive Republicanism and declare its adhesion to radicalism? If so, President Taft would not be the proper candidate. And it is altogether improbable that he would accept the nomination. But if the platform of principles adopted by the Chicago Convention is in harmony with the Republicanism of the past, and is hospitable to evolutionary and progressive development in response to the best aspirations, the soundest ideas and the wisest policies of the present, the party has a man foreordained to be its candidate, and that man, of course, is President Taft.

"In my opinion, radicalism will not prevail in the Chicago Convention. And for that reason, along with the third-term difficulty, and the solemn pledge of 1904, I do not expect to see Mr. Roosevelt nominated."

WARD OUTWITTED TAFT MEN.

Westchester Boss Led Them to Think He Wasn't for Roosevelt.

Col. Roosevelt met and talked yesterday to a delegation of negroes representing the Roosevelt Colored County Committee at the Outlook office. J. C. Thomas, President of the committee; Treasurer Henry C. Parker, and George Harris, managing editor of The Amsterdam News, a weekly newspaper for negroes, made short addresses. In reply Col. Roosevelt said:

Just let me say how glad I am to see you here to-day as representative business men and clergymen. As you know, one of the things that I have been especially interested in has been the movement for the upbuilding of the business element among the colored race. I feel that it is true of every good citizen, but perhaps more true of the colored man, that he not only benefits himself and his own race but he benefits the white race. The colored man who shows that he is a direct type of self-respecting, self-supporting citizen is the man who has done credit to himself, to his people, and to the whole country.

Gentlemen, all I am trying to represent is social justice and industrial justice for those who are worthy, and that is the doctrine of a "square deal."

Members of the Roosevelt Committee chuckled yesterday over what they considered a neat trick which, it was said, William L. Ward, the Republican boss of Westchester County, played on the regular Republican organization which is supporting President Taft. Mr. Ward, it was explained, had made the Taft men of Westchester County believe that he was only flirting with Roosevelt until it was too late for the regular organization to nominate candidates for delgeates to the National Convention. As a result the four National delegates from Westchester County will go to Chicago to vote for Col. Roosevelt.

Mr. Ward, it was said, wrote a letter to the Taft leaders as late as March 1, in which he said that he could not support the Roosevelt policies, although he had high regard for the Colonel. This letter, as well as a previous one, it was said, allayed the fears of the Taft people, and no special efforts were made to round up Taft candidates.

Chairman Duell of the Roosevelt City Committee said that he was pleased to see that President Taft and some of the newspapers supporting him are "trying to keep up with Roosevelt" in regard to favoring Presidential primaries.

David L. Melick, a Roosevelt candidate for delegate from the Fifteenth Congressional District in Ohio, called at the Colonel's headquarters yesterday, and reported that Ohio was overwhelmingly in favor of the Colonel's nomination, and that he would be easily a ten to one favorite.

The New York Republican Club will hold a meeting on Friday evening at the Aldie Clb at which the question of "The Recall of Constitutional Decisions" will be debated. William Draped Lewis, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, will speak in favor of the proposal, while the opposition forces will be led by Charles F. Mathewson, a lawyer.

Col. Roosevelt went to Pier 15, East River, yesterday, to meet the incoming United Fruit Company's steamer Turrialba, from Port Limon, Colon and Kingston, bearing among other passengers, Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel, who have been cruising in Southern waters.

"Well, my dear old fellow, this is bully," said the Colonel to Inspector Mitchell of the Immigration Department, when he met him. Mrs. Roosevelt was much concerned over the report that her son, Theodore, Jr., had been in a fire in San Francisco, but her husband showed her a telegram which he had received while waiting at the pier, and which said that their son was safe and well.

COLONEL EXTENDS HIS TRIP.

Kansas City, Indianapolis, Detroit and Grand Rapids Added.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 19.—Col. Roosevelt has decided to extend his Western trip to include Kansas City, and he may stop at Indianapolis, Detroit, and Grand Rapids. Col. Roosevelt will leave from the Pennsylvania Station next Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The determination of Col. Roosevelt to lengthen his trip was brought about, to a certain measure, it was said to-day, by the controversy which has arisen as a result of President Taft's Boston speech on the question of direct primaries.

NEWS FROM THE FIRING LINE.

Ormsby McHarg, the Colonel's Commander, Answers a Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Those persons who go to the Roosevelt headquarters every day in search of news asked Ormsby McHarg to-day:

"Did anything important happen—anything that our papers would be glad to print."

"Yes," said the latest Roosevelt manager; "several Republicans called to-day."

ALL TAFT WANTS IS A SQUARE DEAL

So He Tells Concord, N. H., Audience, and Gov. Bass, a Roosevelt Boomer, Hears Him.

AGAIN ASSAILS THE RECALL

Might as Well Give Up the Constitution, He Says, as to Give Up an Independent Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 19.—President Taft was in New Hampshire from 10 o'clock this morning, when he came over the State line from Massachusetts, at Nashua, until 6 o'clock this evening, when he departed at the same point, and no State in the Union ever cheered him louder or treated him better in the space of eight hours.

At Nashua he spoke twice and laid the cornerstone of a Y. M. C. A. building. At Manchester he made three speeches, had luncheon, and visited the mills where 20,000 operatives are contentedly employed. In this city he was received by Gov. Bass, one of Col. Roosevelt's ardent boomers; the Governor's Council and Staff, visited the State Capitol, and spoke from its front steps to thousands crowded around the statues of Webster, Stark, and Hale.

"All that the Administration wants is a square deal," said the President in this speech, and the great throng cheered him wildly.

In each city the President visited the State militia turned out to do escort duty, and the school children, thousands of them, lined the streets through which he passed. Decorations in the National colors adorned every building. It was, in fact, as near to a fête day as the Merrimack Valley and New England ever got.

The President was greatly pleased with his reception and with the promises which the local leaders made him in each city that he certainly would have a solid delegation from New Hampshire to the Republican National Convention.

Coming from Boston by special train, the President was accompanied by ex-Gov. F. W. Rollin of Concord and H. B. Quinby of Lakeport, Congressman S. W. McCall of Massachusetts, and F. W. Estabrook of New Hampshire, a member of the Republican National Committee.

In Nashua the President spoke first in the Colonial Theatre and later in the Public Square. He was introduced in the Theatre by George B. French, a local attorney, who said:

"New Hampshire welcomed you three years ago, when you were so highly recommended by Col. Roosevelt, and she is glad to welcome you now."

"Such a welcome is worth coming miles to hear," the President replied.

In all of his speeches President Taft said that the Payne tariff bill was a revision downward, although it did not go far enough. Regarding arbitration, he said he was not at all sure in just what condition the Senate had left the treaties and he would have to await the return of Secretary Knox.

"Progressive is that progressive does," was one political epigram which the President repeated to-day. He also gave a concise outline of his idea of the adoption of the principles of thje recall of Judges and of decisions.

"Adopt such measures," he said, "and you will have a Government of special instances. You would have a Constitution that is to be applied at one time and not applied at another. That, my friends, is nothing but a Government of special instances, that has not the uniformity of law and Constitution, and is the most tyrannical form of Government we can have.

"This question of a change in the judiciary of this country means that we may recall Judges that we do not like if they happen to decide against us, or if they happen to decide a question one way we may submit it to popular election to decide whether the court decided right or not. I am in favor of the people, but I do not think the people are charged with the knowledge of the law as the Supreme Court of New Jersey or as the Supreme Court of the United States.

"I believe in popular Government, but I believe in popular Government ordered by Constitution and by law. The people who vote are only one-fourth of the people, and they are in that sense representative of the people, and if we are going to trust that quarter with power over all the people, then they have to be limited by constitutional restriction. And they are limited by constitutional restriction under our Constitution. When the question is to be decided whether they have transgressed those restrictions, we have to have somebody decide independent of them and independent of everybody. And that is the necessity for an independent judiciary.

"You give up an independent judiciary and you might as well give up your Constitution. I know enough about the common sense of the American people to know that they will never give up the Constitution, and they are not going to be honey-fugled out of it by being told that they are fit to interpret nice questions of constitutional law just as well or better than Judges. The American people are a great people because they can stand having the truth told to them about themselves without getting mad about it and without turning on the man who tells the truth."

BOSTON, March 19.—Returning to Boston in the early evening from Concord, N. H., President Taft made a brief call at the dinner of the New England Street Railway Club. Just before leaving for Washington, where he will arrive at 9:45 to-morrow morning, the President said:

"I am deeply grateful to the people of Massachusetts and New Hampshire for the warmth of their reception, and am gratified by the interest displayed in the discussion of questions of constitutional Government and with the interest shown by the people in maintaining a constitutional form of Government."

TAFT DELEGATES BOLT.

Action Taken After Roosevelt Men in Missouri Oust Officials.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., March 19.—After an hour of uproar, Taft supporters withdrew from the Fourteenth Congressional District Convention here to-day, leaving the Roosevelt adherents in possession. Each faction named delegates to the Republican National Convention.

Before the convention the ten Roosevelt men on the District Committee ousted Chairman B. L. Guffy and Secretary Harry Haeter and elected Fred E. Kiss Chairman and Luther Conrad Secretary. The Taft faction indorsed President Taft for renomination, and soon after adjourned to the sidewalk, where it was announced that its delegates to the National Convention would be George L. Greene of Naylor and Byrd Duncan of Poplar Bluff. The Roosevelt delegates named in the convention are Sam Ulen of Dexter and John C. Harlan of Gainesville.

The Roosevelt faction claimed 112 delegates to the Congressional Convention and the Taft followers 89.

Against Primary in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 19.—A motion for a Presidential preference primary was lost to-day in the meeting of Democratic State Central Committee. Duluth was selected for the State Democratic convention, which will be held on June 6.

LEGISLATORS SUSPENDED.

Four New Mexicans Accused of Taking Bribes, Accuse Men Higher Up.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 19.—The trap set by the Republican State Central Committee last night, in which four members of the House, José P. Lucero, Julian C. Trujillo, Manuel Cordova, and Luis R. Montoya were caught, charged with accepting bribes to vote for certain Senatorial candidates, was to-day declared by the accused men to have been set by themselves to catch the men "higher up."

After a night in jail the accused men assumed a defiant attitude. Their resignations, prepared last night, were presented to the House by State Chairman V. Jaramillo, along with a statement asserting that their resignations had been obtained through coercion, and that they would withdraw them and demand a thorough investigation.

Subsequently the House adopted a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of fifteen to investigate the charges. A resolution to remand the accused members to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms was adopted unanimously, and the four accused men were suspended.

BURTON OPPOSES RECALL

And Thinks Taft Sentiment Is Strong—Confers with Ohio Leaders.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 19.—United States Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, in an address before Ohio's fourth Constitutional Convention, which has been in session here since Jan. 9, opposed the recall of Judges and of judicial decisions. On the question of the initiative and referendum, which is now being debated by the delegates, the speaker took a middle ground. These two methods, he said, would neither be regarded with grave apprehension nor should they be depended upon for a regeneration of the body politic.

After his address Senator Burton conferred with Republican county executives from over the State on plans for holding Ohio in line for the President. Sixty counties were represented in the conference.

"Taft sentiment predominates throughout the country. I believe it is the same here in Ohio," said Senator Burton.

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Imperial Ale, Porter & Stout

Order from any dealer.
Bottled only by the Brewers, BEADLESTON & WOERZ, New York.

Liquidation of Light Weight Suits from Hackett, Carhart Wholesale Department

As Hackett, Carhart clothes will be sold only in our four retail stores in the future, we have liquidated our wholesale department. You can select any black, blue or fancy mixture light weight suit from our wholesale stock at practically half price.

Men's $18, $20 and $22.50 Spring Weight Suits . . . 13.50

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Men's $30 and $35 Spring Weight Suits 22.50

$15, $18 & $20 Spring Suits A limited number of Suits, sizes 31 to 40 chest measure only, from our wholesale department. New fancy mixture designs, distinctively for young men. **$10**

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TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS

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BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. J.B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18TH AND 19TH STS.

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Complimentary Trading Stamps Free, Today

As many sets as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given to all persons, whether purchasers or not, applying at the entrance to the Ladies' Parlor, Fourth Floor, MAIN Building, today. It will be advantageous to start filling at one time as many books as will be needed to secure the premium desired.

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Today's Big Sales

Just a Few, From Many Events

MAIN BUILDING—*Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, Etc.*

FORMAL OPENING EXHIBIT OF 1912 SPRING FOOT-MOULD SHOES FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
SALE OF WOMEN'S BLACK BROADCLOTH AND NAVY BLUE SERGE COATS, $13.50.
WOMEN'S WIDE-WALE AND DIAGONAL SERGE COATS, at $24.50.
MORE NEW TRIMMED MILLINERY, at $5 to $25.
THOUSANDS OF WHITE, TAILORED SHIRTS FOR WOMEN AND MISSES—dozens of styles—sensational bargains, at.....79c each
BOYS' NEW SPRING CLOTHING at $2.95.
REMARKABLE LIST OF SPECIALS IN GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

GREENHUT BUILDING—*"Everything for the Home"*

A SALE OF SUPERBLY WROUGHT BRASS BEDSTEADS OF THE FAMOUS SIMMONS MAKE. SPECIAL PRICES SAVE $5 TO $10 ON EACH. ALSO ASSOCIATE SALES OF MATTRESSES, PILLOWS AND SPRINGS.
ROOM SIZE RUGS—NEW RAG RUGS.
INNUMERABLE SPECIALS IN HOUSECLEANING, GARDENING AND PAINTING SUPPLIES.

$30,000 to Charity WE give this amount and we ask OUR CUSTOMERS to tell us by their VOTES which charitable and benevolent institutions, societies and churches shall receive this money. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO VOTE.

Double Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

Those clothes for Spring. Why not have them tailored to your individual measure by the Smith Gray & Co. special tailoring organization, at prices possible only through wholesale production?

Through this department, you may select from upwards of three hundred exclusive custom fabrics—have them tailored to your measure in any one of more than thirty foreign or Fifth Avenue models and delivered at any convenient time.

Suits and Overcoats made to measure at 20.00 to 50.00 with very unusual values at 20.00, 25.00 and 30.00.

Spring Coats Specially Priced

Here are some fifteen hundred Smith Gray & Co. Spring Coats in exclusive fabrics, smartly styled in many correct new shades and colorings; also many tweeds in models suitable for Spring and Summer motoring.

12.50 for 18.00, 20.00 & 22.50 Spring Coats
These are broken sizes—excellent garments if your size is here in your choice.

15.50 for Standard 20.00 & 22.50 Spring Coats
Included are black and Oxford vicuna thibets, as well as smart grays, olives and browns in new wale and stripe effects.

18.50 for 25.00 Silk Lined Spring Coats
Included are silk lined black and Oxford vicuna thibets—correct grays, browns, tans and olives in silk lined velours and worsted cheviots.

20.00 for silk lined to the edge dressy Spring Coats and Cravenette Convertible Raincoats
The high quality vicuna thibets in black and Oxford, the excellence of the tailoring, trimmings and style, stamp these garments as New York's best 20.00 value.

Spring Suits at Unusual Values

Now, just as Spring is breaking, you may participate in Spring Suit values most pleasantly surprising, made possible by the utilization of the surplus yardage of our wholesale and special tailoring departments—the offering comprising models Continental, English and of Fifth Avenue.

15.00 for 20.00 & 22.50 Spring Suits
Included are English weave blue serges, high grade worsteds, velours and cassimeres.

17.50 for 22.50 & 25.00 Spring Suits
Included are worsteds, velours, Saxony cassimeres and serges—all new shades and designs.

21.00 for 25.00 & 27.50 Spring Suits
Included are high grade exclusive worsteds, velours, Saxony cassimeres, finished and unfinished serges.

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs.

Your Charge Account Is Solicited.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.
Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

WOMAN ARRESTED AS JEWEL SMUGGLER

Mrs. Carson of San Francisco Declared Only Part of Her $20,000 Purchases.

SOME HIDDEN IN HER HAT

$1,000 Diamond Earrings Sewed Into the Brim—She Surrenders All to Customs Authorities.

Mrs. Blanche M. Carson, who said she lived at 925 Gough Street, San Francisco, and who arrived in New York on the North German Lloyd liner George Washington on Monday afternoon, was arrested yesterday by the customs authorities on a charge of smuggling and gross undervaluation of diamonds, pearls, and other gems, the value of which was said to be close to $20,000.

When Mrs. Carson arrived, according to the customs officials, she declared pearls and other gems, the value of which she put at 2,500 rupees, (Indian money,) between $1,100 and $1,200 in American money.

It was the undervaluation of the declared goods that aroused the suspicion of the customs officials. They discovered that Mrs. Carson was returning from a trip around the world, which began at San Francisco last August. She had bought the declared jewelry in India, and that was why she valued it in rupees instead of in dollars. A true valuation of the declared goods, the customs officials say, would have been more than 5,000 rupees, instead of 2,500 rupees.

When the undervaluation was established, Gen. Nelson H. Henry, Surveyor of the Port; Edward Barnes, Assistant Solicitor for the Customs Service in New York, and Special Deputy Surveyor George J. Smythe held a conference. It was decided to send for Mrs. Carson, who is staying at the Hotel Wolcott, in West Thirty-first Street, near Fifth Avenue. Accordingly, a messenger was sent to the Wolcott with a note requesting Mrs. Carson to be at Mr. Smythe's office at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Carson, accompanied by Harrison Osbrone, a former Solicitor of the Customs Service, arrived at Mr. Smythe's office at the designated time. Awaiting her there, besides Mr. Smythe, were Gen. Henry and Mr. Barnes. Mr. Smythe told Mrs. Carson of his suspicions and advised her to make a clean breast of the entire affair if his suspicions were correct. She thereupon admtted, it is said, that while she was traveling in India she had bought pearls and other gems valued there at about $15,000 and in America, after the duties were paid, at about $20,000. Some of the pearls were unstrung, and on those the duty was 10 per cent. On those that were strung or set, however, the duty was 60 per cent.

Mrs. Carson not only admitted the under valuation of the articles she had declared, but volunteered the information that pearls and diamonds worth $10,000 were in her apartments in the Wolcott. These had not been included in her declaration. She agreed to go to the Wolcott with two of Collector Loeb's men and get the undeclared gems.

Acting Deputy Surveyor Isaac Harris and Inspector Alexander E. Meyer were detailed to accompany Mrs. Carson to the hotel. There she opened her trunks, and Harris and Meyer found the undeclared articles. Mrs. Carson also told them that they would find a pair of diamond earrings worth about $1,000 in the brim of one of her hats. The hat brim was cut open and the earrings were found.

Mrs. Carson returned to the Custom House with the officials, and on her arrival there she was arrested.

"Why did you do such a thing?" Mr. Smythe asked Mrs. Carson.

"I thought the duty would be excessive," she is said to have replied, "and so I tried to bring some of the pearls and other things in without paying."

Mrs. Carson asked that the news of her predicament be kept from the public, giving as a reason her standing in San Francisco, but she was told that that was impossible and that she would have to go to Jersey City and be arraigned before United States Commissioner Carpenter on charges of violating the customs laws.

Late in the afternoon she was arraigned before the Commissioner and held in $2,000 bail for examination on Friday. Bail was furnished.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—There is no such address in this city as that given by Mrs. Blanche M. Carson to-day to the New York Customs authorities. Investigation shows that 925 Gough Street would be about in the middle of a public park. Moreover, the identity of Mrs. Carson cannot be established. She is not known in social circles, and the steamship agencies can give no information about her.

ANNOYED BY WILSON CLAIMS.

Clark's Boomers Deny Kansas Will Be for the Jersey Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Over at the Champ Clark headquarters they are grinding their teeth about the ungentlemanly conduct of the people in charge of the Wilson boom, especially the unclubby behavior of Thomas J. Pence.

"Every time," said one of the Champers to-night, "that we carry a State Pence issues an announcement attaching it to the Wilson boom. We are going to carry Arkansas and Wisconsin within the next few days, and I have not the slightest doubt that the day after we carry each of them Pence will publish a statement, which all the Eastern papers will carry announcing that they have gone overwhelmingly for Wilson."

So exercised were the Champers to-day over the claim that Kansas would be for Wilson that ex-Senator Fred T. Dubois, who is in charge of the Clark headquarters, issued this statement:

"Under the instructions given by the Hutchinson convention, the Kansas delegation is bound to vote for Clark so long as there is a possibility of his nomination. The majority of the delegation favor Clark, absolutely; several others, placed on the delegation in the interest of harmony in the State, had supported Wilson in the Kansas contest. These men are now pledged to Clark, and will devote their undivided activities at the Baltimore Convention to bringing about Clark's nomination. It is idle and foolish for any claim to be made to the contrary, unless some one imagines that the Kansas delegation will violate their instructions solemnly given by the Kansas convention prior to their election as delegates—a ridiculous assumption.

"It is indisputably true that this claim, emanating from a political organization in Kansas City unfriendly to Clark, was manufactured solely in an effort to mislead the Democracy of Arkansas and Wisconsin, where primaries are soon to be held, for such a clai mcannot be made in good faith, because it is baseless."

FREE WAUGH DEFENDANT.

Jury Finds Man Accused of Attacking Girl Is Not Guilty.

Frank Brach, who was on trial before Judge Tallmadge in the County Court, Brooklyn, for the last two days on an indictment charging him with attacking Miss Agnes Waugh near her home, 438 East Eighty-third Street, Bay Ridge, one night last October, was acquitted late yesterday afternoon. The jury appeared to have a difficult time in reaching a verdict. At 5 o'clock they filed into court to have the testimony of Miss Waugh read over again to them.

Fifteen minutes later they came into the courtroom again for instructions. After Judge Tallmadge made it plain to them that they must weigh the testimony, and be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused before they could convict him, they retired and were out only five minutes when they returned with a verdict of not guilty.

The trial of the case began on Monday. At yesterday's proceedings, while Brach was on the stand testifying, Miss Waugh collapsed in the rear of the courtroom. She became hysterical when revived in another room, where she was taken by court attendants, and began to call for her father. She cried out repeatedly: "Why did he do it?" referring to her father's attack of the night before on two men whom he said he heard talking about his daughter. It is believed that the strain of the trial and the arrest of her father for shooting at the alleged slanderers of his daughter preyed on the young woman's mind and unnerved her.

Brach testified that he was at home with his brother on the night of the assault until 7:30 o'clock. His brother, Herman Brach, corroborated his testimony. The assault is supposed to have happened shortly before 7 o'clock.

In the Fifth Avenue Court earlier in the day George J. Waugh, father of the girl, was arraigned before Magistrate Dodd, charged with assault and carrying concealed weapons, and held in $1,000 bail on each of the two charges. Bail was furnished and he was released.

HARMON MEN TRIUMPH.

Their Primary Plan for Ohio and Convention Date Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 19.—The Democratic voters of Ohio will have the opportunity to express their choice between Gov. Judson Harmon, Gov. Woodrqw Wilson, Speaker Champ Clark, and other Democratic candidates for President at the coming May primaries. The State convention will meet in Toledo on June 4 and 5. The temporary presiding officer will be George S. Long, Gov. Harmon's private secretary.

This was settled at the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee tonight after a stormy session in which the friends of Gov. Harmon, led by State Insurance Commissioner Edmond H. Moore, triumphed.

Under the Moore Presidential preference plan separate ballots will be handed to Democratic electors when they go to the polls for the primary elections on May 21. This ballot will contain, one above the other, according to the order of filing petitions, the names of Gov. Harmon and other Democratic Presidential candidates whose supporters file petitions with at least 5,000 signers with the Secretary of State. This will allow expressions directly upon the candidates.

FOR WILSON AND WILEY.

"Pure Democracy and Pure Food" Presidential Ticket Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—"Wilson and Wiley."

That is the alliterative Presidential ticket proposed for the favorable consideration of the Democratic National Convention by Representative Albert S. Burleson of Texas, the Chairman of the Democratic House caucus.

"It is the winning ticket," he declared. "It represents pure Democracy and pure food. It would bring together New Jersey and Indiana on the ticket, and that is undeniably a good combination with which the Democracy can go to the country this Fall. The Indiana Democrats say they want representation on the Democratic Presidential ticket this year, and the State Convention that assembles in that State to-morrow could not do a wiser thing than to indorse that distinguished Hoosier, Dr. H. W. Wiley, as the right man to be Gov. Wilson's running mate.

"Wilson and Wiley would administer this Government in the interest of the people and not in the interest of the interests. It is a vote-getting ticket and one with whic., the Democracy can win."

INCOME TAX PASSES BY VOTE OF 252 TO 40

Eighty Republicans Join the Democrats, Who Supported the Bill Unanimously.

TO TAKE UP WOOL NEXT

Chairman Underwood Opposed to Removing the Duty on Raw Wool, Owing to Loss of Revenue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Democratic Excise Tax bill stampeded the Republicans when the final vote was taken this afternoon and was passed by 252 to 40. Eighty Republicans were unable to resist the appeal that the measure made to them and their constituents and voted for its passage, while only 40 members on the Republican side voted against the bill. The Democratic side supported the bill to a man.

The support which the excise tax plan received from the Republicans proved a surprise even to the Democrats. That the Republicans as a whole did not anticipate such a stampede was evident from the discussion, during which some of the minority members offered explanations for the vote they intended casting. Representative Langley of Kentucky, for instance, in declaring he would support the bill, asserted that although he was a Republican and a protectionist and disliked voting for a Democratic measure, he felt that his convictions were so strong he could not overcome them, "even if I vote against my party," he said.

The Republican Record.

But when the vote was announced it developed that, instead of voting against, he was lining up with a majority of his party. Representative Longworth of Ohio was the only Republican in the four States of West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee who voted against the bill. Representative Parran was the only Republican from Maryland, Langley and Powers the only Republicans from Kentucky, Sells and Austin the only Republicans from Tennessee, and Hughes the only Republican from West Virginia voting for the bill. Despite the stampede of regulars and insurgents alike the members of the "Old Guard," such as Cannon, Crumpacker, Mann, Currier, Fairchild, Fordney, Hill, Higgins, Longworth, Malby, Payne, and Sulloway refused to give the bill their support.

The eighty Republicans voting for the Excise bill were:

Pennsylvania—Ainey, Birchfield, Bates, Bowman, Crago, Farr, Focht, Patten, Porter, and Speer.
Maryland—Parran.
Minnesota—Lindbergh, Anderson, Davis, Miller, Nye, Steenerson, Stevens, and Volstead.
Oklahoma—McGuire.
Kentucky—Langley and Powers.
New York—Akin, Marr, and Simmons.
Ohio—Howland, Switzer, and Willis.
Virginia—Slemp.
California—Hayes, Kent, and Stephens.
Tennessee—Austin and Sells.
West Virginia—Hughes.
South Dakota—Burke.
Kansas—Campbell, Murdock, Rees, and Young.
Montana—Pray.
Missouri—Cattlin and Dyer.
Wisconsin—Cooper, Davidson, Esch, Kopp, Lenroot, Morse, and Nelson.
Illinois—Foss, McKinney, Madden, Rodenberg, and Wilson.
Idaho—French.
Iowa—Good, Green, Haugen, Kendall, Kennedy, Pickett, Prouty, and Woods.
Michigan—Hamilton, McLaughlin, J. M. C. Smith, Wedemeyer, and Young.
North Dakota—Hanna and Helgesen.
Oregon—Hawley and Lafferty.
Nebraska—Kinkaid, Norris, and Sloan.
Washington—La Follette and Warburton.
Massachusetts—Roberts.
Nevada—Roberts.

Now Goes to Senate.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where its fate is a guess. Many Senators declared that if upon analysis they found the House measure would tax all classes of people alike they would support it. Democratic Senators, with a few exceptions, are expected to vote for it. Democratic Leader Martin expressed the hope that the Democratic Senators and Progressive Republicans might put the bill through. Republican leaders are depending upon the President's veto to check revenue revision bills from the House.

The Excise bill, though primarily intended to produce anywhere from $20,000,000 to $60,000,000 a year to make up for the losses on free sugar, is also expected to be one of the offsets to general pension legislation which seems sure to be enacted.

The bill would extend the existing corporation tax law to include a tax of 1 per cent. on the yearly net incomes of all firms or individuals in excess of $5,000. The Democrats declare the tax is one on "doing business," despite the fact that it would include salaried people.

Wool Schedule Next.

With the Free Sugar bill and Excise Tax Bills out of the way Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee are free to tackle again the wool schdule, which is considered the knottiest problem they have to deal with at this session of Congress. The committee will begin work with free raw wool sentiment strong.

Chairman Underwood is known to be opposed to a free wool bill because he thinks the revenue lost from raw wool, approximately $21,000,000, could not be raised by putting a duty on raw silk and raw rubber. The anti-free wool Democrats say they can demonstrate this.

Chairman H. C. Emery of the Tariff Board testified before the Senate Finance Committee to-day that it would take the board two years to thoroughly investigate all of the schedules in the present tariff law. He said that with a maximum of employes allowed under the law the board could make three or four reports every six months. The board, he said, had not made an adequate survey of the chemical industry.

PARK PLANS DISCOVERED.

Forgotten Records of Designers Unearthed and a Return to Them Urged.

A strong plea for the making of whatever changes in Central Park as may be necessary to conform to the plans of Olmstead and Vaux, its original designers, was made last night to the American Society of Landscape Architects at the Transportation Club by W. B. Van Ingen. He stated that he had lately discovered that a full exposition of the ideas of the designers was to be found, not in the reports of the Park Board, but in the minutes of their meetings, now on file in the Park Commissioner's office, and he urged that these should be collated and used in all work done in Central Park.

The park, Mr. Van Ingen pointed out, is entirely artificial and is a thorough work of art. It was the first park ever made by a municipality, and is the type on which all other parks in the country have been modeled. It was constructed from the most unpromising land, the character of which may be judged by looking at any vacant lot on the Island of Manhattan.

The idea of the designers was to produce an epitome of natural scenery and to give the poorer classes, who cannot leave the city, the "rural experiences," to use their own words, of their more fortunate brethren. So skillfully did they accomplish it and so successfully did they work in every inch of the natural contour which suited their purpose, that a famous sculptor once remarked with contempt that he considered the work poor, as so little had been done by man and so much by nature.

What has been so well begun should be carried out, Mr. Van Ingen urged, and not a tree should be moved or a statue erected without bearing in mind that the original designers knew exactly why that tree stood where it did and why no statue was in place on any particular site.

The information, he stated, could be gained by an examination of the letters which Olmstead and Vaux wrote to the Park Board while they were at work on the park. Then, as now, all sorts of people had ideas as to what should be done, and the board was inundated with suggestions. They were referred to the architects, and they replied, setting forth in full what their reasons were for the recommendations they made and the objections they advanced against any ideas.

Reference should be made to these letters, Mr. Van Ingen maintained, just as McKim went back to the original design of the White House when he was called to renovate it, and Michael Angelo sought out the ideas of the builders of St. Peter's when he was invited to restore it. By this means the best results would be obtained, and they would be in entire harmony with the rest of Central Park.

WANT DEATH INVESTIGATED.

Family Find Bruises on Body of Man Who Died in an Asylum.

Coroner Glinnen of Brooklyn was asked yesterday by the family of Hyman Gadalwitz, aged 60, who lived at 91 Moore Street, Williamsburg, to investigate his death, which occurred in the Kings County Hospital the night before. The investigation was demanded by the family when, after Gadalwitz's body was brought to his home, it was found to be covered with bruises and discolorations.

Gadalwitz was arrested a week ago at Graham Avenue and Moore Street after storekeepers had complained about him begging and being abusive. When he was taken to the Manhattan Avenue Police Court he acted as if he was mentally unbalanced, and became so violent that he had to be restrained by force. He fought fiercely and bit Daniel Carey, a court attendant, in the right arm. After he was placed in the prisoners' pen he fought some of the other prisoners.

Magistrate Reynolds had the man sent to the Kings County Hospital, where he was placed in the observation ward. On Sunday, when a daughter of Gadalwitz went to the hospital to see him, he was in a straitjacket. He is alleged to have told her that if he died it would be from brutal treatment he had received.

OHIO INDORSEMENT OF TAFT.

Executive State Committee Passes Strong Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 19.—"Your Administration has been indorsed, and the State of Ohio is pledged to your renomination" was the telegram sent to President Taft after an enthusiastic meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee of Ohio to-night.

Executive committeemen were present either in person or by proxy from 62 counties in the State. Resolutions lauding Taft's Administration and indorsing him for a renomination were passed unanimously.

MURPHY TWICE BEATEN.

Two of His Candidates for State Committee Ruled Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy met with two reverses in the higher courts to-day. As a result one of his up-State allies on the Democratic State Committee, John Anderson, Jr., of the Thirty-third Senate District, will not go on the primary ballot as the organization candidate for member of the State Committee, and in the Fortieth District Mr. Murphy will not be able to place his candidate for Committeeman on the primary ballot in opposition to Charles F. Rattigan, who represents the Thomas Mott Osborne organization.

The Appellate Division to-day decided that ex-Assemblyman John B. Twombley is the regular candidate for State Committeeman in the Thirtieth District. He was an insurgent in the Assembly last year and aroused the hostility of Tammany.

In the Fortieth District Mr. Rattigan was regularly nominated. The anti-Osborne men named Charles H. Swarthout of Seneca as an independent candidate. Justice Chester in this city has decided that the Swarthout petition did not contain the requisite number of names.

Move to Buy Jefferson's Home.

WASHINGTON, March 19. — Senator Martine of New Jersey to-day introduced a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a joint Congressional committee to inquire into the feasibility of the purchase of Montiocllo, Thomas Jefferson's home, by the United Staes. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Library.

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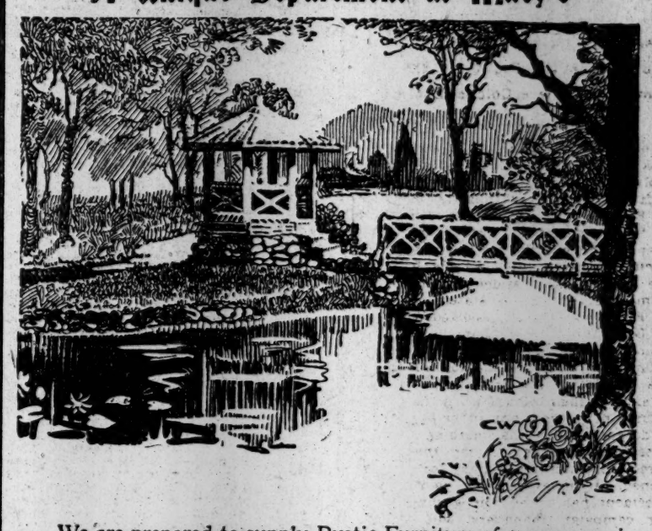

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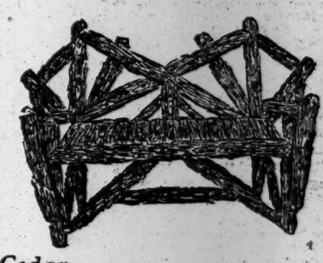
Furniture made of Red Heart Log Cedar will last a lifetime. It can be left out in the rain and will retain its varnish.

We are ready to give estimates and show sketches, if required, for Tea Houses, Bridges, Fences and all the other rustic requisites for making the country home beautiful. [Fourth Floor, 35th St. Side.]

The following pieces are now on sale in our furniture department:



Red Cedar

Settee, 5 ft. long, 28 in. wide	$16.49	Bird House	$26.24
Arm Chair	$5.94 & $9.24	Dog House	$37.49
Side Chair	$7.49	Flower Pot	$3.24
Flower Stand	$6.24	Settee	$10.49
Table	$9.24	Squirrel House	$4.24
Flower Stand	$7.49	Lamp Post	$26.24
Side Chair, slat seat	$4.49	Archway	$26.74

Laurel Wood

Side Chair	$6.24	Arm Chair	$14.49
Flower Box & Stand	$5.24 & $8.24	Settee	$18.24

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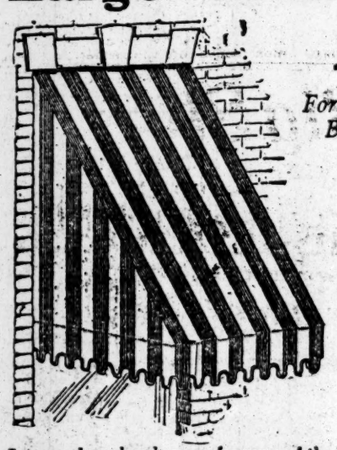

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No charge is made for measurements and estimates.

Out-of-town institutions, hospitals, railroad offices, exchanges, &c., may send in measurements, and after we render our bid and secure the order for the awnings, we will put them in place either in or out of New York City.

Correspondence and Interviews Are Solicited.

We estimate that our bid will be about 10% lower than the next lowest competitor.

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Charming "Period" Mirrors

In a Quite Extraordinary Sale

This occasion is the result of a discovery that we made about a month ago, when we offered several remarkable groups of gilt mirrors. They went in a twinkling; and we were besieged with requests for more of the mirrors at the same low prices, which were impossible to grant at the time because the lots were limited.

But we had an idea. We found a manufacturer of frames who wasn't as busy as he'd like to be and was willing to keep his factory going at practically cost of production. We gave him orders enough to last him several weeks. From an importer of French plate mirrors we secured equally low prices on the various sizes of mirrors to fit our frames. And the fine results are ready today, when we offer

Over 1,250 Mirrors, In 49 Beautiful Designs At an Average of Half Their Usual Prices

There are French Antique Mirrors with quaint hand-colored prints at the top. There are rich Colonial Mirrors with three panels, which are either all French plate or have colored prints in the outer panels. The plates themselves are flawless, with patent backing, and are guaranteed by the maker and by ourselves.

We have never known a Mirror offering of similar beauty, magnitude or economy. It is especially well timed for people who are furnishing Summer homes, as it provides the most desirable wall decorations at very low prices. The principal groups:

$1.75 Panel Mirrors at 75c
800 Brown Antique Panel Mirrors, with ornamental corners and tops, and French prints; 7 x 28 inches.

$2 Panel Mirrors at $1
Imitation of hand-carving, with corner ornaments and French prints, antique finish; 7¾ x 30 inches.

$3.75 Panel Mirrors at $2
Ornamental antique frames with elaborate top ornament; mezzotint heads; 9½ x 38 inches.

$5 Panel Mirrors at $3
Antique frames, with torch and arrow top and French prints; 11 x 48 inches.

$6 Panel Mirrors at $3
For quality and size these are the most extraordinary Mirrors we have ever known at their price. Panel style, with French Print at top; ornamental top and corners on reeded pattern; 2 and 2½ inches wide. Only 200 at this price. 14½ x 56 inches.

$6.50 and $7 Panel Mirrors at $3.50
Three artistic patterns; two with festoons and tops with hand-colored heads, the third with French prints and without the festoons. 11½ x 50 in. and 13 x 51 in.
A similar group in three styles, 11½ x 51 inches, at $3.75, regularly $7 and $7.50.

$8.50 Panel Mirrors at $4.50
Two artistic patterns in burnished powdered effect with top and side ornaments and French prints, 11½ x 52 in.

$7.50 to $17.50 Oval Mirrors at $4.50 to $9
A beautiful group—some fully, others partly, burnished antique, fitted with beveled French plate. 16 x 20 in. and 20 x 24 in.

$6.50 to $15 Imitation Circassian Walnut Mirrors at $4.50 to $8.50
Artistic Mirrors in several styles, with gold powdered ornaments and tops, finished with French prints or hand-colored heads; 12 x 48 to 15 x 55 inches.

Colonial Mirrors
Three patterns, all in full gold leaf, beautifully designed and finished.
At $7.50, usually $13.50. At $12, usually $20.
At $14, usually $22.50.

$15 Panel Mirrors at $7.50
Fully burnished, gold-powdered frame, with hand-colored heads; 15 x 60 inches.

$16.50 Three-panel Antique Mirrors at $8.50
Charming designs, with festoons and ornamental tops with hand-colored English heads at ends and French plate mirror in center; 20 x 48 inches.
The same, with fully burnished frames and either three plate mirrors or two pictures and one plate, $10, reg. $18.

$18.50 Three-panel Mirrors at $10
Fully burnished frames with two hand-colored pictures and one plate, 24 x 59 inches (nearly five feet).
The same with mirror plates, at $12, regularly $22.50.

$25 Louis XVI. Mirrors at $15
A very rich pattern, in three parts, with torch and quiver top; heavy rose festoons and fully gold-burnished frame with three French plate mirrors, 23 x 52 inches. Only twelve of these Mirrors at this exceedingly low price.

These mirrors will be displayed on the Front Aisle, Main Floor; and a full assortment will be shown in the Mirror Salons of the Picture Store on the Sixth Floor.

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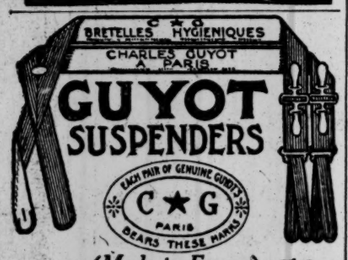

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Full Dress Silk Weaves $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and More

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Cross Flat Style Military Brush Case

Pair Ebony Military Brushes & Comb in Folding Case, 5½ Inches Long x 2½ Wide When Closed—Made of Red, Green, Blue or Purple Morocco, Moire Silk Lined—This Is Entirely New and So Small and Flat That It Can Easily Be Carried in the Pocket..... $3.25

Supplied with White Celluloid Articles..... $4.50

Silver Mounted Articles... $6.50

LADIES' CASE—Same Colors as Above, 8½ Inches Long x 3 Wide—Containing Black Ebony Hair Brush, Cloth Brush and Comb..... $6.50

MEN'S MANICURE CASE—Flat Style, Pocket Size—Pigskin, Containing Nail Clippers and File..... $2.00

RAZOR ROLL-UPS—Pigskin, Tan Mocha Lining—
For 2 Razors..... $2.00
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Tan Grained Oxhide—Cleanly Linen Lined—Handsewn Throughout—Reinforced Corners—Box Bottom for Protection of Toilet Articles and Shirts—1 Long Pocket—Lock and Key and Two Slide Locks—Handle on Top—

16 Inches—18 Inches—20 Inches—
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PORTO RICO HAPPY UNDER OUR RULE

Attorney General Brown Says People Lack Only Citizenship to Make Their Contentment Perfect.

NO LEGAL DELAY THERE

Cases Are Promptly Tried and the People Have Taken Easily to the Jury System.

Attorney General Foster V. Brown of Porto Rico, who will hand his resignation to President Taft at Washington on Thursday, in order to take up the practice of law in Chattanooga, Tenn., his home city, spoke enthusiastically of the progress and future prosperity of Porto Rico last night at the Hotel Imperial, where he is staying while in this city. Mr. Brown, who in his two years of service on the island came in close contact with all classes and conditions of its citizens, denounces as a slander any attempt to make it appear that there was an anti-American sentiment in Porto Rico. He declared that on the contrary the people there are taking with ever increasing zest to American customs and American institutions, and are yearning for nothing so much as for American citizenship. In one respect, in fact, he declared, Porto Rico is far ahead of any State in the Union; no one could complain there, as Mayor Gaynor complained at a dinner in this city on Monday night, of the law's delays; the administration of law on the island, he said, was carried on with an even-handed fairness and dispatch far exceeding that in any State of this country.

"The Porto Rican Government," he said, "consists of a Governor and two legislative houses. The lower of these, the House of Delegates, consists of Delegates elected by popular vote from seven districts, five from each district; the upper house, the Executive Council, consists of eleven members, of whom five are native Porto Ricans appointed by the President, and six Americans, the latter heads of departments of the island Government—the Attorney General, the Secretary of Porto Rico, the Treasurer, the Commissioner of the Interior, the Commissioner of Education, and the Auditor.

Duties of Executive Council.

"This Executive Council, as an executive, not as a legislative body, has the right of granting all public and quasi-public franchises, for the operation of street cars, electric lighting systems, telephones, telegraphs, and water rights. Yet so careful is it in granting these franchises that there has never been a breath of scandal attached to it, nor a single charge intimating graft in any Government official or Governmental act. Despite the predominance of Americans in this body, the most violent opponent of American rule in Porto Rico never doubted the wisdom of this arrangement of functions for the Executive Council.

"I do not think there is a single State in the Union to-day where the people are as happy as the Porto Ricans are with the Government they have," Mr. Brown said. "There is only one complaint the Porto Ricans make against the United States Government, and that, I think, is a just one; they feel that they have a right to American citizenship. That feeling was expressed and favored in the platforms of both parties in this country, and both President Roosevelt and President Taft urged the conferring of such citizenship. The House at Washington passed a bill looking toward that end only the other day, and the matter is now before the Senate. There is absolutely no reason, especially in view of these long-standing promises, why Porto Ricans should not be made citizens. Without it, they feel to-day that the Porto Rican is a man without a country. Only a few days ago a rich Porto Rican friend of mine who had bought property in this State told me that he could not get title to it because he was considered an alien in New York State, and its law forbids an alien to hold property. That is scarcely just toward one who is under the protection of the American flag, whose whole political and economic future is bound up with the United States, and whose people are as loyal to America and as American in all their ways and manners as the people of any State in the Union.

"In some respects they are far ahead of any State here. For instance, there is never in Porto Rico any complaint—as there is almost universally here—of the law's delays. We don't have law's delays in Porto Rico. All cases are tried expeditiously and with even-handed justice in all the courts of the island, and protracted litigation is almost unknown. I ascribe this largely to the fact that we have a law in Porto Rico which forbids the Supreme Court to award a new trial or reverse a case on appeal, unless there is some substantial error in the record. A mere technicality can never bring about a new trial or a reversal of the findings of a lower court.

"A second factor making for this dispatch in litigation in Porto Rico is the consciousness, ground alike into the people and Judges and court officials, that expedition in the trial of cases redounds to the credit of the court, and protracted litigation to its discredit.

"The administration of justice in Porto Rico has been facilitated also by our introduction into the island jurisprudence of the English system of allowing a Judge to comment on the evidence and to sum up the case to the jury, a course open in this country to Federal courts alone. We gained much also by introducing last year another innovation, making perjury in court contempt of that court, and punishable by the Judge in a summary way without the intervention of a jury. I think much could be gained by adopting a similar procedure here. I may say, by the way, that there is not in Porto Rico any of that feeling met with at present in this country in favor of a recall of Judges. Porto Ricans are satisfied with their courts, and the courts try to deserve such confidence. The smoothness and dispatch of litigation has reacted only for good; it has not increased the number or frequence of suits and court quarrels by making their settlement easier.

Quick Trials the Rule.

"I have known murder cases tried and disposed of finally within thirty days after the offense was committed. At first there was a great prejudice against capital punishment in Porto Rico, but that is gradually being overcome.

"Whenever a man is convicted by a court, however, and sentenced to the penitentiary," continued Mr. Brown, with obvious reference to the Brandt case in this State, "if that man makes application to the Governor for a pardon the application is considered on the assumption that the court's judgment was correct. The Governor does not constitute himself as a court of review of the lower court's conduct, but shows, as he should, respect for the court. That respect is shared by the people in all walks of life.

"There was no such thing as a jury trial in Spanish times, and the jury system has been introduced in Porto Rico only about ten years. Nevertheless, in my last annual report to the Governor, I found a greater proportion of convictions in jury trials in Porto Rico than in New York City. Porto Rico had 67 per cent. convictions as against 66 per cent. in New York City. Our courts aim to bring everything immediately and clearly to an issue, and thereafter it is a comparatively easy matter for juries to decide quickly and justly."

Mr. Brown declared there is a great and growing field for investment of American capital in Porto Rico in sugar, tobacco, fruit growing, and construction of buildings and railroad extension. It would be a great calamity to Porto Rico, however, he said, if sugar from other countries were put on the free list by the United States. The Government is at present building an irrigation system on the south shore of the island which will cost about $5,000,000. In education, too, great strides have been made, he said, and at present Spanish and English are taught side by side in the public schools and spoken by all classes; English, the newer tongue, being eagerly adopted on all hands.

The government of the municipalities, he said, while still showing occasional traces of the graft with which under Spanish rule it was honeycombed, has been purged and purified to a great extent, and compares favorably at least with municipal government in our own by no means utopian cities. So, too, do Porto Rican politics, which is a harmless game played by two great parties—the Republican and the Unionists. Mr. Brown confessed that he hadn't been able to find much difference between the two. A third party has recently arisen, calling itself the Separatists, and favoring mildly a government separate from that of the United States. This faction, however, he said, had never comprised more than a few disgruntled individuals, and has been from the start in rather bad standing with the populace.

Mr. Brown resigned his office, although his term had still two years to run, in order to devote himself again to his private business and law work in Tennessee. Walter Pitkin of this city has been nominated to succeed him.

MRS. BOOTH MAKES A DENIAL.

Says Theodore Grant Was Not Paroled In Her Custody.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, in charge of the prison work of the Volunteers of America, made a statement yesterday denying the report that Theodore Grant, serving a life term for murder, was paroled last July in her custody from Sing Sing. On Monday Grant was locked up in the Tombs on a charge made by the police that ever since he was released he has been the brains and leader of a gang of thieves.

Mrs. Booth states that Grant was not a life prisoner, but that he served an indeterminate sentence and was paroled to some other person.

GAYNOR IS CITED AS LAW'S DELAYER

This Is the Answer of Justices to His Attack on Judiciary as "Least Efficient."

RECALL BINGHAM'S SUIT

General Opinion of Justices Is That Lawyers Are Responsible for Trials That Drag Along.

Although most of the Supreme Court Justices refused to be interviewed yesterday on the attack made upon the judiciary by Mayor Gaynor at the "Efficiency" dinner on Monday night, the feeling was general that the Mayor had done wrong in calling the judiciary the "least efficient part of our body politic." The opinion of the Justices was that the Mayor failed to consider the difficulties under which the American courts are laboring and that the blame should be placed not on the bench but on the bar.

The only utterance from the bench on the subject of the Mayor's speech came from Justice Giegerich, sitting in accident cases, who took occasion to remark that the law's delay was the fault of the lawyers, and not of the judiciary.

Counsel in the case brought by the wife of Bernard McDonough, who was killed by a Subway train, nad just asked for more time to try their case, and the Justice took this as an example of the delays caused by the bar.

"I do not mean," he said, "to accuse the bar as a whole of dilatory methods, but the majority of lawyers are responsible for the slowness of legal proceedings. It is astonishing how many requests for postponements are made every day in this court. For example, there were eight cases on Justice Goff's calendar yesterday, and when they were called not one of them was ready. The result was that Justice Goff had nothing to do all day. But you can see whose fault it was."

Some of the Justices pointed out that the Mayor was guilty of inconsistency in accusing the courts of this county of delays. It was suggested that in the libel suit which Gen. Bingham brought against Mayor Gaynor in 1909 the Mayor had employed every technical pretext in order to delay the suit as long as possible. "And yet," it was said, "he complains of the abuse of technicalities in our courts."

The papers in the libel suit of Gen. Bingham, it was stated, were served on Mr. Gaynor early in June, 1909. Although the customary time for an answer is twenty days, it was six months before Mr. Gaynor filed his first answer to the complaint. In the meantime a technical attack on the complaint was made in the Supreme Court on the ground that certain allegations in it were not proper. It was necessary to bring this technicality to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court before the allegations were allowed. That was in December, 1909. In February 1910, Mr. Gaynor moved for the right to substitute an amended answer to the complaint, and as soon as that was granted him he moved before Justice Greenbaum to bar the entire action on another technical basis, which was eventually overruled after he had carried it from the Supreme Court to the Appellate Division and from there to the State Court of Appeals.

"Owing to all these delays it was October, 1911, before the case was placed upon the calendar. Counsel for Gen. Bingham thereupon moved for a preferred and speedy trial on the grounds that there had been far too much delay already, and that the case's prominence warranted its quick disposal. Mr. Gaynor combated this motion on the grounds that he wished to substitute a third answer to the complaint. His application for a third answer was granted, and the reamended reply was filed November, 1911. Justice Greenbaum, however, ruled in favor of a speedy trial, and the case was set for trial early in December, 1911.

The defendant on the scheduled day appeared in court and asked for an adjournment, saying that he was not ready. An adjournment was granted until Dec. 15, and on that date Mr. Gaynor applied for further delay because, he said, some of his witnesses were sick. The case was marked at that time for the following Monday, and in the meanwhile the letter of apology was sent to Gen. Bingham, and the case never came to trial. These were the facts which the Justices pointed out in criticism of the Mayor's remark that the Judges allowed too many delays.

"You must always bear in mind," said Justice Bischoff, when interviewed, "that there is always one litigant who will seek all the delays he can, in the hope that the other side will die before the case comes up for trial. After all, critics of the judiciary show nothing but their own opinion as to their fitness to dispose of such serious matters. I think that the five members of the Appellate Division and the seven Judges of the Court of Appeals are better interpreters of the law than Mayor Gaynor, who, after all, is only one person. The real fault in this matter lies first with the lawyers who can delay actions through many methods, and finally with the community itself.

"Only the jury parts are congested; the equity cases generally come up a month after they are placed on the calendar. And the reason why the jury parts of our courts are so congested is because men will not serve during the Summer months, and also because so many of the more efficient members of society evade jury service altogether. Our jury system is often attacked as incompetent, but I for one believe firmly that if the more intelligent men would not in such large numbers get out of serving there would be less cause for criticism."

"But, for whatever reason," was asked, "do you believe that the Mayor's criticism of the judiciary as inefficient, is just?"

"That is too broad a statement to be comprehensible," replied Justice Bischoff. "The Mayor's opinion was that of one man. And I think, for my part, that the words 'Law's delay' should be changed to 'Lawyers' delay.'"

Justice Greenbaum admitted that there was much to say on the subject. "But," he declared, "there has been too much newspaper noise, which means nothing, and not enough calm deliberation. The Judges should take this into consideration, but they should present their case before some authoritative body like the Bar Association, where their words will count. You can quote this as my opinion, that the knowledge which inspires this wholesale criticism is imperfect and improper."

Justice Goff in declining to be interviewed on the attack made by the Mayor, said dryly: "There are some people in this country who think they can run all creation—even the mothers of the Nation. But I, as a Judge, have my hands full doing my duty and cannot be expected to do more. A Justice of this court who discharges his business successfully has accomplished enough."

When Drink Bars You from Taking Out Life Insurance

Detection of the presence in the kidneys of albumen or sugar, which results from drinking to an unwise degree, will positively prevent you from taking out a life policy. Provided you are not a victim of Bright's Disease, you can restore your kidneys as well as other parts of your system to normal condition by

OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT

Cases are on record (we will cite them on request) of men who have been enabled by the Treatment to pass the examination AFTER HAVING FAILED to do so because of the effects of drink.

Oppenheimer Treatment is a simple, logical, effective method of ridding the system of the alcoholic poison and hence of the drink-craving. It involves no suffering or publicity, has no injurious after-effects, and need not cause a break in your business or social activities. Let us give you more details. Call in person, telephone Columbus 6495 or mail this coupon:

Oppenheimer Treatment
317 West 57th St., New York.
Kindly send, under plain wrapper, the details of your treatment. This is strictly confidential and puts me under no obligation. (7)

Name.....
Address.....

McGibbon & Co.
(Formerly at Broadway and 19th St.)
Now at
3 West 37th Street
Just off Fifth Ave.

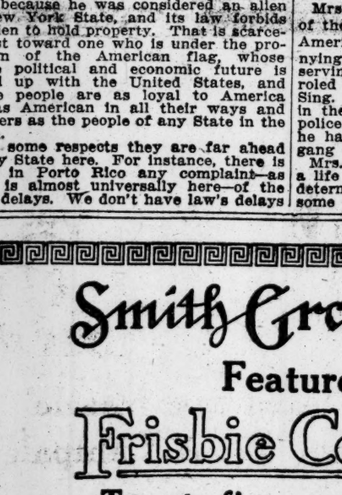
Buying from the "Specialty House" Insures Newest Patterns—Latest Styles—Best Qualities—Lowest Prices.

IMPORTERS——Linen Goods of all kinds.
Lingerie—French and American.
Lace Curtains to meet every want.
Upholstery—Latest Novelties.
Printed Fabrics in effects equal to woven.
Beds and Bedding.
Rugs—Oriental and American.

Visitors to City are extended every courtesy and no trouble spared to assist and please all Purchasers.

Smith Gray & Co.
Feature
Frisbie Collars
Twenty-five cents for two

Spring brings to the attention of most of us the more or less urgent need of new linen, and since of that entire classification it is unquestionably true that no one item contributes so largely to correct appearance and bodily comfort (or discomfort as the case may be) as does the collar—we write of collars—FRISBIE COLLARS.



FRISBIE COLLARS are quality collars—cold water shrunk, steam dried and ironed under tension—they hold their shape and size, never wrinkle and give long, sure service.

They look better, fit better, wear longer and give more general all 'round satisfaction than any other collar we know.

Buy and try two and you will be just as enthusiastic as we are.

Twenty-five cents for two

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores:
Broadway at Warren St.
Across From City Hall.
5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

Our Great Easter Offer

What to do? What to wear? What to read? What to eat? A woman's work is a series of questions. Think what it means to have a hundred fellow workers ready to help you with their advice. Think what it is to have on hand a storehouse of answers to your most perplexing questions—1500 answers to 1500 questions for 15 cents—all in a single magazine.

What are you most interested in?

People?
Here are three of the most interesting: Cecilie, the Crown Princess of Germany; Max Reinhardt, who produced Sumurun, the wordless play all New York is talking about; Oscar Hammerstein who has made the musical world of two continents sit up and take notice.

Public Spirit?
Here is a way in which women can put the Moving Picture Shows to good use so as to help the town.

Self-Support?
One woman is making a living running a successful boarding-house. She tells how she does it.

Art?
Olive Rush has painted a picture which is reproduced in full color on fine art paper by a remarkable new process. You will also like the cover by Douglas Volk.

Health?
The article on Exterminating the House Fly comes in good season for work this summer. "Good Health as an Asset" ought to be read by every woman.

Women's Clubs?
A remarkable department, outlining work for ten different representative clubs.

Literature?
When Miss Gilder tells what she thinks of Arnold Bennett you will find it is just what we all think.

Shall I entertain this month?
If you do, you will want to know about April Fool Parties, April Showers and plain April parties.

Are the children troublesome?
Give them something to do. Here is a postcard projector that will interest all boys, and more Kewpies for both boys and girls.

Louise

An Easter Hat?
A page of them, from a small turban to a picture hat.

Clothes?
"A Costume for Afternoon Tea," in colors, is one of 100 suggestions for gowns.

What are they wearing in New York?
Miss Gould recently spent a most interesting day. She started in the rooms of a fashionable dressmaker, where smart New York women order their gowns. She went to luncheon, afternoon reception, tea, dinner and the theatre. She describes what the women who know how to dress are wearing at these functions.

Is baby cutting teeth?
Don't worry. Just consult Dr. Dennett, the New York specialist, whose department, "The Healthy Baby," now takes up this question, so important to mothers.

Do you give Easter presents?
A Page of Gifts for Easter tells about one kind, while "In Cut Leather and Silk" tells about another. Then there is the new gilt braid fancy work, among which are some good ideas.

What shall we have for dinner?
Fannie Merritt Farmer is one of those cooks who create real enthusiasm for cooking. She suggests a menu for every meal in the month of April, with a glorious dinner for Easter. "Sixteen Unusual Sandwiches," "Fourteen Delicious Soups" and "Ten Maple Sugar Recipes" make your mouth water.

What shall we read?
Olive Rush who painted the full-page picture in colors in this number, was a pupil of the late Howard Pyle. Howard Pyle could write as well as draw. If you do not believe it, read his story, "When I was a Little Boy." Do you remember what a hit Kathleen Norris' story "Mother" made? She has now begun a new story—a serial this time. Carolyn Wells, Mary Stewart Cutting and Mary Hastings Bradley are well known to Woman's Home Companion readers. They all have stories in this number.

Shall we have a garden?
If so, what shall we plant? How shall we make it grow? Do you want "A Garden of Annual Shrubs" or "Hardy Vines for Use and Beauty?"

A friend in need is a friend indeed
That is why The Companion has so many friends. They simply cannot keep house without it.

15 cents NOW gets the APRIL
WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION
All news-stands. $1.50 a year. The Crowell Publishing Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York

THE TYPEWRITER
is a wonderful time saver but it's
TOO NOISY.
WAIT
THE TYPEWRITER is a wonderful time saver and
IT'S NOISELESS
Doesn't that sound better?
There is a
Noiseless Typewriter

Let us demonstrate it to you.
The Noiseless Typewriter Company
320 Broadway.

ROEBUCK
Screens that Last

Roebuck Screens have a record of over fifty years for superiority of construction, durability and satisfactory service to users.

The frames are of thoroughly seasoned lumber finished to match the woodwork, and made with full mortise and tenon corners—the best construction known.

The netting has 16 strands of wire to the inch, is double crimped Pompeiian Bronze, and will positively keep out mosquitoes.

Made to order in our New York factory, with absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Order now and get prompt delivery when needed.

Roebuck Weather Strip and Wire Screen Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
200 Fifth Avenue, New York City
'Phone 2705 Gramercy

CROWN LAVENDER SALTS
Just a Whiff will brace You up
CROWN Lavender Salts soothes your nerves—Clears and cools the head—Splendid when shopping or traveling—Relieves faintness, fatigue—It freshens the atmosphere of your room. The emergency bottle for the office.
For Sale Everywhere
Send 10 cents for sample bijou bottle of LUNE DE MIEL, perfume and Sachet of Bathodora and our Booklet, "The Development of Beauty and Personality."
The Crown Perfumery Co. of London
39 E. 20th St., Dept. C, N. Y. C.

Try Them All!
You'll *come back* to "Holeproof" because it is stylish, comfortable and the greatest keeper-down of *hosiery costs.*
FAMOUS
Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN
—the original guaranteed hose. Six pairs guaranteed for six months.
"Holeproof" is made of the finest and softest yarns we can buy. Each pair twice sterilized, so colors are fast—the hose sanitary.
When you ask your dealer, insist on the genuine. *A Million Wearers.* Remember the trademark.
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906
Write for "How to Make Your Feet Happy." (202)
Holeproof Hosiery Company
Milwaukee, Wis.
Are Your Hose Insured?

DESKS CHAIRS TABLES
WOOD AND STEEL FILING CABINETS
SECTIONAL BOOKCASES
STEEL CABINET SAFES
PROMPT SERVICE HONEST PRICES
The Globe-Wernicke Co.
380-382 Broadway, Cor. White, N. Y.

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw
Cooking Odors
Carried Out of the House
Payment Conditional on Success
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor
211 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Heating — Ventilating — Air Filtration

POSSE ON NIGHT RIDE TO SURROUND ALLENS

Rider on Gray Horse Summons Every Available Man in Hillsville to the Hunt.

REACH PLACE THIS MORNING

Townspeople, Beset with Rumors All Day, Now Have Hopes That Assassins Are Brought to Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

HILLSVILLE, Va., March 19.—To-night is one of expectancy and excitement in this region, for the Allen gang, charged with the triple murder in the Court House here Thursday, are reported located in the Blue Ridge Mountains, within five miles of Floyd Allen's home.

Soon after nightfall a rider on a gray horse covered iwth foam dashed into town. After a brief consultation with Detective Lee Felts, the later summoned every available detective, special constable, and rifleman, despite the fact that some had been in the saddle all day. He then started south with them, headed by the rider of the gray horse.

The party will have an all-night ride to the point the messenger indicated.

Widely varying stories as to the whereabouts and doings of the bandit gang have been coming into Hillsville all day. It has been generally believed that they Allens were up in the Chestnut Ridge. Travelers coming down from Fancy Gap to-day declared the Allens had deserted their stand at Squirrel Spur, and plunged into the thicker country toward the Patrick County line. That is more of a wilderness than where they were before. At some places the boundary lines have never been located.

Late yesterday a large posse which had been scouring the mountains on the North Carolina side barely missed catching Wesley Edwards, a nephew of the older Allens, at his cabin eight miles east of Sidna Allen's home. Edwards escaped through the back door. His sister told the officers that Allen, suffering from a severe wound, had been at the cabin during the day and had told Wesley to meet him at Squirrel Spur last night. The posse went to keep the rendezvous, but apparently without result.

To-night Detective Dan Baldwin started from Roanoke for Mount Airy on the Carolina line, hoping to work down through the Ararat River country to meet the Hillsville posse, working up over Volunteer Gap. This area is a wilderness of swamp and bush.

Jack Allen's Coming Makes a Stir.

Jack Allen, one of the brothers who did not take part in the Court House tragedy, came into town to-day to consult a lawyer about the attachments which the authorities are putting on Sidna's and Floyd's properties. Allen galloped up to the Court House and created a furore, as the townsfolk thought he was heading another raid. He ventured to remark that his brothers had shot in self-defense and would fight to the last ditch.

Sidna's wife came to town in a rickety barouche, in pitiful contrast to her former visits. She wanted the prosecutor to exempt her husband's store from the attachments, but he refused. About $30,000 worth of his property has been tied up for heirs of his victims.

To an interviewer Mrs. Allen said:

"I do not believe Sid plotted to shoot the court officers. If I knew where he was I would go to him and nurse him. He is a good man, with many virtues, and one fault, his ungovernable temper, which makes him a wild man when he is aroused."

Mrs. Allen inquired about the condition of Floyd Allen, now in jail at Roanoke. When told he was improving, she remarked:

"Too bad he didn't die, don't you think?"

Starving the assassins out may prove the only effective method against them. The posses have been spread over the roads and the crossroads and byways have been well covered. By this method it is hoped to cut off food supplies and probably medical attention. It was reported to-day that a physician friend of Sidna Allen had stolen out and dressed his wounds on Saturday.

Telephone Girl Defies Bandit.

Contrary to the reports that the Allens had cut the telephone wires, they have not been cut at all. Ella Wilcox and her sister, the operators, refused to take fright at the Allens and have been sticking to the switchboard night and day.

A day or two before the shooting one of the Allens called for a number, and, not getting it quickly, said to the operatr: "I guess you don't know who I am; I'm one of the fighting Allens."

"Yes," returned the girl, "and I'm one of the fighting Wilcoxes, and when you come I'll be prepared."

Four members of the posse who accompanied Deputy Agent Faddis of the Revenue Service to Floyd Allen's home to confiscate illicit stills and other paraphernalia, returned to-day. They brought with them four outfits, consisting of kettles and worms, and also had about fifty gallons of moonshine whisky. Two stills were found at Sidna Edwards's house. The paraphernalia was brought to the Court House here, where it is being held as evidence.

Lee Felts of the detective posse has the revolver with which Sidna Edwards helped to shoot up the court. The weapon was left by Sidna at his home when he fled from the posse Sunday. It is of .48 calibre and more than a foot long.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., March 19.—Gov. Mann to-night ordered ten more army rifles dispatched to the detectives at Hillsville. This makes a total of fifty rifles the State has sent to Carroll County for use in hunting down the members of the Allen gang.

It was announced to-day that Joseph C. Wysor of Pulaski has been appointed chief prosecuting attorney against the Allens and their allies when they are brought to trial. Mr. Wysor is a fearless lawyer and will push the prosecution with vigor.

SUES HOTEL ASTOR.

Fanish Says He and His Wife Were Evicted Unlawfully.

Edward W. Favish, a young business man of Birmingham, Ala., told Justice Erlanger and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday that he and his sick wife had been unceremoniously evicted from the Hotel Astor at 2 o'clock in the morning of May 8, 1910, on the charge that they were not married. Mr. Favish is suing the hotel for damages.

His version of the story is that A. R. Walding, an assistant manager of the hotel, forced his way into their bedroom at midnight, and told them to dress and get out in a hurry.

"You are not married," Walding is said to have persisted, until the Favishes, who offered in vain to call on friends for their identification, were bundled off, trunks and all, in a taxicab.

The version of the story as Jabish Holmes, counsel for the Hotel Astor, told it was quite different. According to Mr. Holmes, Assistant Manager Walding received an anonymous special delivery letter on May 8 informing the hotel that Mr. Favish was unmarried.

"Upon that information," said Mr. Holmes, "Mr. Walding rapped at the door and was admitted. But he soon saw that he was mistaken and apologizing to Mr. and Mrs. Favish assured them that they would be troubled no more. Upon that, however, Mr. Favish became incensed and told his wife to dress immediately, as he refused to stay in the hotel. Quite of their own volition their trunks were brought down and the couple departed."

Nathan P. Levy, counsel for the Favishes, told the jury that Mrs. Favish was in hysterics and that Mr. Favish and the doctor whom they called upon informed Mr. Walding that to remove the sick woman might cause death.

NEWSPAPERS FIGHT FRAUD.

Unite Against Practice of Inserting Loose Advertisements.

A vigorous fight has been planned by the Newspaper Publishers' Association of this city, to which most of the large newspapers belong, to curb the practice of inserting in newspapers by the dealers advertising matter of all descriptions, which is absolutely unauthorized by the publishers. Legislative action is under consideration, and Conde Hamlin, business manager of The Tribune, Chairman of the Association's Committee on this matter, has drafted a bill to make it a misdemeanor for any person either to insert in a newspaper or to distribute or sell a newspaper with these advertisments within it.

The publishers contend that not only is the insertion of these advertsements a fraud on the newspapers, but also a fraud on their legitimate advertisers and the public at large. As it is by no means uncommon to find that some dishonest storekeeper has had a page of display advertising printed in precisely the same style as the newspaper in which he intends to have it inserted, it is clear that he is trying to get people to believe that he has paid for a newspaper advertisement when he has not.

More important are the frauds on the advertisers and the public. In every well-run newspaper the advertisements are as carefully watched as the news columns, THE NEW YORK TIMES, for example, has a reward permanently offered for information as to any advertisement of a fraudulent nature which may have crept in. Consequently the printing of an advertisement in THE TIMES is, as far as its publishers can make it, a guarantee of the character of the project or article thus offered to the public. But THE TIMES cannot be responsible for fly-sheets folded in its copies after they leave its office, yet many persons may believe they in some way have its guarantee.

Newspapers all over the country are considering how they may cope with this evil. In Virginia recently an act was passed making this unauthorized form of advertising illegal, and this State may follow suit at the earliest opportunity.

CALLS RAGTIME TOO RIOTOUS.

Impossible to Dance Sedately to It, Miss Cummings Declares.

Ragtime is responsible for much of the dancing that is to be condemned, Miss Margaret C. Cummings told the members of Mrs. Gilbert Jones's National League for the Civic Education of Women at the league rooms, 20 East Forty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon. Miss Cummings is at the head of the boys' recreation school centre at Seventy-eighth Street and Avenue A, and dancing is one of the problems in which she is interested. She has gained permission to have dancing in the school building, where it can be under supervision, and has started a dancing class for boys, which, with a skilled teacher, has proved a great success.

"Ragtime music has come to be riotous and no one can dance quietly to it," she said. "I have had sometimes to stop the two-step and have only the waltz through the evening. The little children in the street dance the turkey trot because of the music of the hand organs, and I think there is too much tolerance about such things, especially among the women."

Another thing to which Miss Cummings took exception is the folk dances, which she thinks do not interest the children.

"They are very good in the gymnasium," she said, "but the children do not dance them when they go out; they are not useful to them, and I think it is much better to give attention to the social dances and see that they are properly taught, so that the children will dance them as they should."

Mrs. Jones's suffrage and anti-suffrage debate, which was scheduled for March 29, has been postponed to April 30, when it will be held in the morning at the Waldorf.

FOSS, PIQUED, EVADED DINNER

Didn't Attend with Taft Because Cardinal Preceded Him as Speaker.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 19.—The absence of Gov. Foss from the dinner of the Charitable Irish Society last night was a conspicuous feature of the occasion, especially since it is known to have been deliberate. A place at the head table had been reserved for the Governor on the left of the Chairman, President Lane, while on the latter's right were President Taft and Cardinal O'Connell.

The programme included an address from Gov. Foss in response to the third toast, "The Commonwealth." The first toast was "The United States of America," by President Taft, followed by the toast, "Civil and Religious Liberty," by Cardinal O'Connell.

No explanation of the Governor's absence was made at the dinner, but on inquiry at the State House to-day it was learned that the Governor felt that the State was not accorded its proper place, and that the dignity of the Commonwealth required that its head should speak before the representative of any foreign or ecclesiastical body.

Efforts have been made to placate the Governor and to persuade him that the State, as represented by President Taft, took precedence over the Church. But the Governor could not appreciate that view. He refuses to be interviewed.

An evening paper declares that some one representing the Cardinal telephoned the Irish Committee demanding that his Eminence, as a Prince of the Church, should have the place of second honor. The Cardinal declines to discuss the matter in any way, but a representative of his denies that the committee was coerced. He explained that the programmes printed in advance set forth the order invariably followed in church usage—first the State, represented on this occasion by the President, next the Church.

Bading for Mayor of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 19.—Dr. G. A. Bading was nominated at the primary to-day for Mayor on the non-partisan ticket over Congressman William J. Cary by a plurality estimated at 10,000 votes. He will oppose Mayor Emil Seidel, Socialist, in the Mayoralty contest on April 5.

SAY HELL'S KITCHEN WILL REFORM ITSELF

Settlement Workers Plan to Unite Its Gangs and Make Them Betterment Allies.

TO USE RECREATION PIER

The "Gophers," "Guerrillas," and Other Neighborhood Terrors Ready to Fall in Line.

The Hell's Kitchen district, comprising everything west of Ninth Avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Fifty-third Streets, is to have a recreation pier of its own. It will be open the year around, and will serve as the social rendezvous of all the rival gangs and clubs within that area.

The plan is intended to relieve the district automatically of its criminal gangs and to be a model of self-government among the social settlement projects in which the city abounds. It is to receive its formal indorsement to-night at a mass meeting to be held at Public School 17.

The promoters point to the $250,000 John D. Rockefeller gave to the West Side Neighborhood House at Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, which has stood deserted for more than two years. That institution was doomed to failure, they say, "because Fifth Avenue tried to tell Tenth Avenue how to behave."

The new social settlement plan will not fall into this error. It will organize the young men's clubs already in existence and put these in charge of the settlement. It will put a premium instead of a ban on gang leadership, and will induce the greatest gang leaders to become the greatest social leaders for reform. That is the plan in brief, and the originators of the idea feel confident that it will work out.

The organizers are men and women who have lived in Hell's Kitchen for several years, and know the district and the leaders of every gang and club intimately. The members of the much-feared and persecuted "Gopher" gang, the "Guerillas," and the "Rhodes" ganag are already allied with the settlement organizers, and believe in them. They have elected the men organizers to their clubs to show confidence in them.

The promoters of this settlement enterprise say more money has been sunk in the Hell's Kitchen district in philanthropic undertakings than in any other section of the city. But they add that philanthrophists have made mistake after mistake. The population of that district consists mostly of the third generation or the Irish laboring class, and this class must be handled with gloves, it has been discovered, if made a part of any philanthropic undertaking.

This class can take care of itself, the settlement workers say, and that is what the promoters of the new plan intend to keep in mind. The district has long been known as a hotbed of crime and stands second as to juvenile delinquency in the city.

About twelve years ago the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church entered this field. It built a small settlement house at Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, and later Mr. Rockefeller, through his son, became interested in the undertaking and built a five-story brick structure on the site. Mr. Rockefeller about four years ago turned the work over to the Charity Organization Society, but he continued to contribute $25,000 anuually to its support. Then, on Jan. 15, 1910, he abruptly withdrew his support, and the Neighborhood House, with its two big kindergartens, its library and gymnasium, and its bowling alleys, tennis courts, and baths was closed.

State Senator The McManus tried once to make a municipal day nursery out of the building, but his bill to that effect was lost in the Legislature. Two private attempts have been made since then to reopen the Neighborhood House, but the "neighbors" refused to co-operate, harking back to the previous treatment accorded to them, it is said. Then a moving-picture concern got the place, and this is still the only use to which the building is being put. The fine gymnasium which so many of the west side athletes would like to use supports an inch or more of dust and nothing more.

The promoters of the new plan saw an opportunity in this district and two years ago they set about to put it into practical operation. The foundation has been laid, and all that remains now is to get the newly created Public Recreation Commission, of which Boxing Commissioner James E. Sullivan is Chairman, to back an effort to get the city's recreation pier at the foot of West Fiftieth Street equipped in accordance with the promoters' idea.

This pier is ordinarily in use from May 15 to Sept. 15, and stands idle for the rest of the year. The proposal is to make it serviceable for every day in the year, make a permanent clubhouse of it, equip it for indoor games and athletic sports, and, above everything else, to let the west side residents run it for themselves under proper supervision.

To bring this plan into favor with those who would make use of such an institution it was necessary to go to every club in the district, solicit the attention of the leaders, and get promises of co-operation. The next step was to organize an alliance of all of the men's clubs, and this, too, has been done. The final step consisted in canvassing the business men of the district and in selecting an advisory committee of ten to represent the district in the negotiations with the Recreation Commission.

There are twelve social men's clubs in the district. Among them are the Bear Association, the Twin Oaks, the Royal Oaks, the Social Club, the Raleigh Athletic Club, the Go-Aheads, the Liberty Athletic Club, and the Yankee Doodle Boys.

Many of the clubs hold their regular sessions in the back rooms of saloons, but a few of them have clubrooms. Heretofore the clubs have been dissociated, and many of them, in fact, have been warlike rivals. The recreation pier is to bring all these men and boys together, and with the arrangement of interclub series of games harmony is expected to result.

This plan was briefly outlined to the Board of Education, and permission was given to hold a mass meeting to-night in Public School 17, in Forty-seventh Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenue. This is the first mass meeting which the Board of Education has ever sanctioned in any of the public schools in the Hell's Kitchen district. A moving picture machine has been set up, and there will be a band to furnish music.

The principal object of the meeting will be the presentation of the plan of social settlement to the people of the west side. Secretary Bascom Johnson of the Recreation Commission will be present to see how the idea is received.

If the plan is aproved the clubs will formally incorporate under the name of the West Side Recreation League. The expense of fitting up the West Fifty-seventh Street pier would be nominal, it is said, and the money would be forthcoming through the Recreation Commission.

BAKER BUYS GREER HOME.

Rumored That It Will Be Turned Over to Charity Organization.

Bishop David H. Greer's residence on Gramercy Park, overlooking the square from the northwest corner of Twentieth Street, has been sold, and will probably be torn down within a few months or else utilized to provide a new home, it was rumored yesterday, for the Charities Organization Society, or one of its affiliated bodies. Bishop Greer's house is 7 Gramercy Park, being the southern residence of a row of seven old-fashioned houses on the west side of the park. With this house was also sold the adjoining one, owned and occupied by George Bernstein. The combined plots have a frontage of 52.6 feet and are 110 feet deep.

The buyer of the property is Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company. Mr. Baker declined to say anything regarding the purchase yesterday and would give no hint as to the future use of the houses. From other sources it was learned that Mr. Baker has actually acquirred the property for some other organization. In connection with Mr. Baker's interest in the property, it was recalled that he was one of the beneficiaries in the will of the late John S. Kennedy, who left over $30,000,000 to various charitable organizations, among his bequests being $1,500,000 to the United Charities and about $1,000,000 to the School of Philanthropy of the Charities Organization Society. This school has been in need of larger quarters, and it is possible that the Gramercy Park corner may be the future home of the organization, which is a specially incorporated body. Mr. Baker is a Director of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, and a Trustee of the United Charities and of St. Luke's Hospital.

Bishop Greer's house was purchased in 1904 by the Trustees of the Episcopal Fund for the diocesan residence. George Maccullough Miller, Chairman of the fund, admitted that the sale had been made, saying that the purchase price was about $115,000. The asking price was $125,000, but in view of the Gramercy Park restrictions against business the plot is not one that finds ready buyers in the locality, which, along Fourth Avenue, has been so largely devoted to trade. Bishop Greer's house is assessed at $81,000 and the Bernstein house is assessed at $53,000.

Mr. Miller said that Bishop Greer would continue to reside there for some time and arrangements are being made to build a new diocesan residence in the neighborhood of the new St. John's Cathedral on Morningside Heights, Bishop Greer being willing to make his home in that locality. Directly in the rear of the Bishop's house a tall loft, facing Fourth Avenue, has recently been finished.

GOT HER $4,500 AND FLED.

Mrs. Kohnert's Friend from Germany Deserted Her in Hoboken.

Mrs. Minnie Kohnert appealed to the Hoboken police yesterday to find Henry Worthmann, with whom she arrived from Germany a little earlier on the North German Lloyd liner Maine. She said he had taken $4,500 of her money and deserted her.

The woman, who is about 48 years old, told Chief of Police Hayes that up to a year ago she had kept a grocery store at 708 Seventh Street, Long Island City, having owned it for seventeen years. She and her husband had saved several thousand dollars and decided then on a trip to their old home in Germany. There he died and Mrs. Kohnert met Worthmann.

She said that Worthmann persuaded her to return to the United States with him, and on their arrival yesterday they went to the Central Hotel in Hoboken, where they registered, and there Mrs. Kohnert gave Worthmann $4,500, whereupon he disappeared. The police found that his baggage had been sent to Philadelphia, and they notified the Philadelphia police to look out for him.

BODY OF SLAIN MAN HID IN DEEP WOODS

Laborer Taking a Short Cut to West New Brighton Fell Over It in the Dark.

VICTIM AN ENGLISH FLORIST

Skull Crushed and Pockets Emptied of All but Letters Showing Him to be Arthur W. Winkler.

Patrick Scanlon, a laborer, whose home is in the Hart Park section of West New Brighton, S. I., started after supper last night to go to the village and took a short cut that led him through the thick woods back of Silver Lake. In a thicket he stumbled over the body of a man and ran on until he found a policeman.

The body was removed to the West New Brighton Station House, where Coroner William Jackson viewed it. It was that of a young man, well dressed in a suit of brown mixture, and a cravanette raincoat. There was a white cap, and the underwear on the body was of good quality. All the clothing bore the names of London makers.

In the pockets of the coat were several letters in French and German. These proved to be letters recommending Arthur W. Winkler, Clarence Cottage, Milton Road, London, and stated that he was expert in the growing of carnations.

The body was badly marked with wounds. The skull was fractured, the neck and nose broken, and there were two deep cuts, one over each temple. Coroner Jackson said that these last had been made either with a stone or a club. It was evident that the man had been murdered.

Everything except the letters had been taken from the pockets, though a silver chain still dangled from a button hole in the vest. There was no watch in the pocket, however. The Coroner said the man probably had been dead for two days. An inquest will be held to-day.

Many persons in West New Broghton viewed the body, but none recalled having seen the man before. From the letters in the pockets it seemed likely to the Coroner that the man was a gardener seeking work in one of the many nurseries of the neighborhood.

Several nurserymen looked at the body, but failed to recognize it. At the Coroner's order, however, detectives were sent to interview every grower of flowers in the vicinity. Up to a late hour last night they had found no one who recalled having seen the man.

There is no clue to the murderer. There were no signs of a struggle in the thicket where the body was found, and it is possible that the body was placed there after the man had been killed in some other spot. The neighborhood is a lonely one, and but for Scanlon having taken a short cut through the woods the body might have lain undiscovered for weeks.

A Cruise to Panama.

Owing to the great demand for passage to the Panama Canal, the Hamburg-American Line has decided to dispatch the cruising steamship Victoria Louise to the Isthmus on a special cruise. The ship will sail from New York on April 5. The line cabled Col. Gorgas, the Chief Sanitary Officer of the Isthmus as to climatic conditions during April and he replied that Panama is never healthier or more pleasant to live or tour in than in that month. Besides the Canal Zone, the Victoria Luise will visit Jamaica and Cuba. The trip will last about two weeks.

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OUTPUT OF FACTORIES DOUBLES IN 10 YEARS

New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey Made One-Third in Value of Manufactures.

GROWTH OF AUTO INDUSTRY

Meat Packing Business Leads All Others—Total Value of 1909 Factory Products $20,672,052,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The proof of the progress that the United States is making in this decade in manufactures appears conclusively in a final summary of the census of manufactures showing the totals, the number of establishments, the output, and the States and cities that lead in manufacturing activities. The grand aggregate of manufacturing output for 1909, the year of the manufacturing census, was $20,672,052,000, an increase of 30.7 per cent. over 1904, when the last previous census of manufactures was taken. This is almost a doubling of output in ten years, the total for 1899 having been $11,000,000,000.

Few would guess what staple stands first in value of the leading articles that enter into this mighty total. In their order of amount in value the list runs: Meat, foundry, and machine shop products, lumber, iron and steel, flour, grist mill products, printing, cotton goods, men's clothing, boots and shoes, women's clothing, sugar, furniture, copper and tin products, canning and preserving, patent medicines, and chemicals.

Our slaughtering and meat packing industry manufactures as a total product amounting in value to $1,400,000,000 a year. Foundry work amounts to a little over $200,000,000 less. Lumber runs up to $1,156,000,000. Iron and steel we make to the amount of $985,000,000 a year. Flour products come next with $883,000,000. Our printing foots up $787,000,000. This includes books, papers, and all kinds of printing and publishing. Our cotton goods come to $628,000,000. Of men's clothing we make $568,000,000 worth. Of boots and shoes $512,000,000.

Of various kinds of woolen goods the total is $435,000,000. Tobacco comes next at $416,000,000. Our achievements in the way of liquor demand millions to tell the total. In malt they were $374,000,000; in distilled liquors $204,000,000. During the year there were railroad cars manufactured to the value of $123,000,000. Our manufacture of sugar went up to $279,000,000; of butter to $274,000,000.

Agricultural implements, $146,000,000; chemicals, $116,000,000; confectionery, $124,000,000; paper and wood pulp, $267,000,000; petroleum, $236,000,000; carriages and wagons, $159,000,000, and patent medicines, $141,000,000.

Wage Workers Employed.

Out of our 91,000,000 population the average number of wage earners engaged in manufacturing is 6,615,046, and the number of establishments was 268,491. This is an increase in the number of persons employed in manufacturing of 21 per cent. over 1904.

The increase added to values by manufacturing since 1904 is 35 per cent.

The three Middle States—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—have to their credit over one-third of the entire value of manufactured products of the country. The New England States manufactured one-eighth of the total of the country.

The greatest increases in manufacturing appear in Texas, Washington, Oregon, Utah, Oklahoma, Idaho, North Dakota, and Nevada. But the most conspicuous advances appear in Ohio, New Jersey, and Michigan, which now hold the fifth, sixth, and seventh places, respectively, in amount and value of output.

There are interesting data to be observed in the returns for some industries. For instance, where the country made $31,000,000 of bicycles in 1899, in 1909 the total was less than one-third of that, or $10,698,000.

But in the matter of automobiles we went ahead some. The growth of this industry is phenomenal and even surpasses anything we saw twenty years ago in the manufacture of bicycles. As a matter of fact the figures deal mainly with the last five years, as the returns ten years ago were included with those of the manufactures of carriages and wagons. And that year, 1899, there were only 3,397 automobiles reported as having been made in the United States. In 1909 we made 127,287, which were worth $249,272,075. In 1904 the value of the total output was $30,033,536.

Gasoline machines formed 95.5 per cent of the number made in 1909 and 86.2 per cent. in 1904. Of the total number manufactured in 1909 3,226, or 2.5 per cent., were rated as 50 horse power or more; 51,218, or 40.5 per cent., at from 30 to 49 horse power; 35,257, or 27.8 per cent., at from 20 to 29 horse power; 29,353, or 23.2 per cent., at from 10 to 19 horse power, and 7,539, or 6 per cent., at less than 10-horse power. Passenger vehicles constituted 97.4 per cent. of the total, the number of business vehicles 2.6 per cent.

In 1909 there were 76,114 touring cars made, 36,204 runabouts, closed limousine cabs, &c.; 5,205 omnibuses, sight-seeing wagons, and ambulances; patrol wagons 1,233, delivery wagons 1,862, trucks 1,366, buggies 4,582.

While the bicycle industry fell off in the ten years that statement does not fairly give the history of the industry. There was a falling off from 1899 to 1904 from $31,915,000 to $5,153,000, but in 1909 it recovered mainly by the general use of motor cycles, and the value of the output that year was $10,698,000.

Street Car Industry.

Another peculiar fact stands out in this matter of rapid transit. There was a falling off in the manufacture of street cars which in 1904 totaled $10,844,000, and in 1909 $7,809,000. But half the number of closed street cars were made in the latter year, as compared with 1904. Of open cars 95 were made in 1909, and in 1904 there were 554.

In the matter of railroad passenger cars the number built in 1909 was 1,819, against 2,446 in 1904. The number of freight cars was 96,648 to 117,494 five years before.

The manufacture of phonographs and graphophones increased five fold from a total value of $2,246,374 to $11,725,000. The number made five and ten years ago was not taken in the censuses of those years. The manufacture of records now constitutes 42.7 per cent. of the business.

The relations of the printing trade are instructive. The total value has nearly doubled in ten years. The value of newspapers and periodicals now printed is $337,596,288, of which $135,063,000 is credited to subscriptions and $202,533,000 to advertising.

The value of newspapers alone for 1909 is put at $232,993,000, of which subscriptions are $84,428,702 and advertising $143,554,000.

The value of books and pamphlets was $62,939,030. Job printing amounted to $207,040,000. The total of newspapers and periodicals is put at 22,141, a slight increase, and the aggregate circulation is placed at 164,463,000. The total of daily circulation is 24,000,000, of weekly 40,822,000.

Growth in Textile Manufacturing.

The steady increase in textile manufacturing continues, according to the latest figures. There were 881,128 wage earners in this industry in 1909, an increase of 140,000, and the output in value was $1,684,686,499, an increase of $240,000,000. Cotton spindles constituted 68.2 per cent., silk 5.2 per cent., and woolen and worsted 11.5 per cent. of all. The increase of output of carpets from 1890 to 1909 was 53.8 per cent., and the total output in the latter year was 81,218,000 yards, worth $66,986,000.

The character of ownership in manufacturing industries is, as might be expected, shown to be gradually tending to the form of corporations.

Partnerships, (including limited partnerships,) controlled about one-fifth of the total number of manufacturing establishments in 1909, and individuals rather more than one-half of the total number.

Of the total number of establishments reported as engaged in manufacturing industries in 1909, 25.9 per cent. were under corporate ownership. The corresponding figure for 1904 was 23.6 per cent.

While corporations thus controlled only about one-fourth of the total number of establishments, they gave employment to a large proportion of all wage earners reported, namely 75.6 per cent. in 1909 and 70.6 per cent. in 1904.

The value of the products of the factories operated by corporations represented 79 per cent. of the total value of products for all establishments in 1909 and 73.7 per cent. in 1904.

These figures show that even during this short period of five years the corporate form of ownership increased so greatly that it represented an appreciably larger proportion of the manufacturing interests of the country in 1909 than in 1904.

'QUO VADIS?' IN CHORAL FORM

Catholic Oratorio Society Produces Nowowiejski's Work.

The Catholic Oratorio Society gave its eighth annual performance last evening in Carnegie Hall under circumstances that ought to have given the concert unusual distinction. The work selected for presentation was Felix Nowowiejski's dramatic oratorio, "Quo Vadis"; the composer had been brought from Europe to be present at this performance and to conduct it. In addition Cardinal Farley occupied a box; and as he entered and walked up the middle aisle of the hall he was greeted by the audience standing and the chorus singing an anthem of welcome.

The composer of "Quo Vadis" has not previously been known through his works in New York, though he is 37 years old, and has a number of symphonies and other compositions of ambitious striving to his credit, and has also been singularly successful in the gaining of prizes in Germany. His arrival in New York has been little heralded, and has, in fact, hardly been known outside of the circle of those immediately concerned with the production of his oratorio. This oratorio is very ambitious in its scope, being, according to an official statement, a "huge telling," based, of course, on the historical novel of Sienkiewicz, and representing in the epic form of the oratorio the burning of Rome under Nero, the persecution of the suspected Christians, the courageous faith, and the appearance of Christ to Peter. There are two main sections, of which the first represents the frenzied violence of the Romans and their demand that the Christians be given over to the beasts in the arena; the second the worship of the Christians in the secret places of the catacombs, and the legendary story of Peter's meeting with Jesus; with a final chorus, lauding the impending martyrdom of Peter and hymning the glorious future.

Mr. Nowowiejski has made the first section of his work extremely noisy, very emphatic, employing all the resources of the chorus, orchestra, and organ, and yet with singularly impotent effect; for the mere insistence of noise soon lulls the listener's receptive powers. His score is no better provided with musical ideas than the French opera of Jean Nougués of the same subject that was heard here last year at the Metropolitan Opera House; and, indeed, considerably less well. The choice of this work was not a fortunate one for the Catholic Oratorio Society, although there is no doubt a less ample provision for it to draw from of modern Catholic choral music than of ancient.

The chorus has some points of unusual excellence. Its sopranos are strong and vigorous, and were secure in the high notes in which the choruses of the oratorio abound, and the chorus held its own in a welter of orchestral noise remarkably well. The soloists were Miss Frances Caspari, soprano; Frederick Weld, baritone, and Gilbert Wilson, bass. The chorus is under Mme. Selma Kronold as directress.

CIRCUS PIGS BALKY.

Little German at Last Appealed to Himmel to Help Him Rehearse Them.

This is rehearsal week at the Barnum & Bailey Circus in Madison Square Garden, and an outsider whose business took him there yesterday found himself hemmed in by a tangle of ropes and other appurtenances of the show which littered the arena. On the big stage at one end a rehearsal of "Cleopatra," the spectacle for this year, was in progress. While waiting for the man he was to see to appear the visitor sat down on the curb of one of the rings to watch it. While lost in the novel spectacle of a semi-insane ringmaster trying to make some fifty horses do the same thing at the same time, he suddenly became aware of a most domestic grunting behind him.

Turning, he found a seemingly stolid little German rehearsing a pair of pigs in a new act. The German's aim was to have one pig go into a booth such as used to be a feature of county fairs. The pig was supposed to stick his snout through a hole in a canvas screen, and the other pig, by pressing a spring in a trap gun, to fire a tennis ball at him.

With patience that seemed to the onlooker superhuman the German put the pig in the booth and then hurried to catch the other as it ran from the trap gun. It seemed to make no difference to the German how often he repeated the trick, and the visitor had about decided he was immune from ordinary human frailties when suddenly the trainer threw down his wand, and, extending his arms, exclaimed:

"Ah, Himmel! Vat a life!"

The visitor was moved to pity by the man's evident distress.

"I'll hold one of them while you hold the other," he volunteered.

"Ach, tanks," the man replied. "I tank you very mooch. But for Gott's sake, vateffer you do, don't hit the verdammt ting. You got to make 'em tink you lofe dem."

SUFFRAGISTS BEATEN, BUT STILL HOPEFUL

Bill Has a Technical Victory in the Assembly and Defeat by Small Vote in Senate.

TREACHERY IS CHARGED

Mrs. Blatch to Seek a Rehearing—Declares That the Cause Has Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 19.—Suffragist and anti-suffragist met on the legislative battlefield to-day, and the result was a technical victory in the Assembly and the virtual defeat of the suffrage bill in the Senate. Compared with the progress of their campaign of recent years, the advocates of woman suffrage have made an advance, though they need many votes before they can obtain a majority in either house.

Only one bill was pushed this year. It was introduced in the Senate by Senator Stephen J. Stilwell of the Bronx, and in the Assembly by Assemblyman Andrew F. Murray of New York. It provides for a constitutional amendment which will eliminate the word "male" in the qualifications of a voter.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, General of the forces which have been storming the Legislative stronghold on behalf of woman suffrage for several years, was elated over what she characterized as the success of the suffrage movement this year.

"We did not expect so much success in the Assembly," Mrs. Blatch said to-night. "The adverse report of the committee was overturned and the majority of those voting to-day were for suffrage. We would have won in the Senate if it were not for treachery. Senator Ferris said he was paired with Senator Newcomb, a suffrage Senator. He voted against us on the word of Senator Wagner, who did not recognize the pairing of their votes. Senator Ferris could have absented himself for a time, as did two Senators on whom we relied.

"Senator Pollock, who represents the district in which I reside, was so ill today that he was obliged to go to Washington Park and hold his head. He will hear about this. I also saw Senator Long of Nassau here to-day but he did not vote. With fair dealing we would have had votes enough to advance our bill in the Senate.

"We were beaten by a vote of 19 to 21. We shall ask Senator Stilwell to move a reconsideration of the vote under a call of the Senate, and that will put every member on record.

"In 1895 the suffrage bill was passed by both houses. After that time the suffrage movement was quiescent. It has been gaining steadily the last few years, and we are far in advance of last year. The movement will be taken up in Albany next year with renewed vigor."

The Stilwell bill had been reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee and was considered to-day in committee of the wholes on a motion to advance it to the order of final passage. In committee of the whole a bill may be advanced by a vote of those present, while it requires a majority of the entire Senate, or twenty-six votes, to pass a bill. The Senate in committee of the whole voted to strike out the first section by 24 to 18. This practically killed the bill. The motion was decided by a standing vote. When the Senate reconvened a motion to disagree with the report was defeated by a vote of 19 to 21.

The debate in the Senate was opened by Senator Stilwell, who said that in six States woman suffrage was permitted; that there were 1,500,000 women who could vote on all questions in these States, and that the next Presidential election might be decided by the votes of these enfranchised women.

SUFFRAGISTS MAN PUSHCART.

Theatre Crowds Invaded and Showered with Literature.

Six young women wearing white frocks and pushing a brilliantly illumiated pushcart headed a small army of other women which marched up Broadway last evening, at the time the theatre crowds were out, scattering purple and green and white literature as they marched. They were the members of the Woman's Political Union advertising the big political mass meeting to be held in Cooper Union Thursday evening. The illuminated sign on the pushcart told the purpose of the meeting. It read:

"No Adjournment of the Legislature Until the Suffrage Bill is Passed."

The women were not uninformed as to the action of the Senate in turning down their bill yesterday, but they say that so long as the Legislature is in session there is time for it to act and they call upon the legislators to do so.

The pushcart parade started from the headquarters of the Woman's Political Union at 46 East Twenty-ninth Street, at 7:30 P. M., had its picture taken by flashlight, and started up Broadway, giving out bills and stopping for short street meetings wherever people were most interested. The line of march was up Broadway to Forty-second Street, through Forty-second Street to Sixth Avenue, and back to headquarters.

Miss Eleanor Brannan, Miss Alberta Hill, Mrs. A. Cooley, and Mrs. F. W. McLoughlin were in the pushcart brigade, and in the army following were Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. Helen McNamara, Miss Emma Elliot, Mrs. Kent, wife of Congressman Kent of California, the Misses Sterling, Mrs. Theresa Holmes, Mrs. Hattie Lorber, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., and Miss Louise Scott-Dabo. Miss Elizabeth Cook was in charge of the procession.

DE KOVEN SUES LEE SHUBERT

Asks $5,000 for Breach of Contract in "Wedding Trip" Production.

Reginald de Koven, the composer, started a suit for $5,000 yesterday in the Supreme Court against Lee Shubert. De Koven sues under one of the provisions of a contract which provides that the Shuberts shall produce one of his operas every two years. De Koven charges that the Shuberts failed to stage the opera, "The Wedding Trip," as provided in the contract.

He alleges that the managers failed to furnish enough musicians to make the music effective. In Albany and Schenectady, he says, there was but one violinist and a pianist in the so-called "orchestra." At least fifteen musicians, de Koven says, were necessary.

The Shuberts have entered a denial of de Koven's allegations.

CHILDREN TO ACT "DISRAELI."

Annual Performance for Charity at Wallack's Theatre April 25.

Liebler & Co. will have their annual Wallack's Theatre children's performance this year on Thursday afternoon, April 25, when "Disraeli" will be given with a cast made up entirely of stage children. The proceeds of the performance will be turned over to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, in which Mrs. James Speyer is interested. Mrs. Speyer will take direct charge of the benefit, as usual.

The first of these children's performances was "Alias Jimmy Valentine," given two seasons ago, and last season the youngsters appeared in "Pomander Walk," for the same charity. Next week a call will be sent out for all the stage children at liberty to call at Wallack's Theatre and meet Hugh Ford, general stage director for Liebler & Co., who has charge of selecting the cast.

New Type of Surface Car Coming.

The New York Railways Company is about to introduce a new type of surface car which will be of great convenience to the public. The platform will be only ten inches from the ground so that the difficulty of getting on or off will be greatly diminished. Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager, will show a specimen of the new style car to a few visitors to-morrow afternoon at the Lexington Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street barns of the company.

MORE CASH FOR CHURCHILL.

Restaurant's Capital Increased to Meet Necessary Changes.

The Churchill Company, of which James Churchill, the former acting police captain, is the head, and which operates Churchill's restaurant at Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, has increased its capital. Just what the amount of the increase is neither Churchill nor his lawyer, Paul M. Herzog, of 41 West Sixty-eighth Street, will say.

The latter said that the increase in business of the restaurant necessitated the making of improvements, the putting in of a cabaret show, and other things, and because of this more capital was needed.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

Consistent with the policy of this establishment—of offering Women's and Misses' Apparel of the highest standard at sensible prices—the following values are submitted—

Women's Smart Tailor-made Suits of high class novelty weaves and serges in a variety of models— *$45*

Women's Fancy-tailored Suits of fine serges, diagonals and whipcords in many fashionable models— *$50, $55 & $65*

Smart One-Piece Frocks of serge in many beautifully tailored, fancy-trimmed styles— *$25, $28, $32*

Frocks of chiffon taffetas, plain and shotted, daintily trimmed with lace and batiste— *$35 $48, $55*

French Hand-made Blouses in many exclusive Spring effects; of chiffon, batiste, taffeta, chiffon voile and marquisette— *$16.50 to $38*

Women's Coats for motoring and utility wear in newest Spring fabrics and models— *$35, $45, $55*

For Small Women and Misses— *$25, $29*

Fashionable Short Coats for outing wear of many sorts of flannel, Summer weight corduroy and soft light weight fabrics, in correct shades— *$25, $35 $45*

The MILLINERY SALON Offers

Dress Hats in a variety of stunning models, flower-trimmed and "Numindi" effects. Correct Paris ideas. Unusual values at— *$22, $25, $30, $35*

Semi-dress Hats—Turbans, English Sailors, Cardinal, Continental and other tricon effects, trimmed with the new lyre and pheasant tails— *$15, $18, $20*

The New Reaboux Sailor in fashionable shades at— *$15*

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NEWSPAPERS NEEDED IN HOMES, SHE SAYS

Mrs. Meleney Tells Jewish Women That Parents and Children Should Discuss the News.

HE'D SUPPRESS SOME THINGS

Mr. Williams of the Charities Society Thinks Juvenile Crime Should Not Be Exploited.

Newspapers generally were both highly praised and severely criticised by three speakers at the regular meeting of the Council of Jewish Women, which met yesterday afternoon in the vestry rooms of Temple Beth-El. The influence of newspapers on children was being discussed, and Joseph T. Williams of the Charities Organization Society, who has been studying juvenile delinquency for more than a year, gave some examples of newspaper treatment of the subject from clippings he had brought with him.

He considered the "heroic" treatment of the boy thief a very bad thing, and the "non-heroic" treatment unjust to the child, as it branded him a criminal before the law actually recognized him as one. Then Mrs. Clarence E. Meleney spoke of the influence of the newspaper in the home, contending that there the press appeared in a much better light.

"I hold to the old view of the family," said Mrs. Meleney; "and consider it a part of the father's duty to know the news that is in the morning paper and to discuss it intelligently with the children. The attitude the parents take toward the paper will determine very largely its effect on the children. They should come to think of it as a purveyor of things they ought to know.

"I think the press ought really to be commended for the great amount of valuable and interesting information they bring us that is also interesting to the children. I know of one little boy of 10, for instance, who is very much interested in aeroplanes, and he finds the papers very exciting for that reason. He reads and clips out the stories of the flights and all the details of the art of flying, and he is learning a great deal about this subject.

"As for the girls, I find that they are very much interested in news of the day. A club of girls will meet at my house to-morrow to discuss current events. Two of them will report on city affairs of interest and two others on State affairs. And then others will discuss National subjects. We will hear something of the burial of the Maine and the discovery of the south pole.

"All of these things the papers have brought us, and these are the things you will read if you know how to read the paper. Arnold Bennett in his little book on 'How to Live Twenty-four Hours a Day,' says he reads three daily papers, and if he does he probably doesn't read all that is in them. There is a great deal in knowing how to skip when you are reading a paper.

"Certainly we women ought to thank the press for the space they give to womankind, woman questions, and home questions."

Mr. Williams, speaking of the news treatment of the prisoners of the Children's Court, referred to a boy burglar arrested recently in Brooklyn. He read the headlines of The World, The Mail, The Press, and statements from The Morning Sun and The Evening Sun, all of which he said would make the career of the boy interesting and influential for evil among excitable youths of the city.

With the girls he said it was even worse. Names and addresses, he said, were given unnecessarily, and the subjects of the accounts were held up to the contempt of the community without interest for the general public, and with great harm to the girls themselves. Efforts to prevent the publication of accounts of juvenile crime, he said, had been made in vain. He favored suppression of all details of youthful criminals and delinquents.

Leo Mielziner spoke against the colored supplement. Its influence, he said, was baleful and injurious to all training of the child's mind in the appreciation of beauty and wholesomeness. He declared that vast changes would have to be made in the colored Sunday supplement before it could be safely given into children's hands. A child, he said, was just as sensitive to beauty and just as amenable to good influence in art as an adult.

"The brutal lack of beauty of the colored supplement and the shockingly crude product is bound to do harm," said Mr. Mielziner. "I have no sympathy with expurgated editions of Shakespeare or the Bible for children, and I should not favor a distinct kind of art for children. Any good treatment of good subjects will do for the children as for adults, for they will take from it what appeals to them and leave the rest.

"Fortunately we have papers which have departed from the colored supplement and are setting a very high standard of art, and for that we can be grateful."

COMMITTEE FOR HASLETT.

Court Orders Inventory of Recluse's Property Taken at Once.

Confirming the finding of the commission appointed to inquire into the matter, County Judge Fawcett in Brooklyn yesterday formally declared Samuel E. Haslett, the aged and wealthy Remsen Street recluse, incompetent. The court selected the Brooklyn Trust Company and John T. Bladen to act as a committee of the estate of Mr. Haslett. As one of this committee, Mr. Bladen is required to give a bond in the sum of $1,000,000. Mr. Bladen and Mrs. Ellen Haslett Samuel, a relative of Mr. Haslett, have been appointed as a committee of the person of the recluse.

Judge Fawcett directed that the committee of Haslett's estate immediately take an inventory of the property, which is supposed to amount to more than half a million dollars, and report to the court without delay, that the amount of the assets and that of the liabilities may be determined.

CANTOR SIROTA EXAMINED.

City Court Hears About a Claim for $760 and Then He Sails.

Gerson Sirota, the Russian cantor, who sailed on the Lusitania for home at 1 o'clock this morning, was examined in the City Court yesterday by Judge Smith in a suit which is being brought against him by Herman Herzog. The plaintiff seeks to obtain $764 for expenses which, he asserts, were incurred by him in certain business relations which he had with the singer in Europe.

A few years ago, before either had come to America, it was shown that Herzog wrote Sirota a letter requesting the singer to meet him in Bremen in order to transact business. He inclosed a note for 20 rubles to cover expenses. Through a mistake in railroad connections Sirota was delayed and he did not see Herzog, who had not waited for him.

The plaintiff now says that by missing the appointment he lost $764, including the 20 rubles, which, he says, Sirota did not return. The singer said yesterday that Herzog was the first to take advantage of his success to present bills. Sirota is not expected to be present when the case comes up in court.

BURGLARS GET $2,000.

Loot Henry W. Hart's Apartments in the Family's Absence.

The apartments of Henry W. Hart, President of the Hart Publishing Company, who lives at 1,335 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was broken into yesterday afternoon during the absence of the family and ransacked by burglars, who obtained about $2,000 worth of jewelry, clothing, and other valuables. The apartment is on the ground floor.

Mrs. Hart left the apartment about 1 o'clock, after having secured the windows and the door. When she returned about 5:45 o'clock she found the place turned topsy-turvy. A tray of jewelry on the bureau had been emptied, and the drawers of the bureau and the chiffonier had been cleaned out, as well as two wardrobes. Two suitcases, one bearing the initials of Mr. Hart and the other Mrs. Hart's, were also taken.

The police of the Gates Avenue Station were notified, and detectives sent to make an investigation stated that the door of the apartment had been forced with a jimmy.

BATTLE AND MARSHALL SUED.

Asserted They Did Not Prosecute J. D. Crimmins.

George Gordon Battle and H. Snowden Marshall, as members of the former law firm of Battle and Marshall, have been sued in the Supreme Court for $50,000 damages by Mrs. Anna Meyer of 720 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx. Mrs. Meyer charges that the attorneys failed to prosecute a suit against John D. Crimmins for the death of her husband in 1905 and that the suit was dismissed through a default. Meyer fell down a stairway in one of Crimmins's houses and was killed. Mrs. Meyer retained the firm to sue for damages in a negligence action. The lawyers deny Mrs. Meyer's allegations.

NEGRO PUT MANNES ON ROAD TO FAME

Famous Violinist Tells March Conference the Story of His Colored Teacher.

RACE BAN SPOILED HIS LIFE

Gratitude to a Disappointed Genius Inspired Mannes's Musical School for Negroes.

"New York and the Colored People" was the general topic for discussion yesterday at the March conference on the evils of pauperism held in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Introduced only by his non-committal subject on the programme, "My Colored Violin Teacher," David Mannes told the story of his first legitimate musical instruction, of his first direction on the right path of musical study, and of how, years later, he tried to pay his debt by inaugurating the Musical School Settlement for Negroes, now advancing through its first season with 150 pupils.

Mr. Mannes, who is a brother-in-law of Walter Damrosch, is the director of the New York Music School Settlement, and the concert master of the New York Symphony Orchestra, but he was once a very poor boy, whose first handling of the violin had been guided only by an itinerant music teacher. It was then that he met Charles Douglas, and the story he told yesterday was the story of Charles Douglas.

Douglas was a negro lad in a Southern town when he first attracted attention as one possessed of conspicuous musical talent. So great was the promise he showed with the violin that rich patrons backed up his ambitions and sent him abroad to study under the masters there, and as he became a violinist of power he became, too, a man of wide reading and a fluent speaker of French and German as well as of English.

When he had finished his study he came back to America, hoping to find a bright future in the music world of the North. But this hope was never realized, for, though there was recognition of his ability among people who knew, the color line was drawn to shut him out of fair opportunities. There was no room for him in a great symphony orchestra. There seemed to be no place for him to pursue his career on the level for which his taste and his education had prepared him. And, gifted and accomplished though he was, he had to turn to the guitar and the banjo as the instruments with which a negro could gain a hearing, and to play wherever he could for what meagre remuneration the field offered.

"And I know that when he died," said Mr. Mannes, "he died of a broken heart."

One day, a broken and a disappointed man, Douglas was walking along Twenty-seventh Street, when he heard the strains of a violin rising from the basement of one of the old brownstone houses there.

"It is my son who is playing," was the proud reply of the woman there to the question that Douglas stopped to ask, and, going in, he found a boy of 13 or thereabouts fiddling away for dear life.

"You do not play badly," the negro said, a little wistfully, as Mr. Mannes remembers it, for he was the boy with the violin.

And out of that meeting grew a friendship between the boy and the disappointed negro, who taught him the things he had learned abroad, and who read to him from Poe and from Tennyson, and helped to shape his life. Mr. Mannes afterward studied under the masters in Europe, but it was the colored man playing the banjo for a living in New York who first started him in the right direction.

That was thirty years ago, but it is to the memory of Douglas that Mr. Mannes has dedicated the Musical School Settlement for Negroes that is in progress in the quarters of the Mary F. Walton Free Kindergarten, on West Sixty-third Street, and in the parish house of St. Philip's, on 103d Street.

Mr. Mannes, as he told his audience yesterday, is one of those who believes that music can be the great lever to raise these people, to whom harmony is natural, and who have made the only original contribution to music that has come from America. He was speaking of ragtime, which, he declared, was by no means a joke.

"The preservation, encouragement, and development of the music of the negro, which is one of the most characteristic musical expressions in this country," and the "educational appeal to the negro through a peculiar talent, which is a distinct racial trait," are the principal values of the school in the eyes of the Committee on Organization, of which Mr. Mannes is Chairman and Mrs. Percival Knauth, Treasurer.

"We should aim at the outset to develop any distinctive and unique talent which the colored people possess," said Dr. Felix Adler in behalf of the school when it was only a proposal. "They may have other gifts, but assuredly the musical gift is one. Hence I see in this movement not merely a slight charity added to others, but a step fully equal in importance to anything that has ever been consciously undertaken in the way of helping forward the negroes."

The Secretary and active head of the settlement is David Irwin Martin, a young negro, who told the audience all about the work yesterday. Mr. Mannes had been looking for Martin for years. He found him, a violinist, working as a letter carrier, and one of the problems was to find enough money to provide him with a salary equal to the one paid by the United States. The financial problem is still a burning question. The settlement is nesting now in other quarters, but it hopes for a home of its own some days, a temple of music for the negroes of New York.

Prison Honor System Fails.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 19.—One of the convicts—a Mexican named Chappo—whom Gov. Hunt recently placed upon honor not to attempt to escape, broke his word and slipped away from the penitentiary at Florence yesterday. He was not caught. The honor system has been in vogue several weeks, and Chappo was the first convict to escape.

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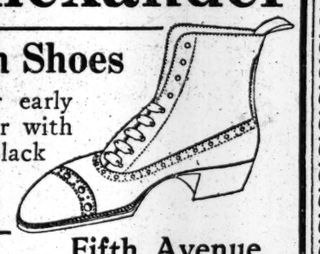

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NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.

The New York Times will not undertake to supply any great number of extra copies of the Easter Edition. To be sure of a supply increase your regular order of daily and Sunday Times at once. The Easter Edition is limited to the regular readers of The Times.

You are also advised to take special pains when the Easter Edition section of The Times is delivered to you to carefully handle it, and deliver it unsoiled to the readers. Many persons will wish to preserve and frame these pictures, and if received in poor condition newsdealers will be asked for another copy, and under no circumstances can extra copies of the section be obtained.

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For the convenience of those who are not already regular readers of THE TIMES, this printed form is given. Fill it out and send it to THE NEW YORK TIMES office or to your newsdealer and you will be sure to get this unusual and valuable EASTER EDITION NEXT SUNDAY.

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SUGAR TRUST HAD SEGAL SQUIRMING

So John E. Parsons Wrote to H. O. Havemeyer in June, 1904, Prosecution Shows.

HAD "NURSED HIM ALONG"

Sought to Prevent a Formal Tender of Repayment by Him of the Loan of $1,250,000.

How the American Sugar Refining Company dealt with Adolph Segal after he had accepted its loan of $1,250,000, and how opportunity to extricate himself was denied to him was revealed yesterday in the Federal District Court, where John E. Parsons, Washington B. Thomas, and other Directors of the American Company are on trial before Judge Hand for a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The story was unfolded by the hand of Mr. Parsons himself, and counsel for the defense sat by helpless.

Early in the trial United States District Attorney Wise had marked for identification a number of letters which passed between Mr. Parsons, the late H. O. Havemeyer, Adolph Segal, and the late Gustav E. Kissel, and yesterday he called for the production of the intimate correspondence of the first two. In the Congressional investigation of the Sugar Trust these letters were not produced, as it was claimed that they were protected by the privilege of communication between counsel and client, but Mr. Parsons was a Director as well as counsel for the American Sugar Refining Company, and Mr. Wise let it be known that he intended to contend that this made him a party to any offense that the company might have committed, and destroyed absolutely the plea of privilege.

As the law and the precedents were on his side, the only effect of a protest on the part of the defense would have been an argument and the thorough awakening of the jury to the importance of the correspondence. So when Mr. Wise called for the letters all that happened was a demand by James M. Beck of counsel for the American Sugar Refining Company that only pertinent letters should be introduced. Judge Hand assured him he would see to that, and for the rest of the day the jury had laid before it evidence, which, in the opinion of the United States District Attorney, makes the pressure put on Segal and its motives absolutely clear.

The defense, on the other hand, scored a point of importance in the ruling by Judge Hand that the "Cousin David" letters of David Stetson to Washington B. Thomas, the present President of the American Sugar Refining Company, though they were read at the Congressional investigation, are inadmissible here. Mr. Wise had argued that they were volunteered in the investigation, and that this deprived them of the immunity granted to all evidence which has been subpoenaed before a legislative committee. Judge Hand did not approve of his distinction, and now it is not unlikely the Government will have to subpoena Mr. Stetson to bring the letters, though he will be a hostile witness.

His Policy "to Nurse" Segal Along.

The letters between the officials of the American Sugar Trust were put in, with Walter D. Robinson, former secretary to Gustav Kissel, again on the stand. He identified checks in favor of Adolph Segal which amounted to $1,250,000 and represented the famous loan, and then the letters were read. Mr. Wise did not know their actual contents till he saw them in court, though it is understood that he had a shrewd knowledge of what they contained. The one which, in the opinion of the Government, was most important, in that it showed how Mr. Parsons understood the closing of the Philadelphia refinery and contained his advice to "nurse" the Segal transaction along, follows:

May 31, 1904.

Dear Sir: SEGAL LOAN.

I return the note from Mr. Kissel and Segal's letter to him.

I do not think that any papers can be drawn which would insure the refinery being kept closed until Oct. 1. If to put it in running order complete to start will take such a length of time as will measurably accomplish the purpose of keeping it out of competition for this season, I think that it is better to accept repayment of the loan on June 15, the interest being paid up to Oct. 1.

This is a matter about which Mr. Kissel should be very careful how he writes, and in no case should he say that he will not accept repayment of the loan. It may be that Segal cannot put himself in shape to make a tender. A refusal is the equivalent of a tender.

I think that Mr. Kissel should answer saying that his parties do not care to divide the transaction, or upon payment of a partial amount to release any of the security; that if Mr. Segal wishes to negotiate in respect of the other matters mentioned in his note he must come here; and mention in his note that it will be necessary for him to see Mr. Kissel. The policy is to nurse the thing along without a break as long as possible. Yours truly, JNO. E. PARSONS.

To this Mr. Havemeyer replied on the same day:

May 31, 1904.

John E. Parsons, 52 William Street, city:

Dear Sir: I think the best way is to refer Mr. Kissel to you, which I have done.

Mr. Kissel has not been authorized to refuse the payment of any loan; Segal's letter reads that way, but it is unauthorized. You will have to watch the matter very carefully and look out for Kissel. Yours truly, H. O. HAVEMEYER.

A week later Parsons wrote to Mr. Havemeyer to tell him that Segal was struggling hard to get free, and he had advised Kissel to be careful as to the exact words he used to Segal. It might even be necessary to let Segal escape, the lawyer said, if Kissel mismanaged matters. This letter read:

June 7, 1904.

Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, 117 Wall Street:

Dear Sir: Kissel thinks that Segal has, or thinks that he has, an opportunity to sell out; that if he does sell the purchasers would wish to pay off the loan. I told Kissel that he must not refuse; simply say that if a time were fixed when a tender is to be made he would meantime learn from his principals what their instructions are.

Kissel says further that Segal tried to sell to Jarvie; that Jarvie offered him $2,000,000, and that Arbuckle went through the refinery. My only concern is that with the Wall Street ideas which Kissel seems to entertain he may involve the transaction by some wrong movement. Rather than run any such risk, it may be better if a tender is absolutely made to accept it. I think so, I think, however, that the time should be shoved along as far as can safely be done. Yours truly, JOHN E. PARSONS.

Jarvie is in Europe.

Had Segal "Squirming" Then.

Ten days later Parsons wrote to Mr. Havemeyer to report progress. Segal was squirming, he declared, and again he suggested the transaction would nurse itself along, as it seemed doubtful if Segal could obtain a purchaser for the sugar refinery. This is the letter:

June 17, 1904.

H. O. Havemeyer, President, 117 Wall Street:

Dear Sir: Segal is squirming. His lawyer came to see me yesterday. I have a letter from him to-day. It looks to me doubtful whether he can arrange to make a tender. He wished me to say that, if made, you will accept it, in order that he can be free then to sell out his position. My answer is that I think that Segal should stand by the transaction as made. The main point is not to say point blank that a tender will not be accepted. I think that the transaction will nurse itself along at all events for a considerable time. Mr. Kissel told me that he thought that Segal had secured a purchaser. As the lawyer put it yesterday, he is hoping to secure a purchaser. Yours truly, JOHN E. PARSONS.

On Jan. 1, 1905, Segal defaulted in the interest on his $1,250,000 debt, and a series of letters were read which showed how pressure was put on him in consequence. On Feb. 2 Kissel wrote to Parsons and asked him what he was to do. Three days later Parsons replied that Segal must understand the interest must be paid or proceedings would be taken against him. If he had any proposal to make it must be made in writing.

Mr. Parsons then referred the matter to Mr. Havemeyer and received from him a letter declaring that the interest on the loan must be met, or the collateral would be sold. This letter contained a sentence which showed that Mr. Havemeyer was not satisfied with Kissel.

"My judgment," he wrote, "is to get the money from Segal. Get Kissel out of it. I do not trust him."

Mr. Havemeyer seems to have had a conference with Parsons on March 8, in which Kissel's attitude was talked over, as on that date Parsons wrote this letter:

New York, March 8, 1905.

Segal.

Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, 117 Wall Street.

Dear Sir: After you left yesterday Mr. Kissel called. As the matter stands he is trustee for us. This puts a constraint upon him. If he were free, he might justify himself for taking sides with Segal. My judgment is rather in favor of keeping him in his trust position; if decessary saying to him in a courteous way that his position requires that he shall act in our interest.

From what Mr. Kissel said, I learn that Segal talks with him. He says that Segal is to write to me a note, which I shall receive to-day; that he has delayed, wishing first to fix a positive time when he could pay. Segal apparently is negotiating for a combination of his Pennsylvania Refinery, the Federal, and the Empire, and, as I assume, expects in this way to make a sale of his stock, and, if not, to dispose of his apartment house bonds, &c., so as to pay.

If we were to sell Segal out, what would you propose with reference to his majority Pennsylvania Refinery stock? To buy it would mean a row with the minority stockholders.

I will write you further as soon as I hear definitely from Segal. Yours truly,
JNO. E. PARSONS.

Havemeyer Wanted to Sell Him Out.

Mr. Havemeyer did not reply to this suggestion about the majority stock holdings in the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, which had been pledged as part of the collateral for the $1,250,000 loan, till March 31, when he sent to Parsons this letter:

March 31, 1905.

Dear Mr. Parsons: About the Segal matter. I had it almost constantly in mind last year. My idea was on the first of January, 1905, if the interest was not paid, to notify the party that we would sell the securities, and sell them. I have repeatedly called your attention to such a view. I have not changed it. I think the party should be sold out. Some one, under a bond of indemnity, could buy the stock.

I do not understand that it is essential for the majority of stockholders to run a plant. If so, why is not Segal responsible for his delinquency? I doubt if the plant will run this year, no matter who owns it. Raw sugars are extremely high, and certainly have a downward tendency from the Summer on, and inevitable loss would result from the operation of that plant to any one.

Although the above are my views, I should be very unwilling to assume the responsibility of giving any positive instructions to carry them out. There may be aspects of it that you have in mind which are not clear to me, and which perhaps should prevail. If you think the matter should go before the board for determination I shall bring it to the board's notice at the next regular meeting, presuming it is unnecessary to call a special meeting. Yours truly,
H. O. HAVEMEYER.

About this time Segal consulted Joseph Auerbach, and later Samuel Untermyer, and from this time the letters which he received from the representatives of the American Company became milder in tone. Some disposition was shown, the Government will maintain, of willingness to see the loan paid off and the collateral, or a portion of it, released. The possibility of some arrangement being reached was considered.

Kissel had written to Parsons on March 18, stating that he feared that the transactions with Segal might become public and asking to be released from his position as agent in the loan, but Mr. Havemeyer insisted that he be retained, and Parsons wrote to tell him this and to assure him that his trouble would be recompensed.

All through April and May pressure was brought upon Segal, and as he was unable to clear up his entire indebtedness at once or to make any proposal unless part of his collateral was released, June 28, 1905, was fixed as the date of the sale of the Philadelphia Sugar Refinery. As a matter of fact, it never was sold by the American Sugar Refining Company. At this point Mr. Wise informed the court that he was about to enter on a new subject, and the court adjourned.

During the morning David B. Stetson gave out one of the "Cousin David" letters, which Mr. Wise has not succeeded in introducing as evidence. It read:

Nov. 23, 1903.

My Dear Wash: Your letter of the 19th before me and noted. The information you requested regarding Adolph Segal will take me some time to gather, and have the information absolutely correct.

It would be of no use to you otherwise. Some of which I must get from his own lips and not have him suspect me in any way, and then have his statements verified by those having business relations with him. And there are several in the Manufacturers' Club, of which he is a member and I one of the Board of Directors. I hope to have this information by the end of the week, if Mr. Segal is in the city, and will write you then. Sincerely yours,
DAVID B. STETSON.

The Government contends that this shows Stetson used the intimacy of the clubroom to worm Segal's business secrets from him. The case will go on this morning.

Hugh H. Moore a Court Clerk.

Hugh H. Moore of 27 East 131st Street, a State Senator in 1874-5 and at one time very wealthy, was appointed yesterday Clerk of the Eighth Municipal Court, to fill the unexpired term of the late William J. Kennedy. The appointment was made by Judge Joseph Fallon and concurred in by Judge Leonard Prince. Mr. Moore has five years to serve, at a salary of $3,000 a year. He is a relative of Nicholas J. Hayes, former Sheriff and Fire Commissioner.

ELLISON CALLS FOR BRICK TRUST INQUIRY

Charges That North River Interests Combined to Stifle Competition.

FIRST HEARING ON FRIDAY

Control of Sources of Supply and Price Alleged—Books of Greater New York Co. Asked For.

Assistant District Attorney Ellison appeared before Magistrate Freschi in the Yorkville Court yesterday and filed a lengthy information against the Greater New York Brick Company. He asked that the Magistrate subpoena witnesses and hold his first hearing on Friday. The inquiry will be held to determine whether or not the corporation and the persons named in the information are guilty of entering into an agreement whereby competition in the North River brick trade is restricted.

Mr. Ellison's information states that the prime factors in the alleged combination are the manufacturers, who own the plants along the Hudson River; the commission merchants, who sell the brick by the boatload, and the dealers, who buy at wholesale from the commission merchants and sell to the contractors and builders.

It states that the North River brick-making industry has been conducted for many years by the same individuals and firms and that they practically control the industry. It charges that on or between Jan. 1 and June 1, 1911, a large number of brick manufacturers "wrongfully and unlawfully" entered into an agreement to combine their business interests for the purpose of creating a monopoly. It then names the corporations, firms, and individuals who are alleged to have entered into this agreement. The information, in part, says:

The Greater New York Brick Company was incorporated June 19, 1911, with an authorized capital stock of $100,000. The officers are John B. Rose, President; Aaron E. Aldridge, Vice President; Robert Main, Treasurer, and Frank D. Royelles, Secretary. The Executive Committee is composed of Everett Fowler, Lucine H. Washburn, Henry J. Joya, Aaron E. Aldridge, Alonzo Rose, Henry F. Brigham, Conrad F. Sudderley, Robert Main, and George W. Washburne.

The objects of the company are to buy, sell, and manufacture and import brick, concrete, stone, enamelings, and lumber, to tact as broker or agent for all such trade, to own and operate tugs, barges, and other boats, to make and carry out contracts for constructing, alterating, decorating, fitting up, and improving buildings, to deal in, buy, sell, or lease lands, buildings, or other property, to manufacture and trade in cement, lime, and gravel, to trade in coal, coke, and wood, and act as brokers for traders in coal, coke, and wood.

The restriction of the North River brick trade competition, the information asserts, has been accomplished as follows:

1—By control, purchase, lease, agreements, or otherwise, of practically all of the sources of supply of North River brick for the City and County of New York and the cities and towns upon the Hudson River.

2—By control of the output of North River brick and reduction of said output.

3—By entering into agreements with competing makers and dealers in North River brick for market use at the City and County of New York, by which such competitors should agree not to compete with said North River brickmakers.

4—By reduction and limitation of the actual amount of brick to be manufactured by each brickmaker.

5—By increasing the price of brick to the consumers in New York County.

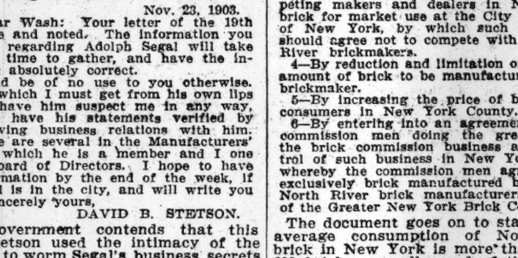
6—By entering into an agreement with the commission men doing the great bulk of the brick commission business and in control of such business in New York County, whereby the commission men agreed to sell exclusively brick manufactured by aforesaid North River brick manufacturers, members of the Greater New York Brick Company.

The document goes on to state that the average consumption of North River brick in New York is more than 700,000,000 bricks annually, and of that amount more than 90 per cent. is manufactured by persons who sell their bricks to the Greater New York Brick Company. He alleges that all the stockholders and persons who sell their output to this company are members of the combination in restraint of trade

In conclusion the information asks the court to issue subpoenaes duces tecum for the records, books, and papers of the Greater New York Company and subpoenaes for certain witnesses in order that the court may determine whether a crime has been committed and to determine whether or not warrants should be issued for such persons as are mentioned in the information.

OLD CROW
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
RYE
The Standard of RYE Whiskey
Guaranteed Pure RYE Whiskey Under National Pure Food Law Serial Number 2163
NOT BLENDED
NOT ADULTERATED
SOLD ONLY IN OUR SEALED BOTTLES EVERYWHERE
NEVER SOLD IN BULK

WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD
H. B. KIRK & CO. New York N. Y.



Chalmers "Thirty-Six" Price $1800

Four Forward Speed Transmission, Chalmers self-starter, powerful long-stroke motor, Continental demountable rims, big tires—36x4 inches—and carburetor adjustment on the dash. Then, there's the Mercedes type honeycomb radiator, Bosch dual ignition and luxuriant upholstery.

"We Guarantee the Service."

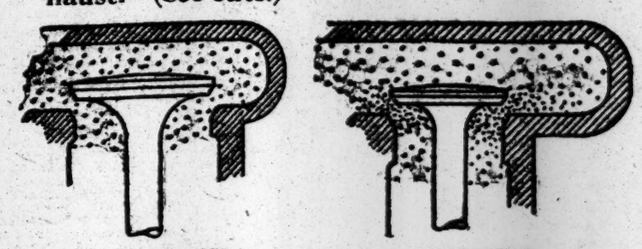
CARL H. PAGE AND COMPANY
BROADWAY AT 50TH STREET
Brooklyn, Bedford Ave. at Fulton St. Yonkers, 33 So. Broadway
Bridgeport, 888 Fairfield Ave.
Hartford, 35-37 Mulberry St.
Huntington, L. I., North Shore Garage

Are Cut-Outs Necessary on Motor Cars?

THOMAS long-stroke, six-cylinder, large-valve motors produce the maximum power silently and without the necessity of resorting to the cut-out.

Exhaustive laboratory and other tests have proven that the power absorbed by the Thomas silencer is in reality nil.

Long-stroke means fewer revolutions, hence longer life. Six-cylinders mean continuous power with vibration reduced to a minimum. Large valves mean easier ingress and egress of the gas with consequent increase of power and practically noiseless exhaust. (See cuts.)



LARGE VALVES. CONSEQUENTLY NO CROWDING OF GAS, BACK PRESSURE, OR LOSS OF POWER.
SMALL VALVE. WHATEVER GAS IS ABLE TO SQUEEZE BY THE VALVE GETS OUT

THOMAS cars afford the acme of comfort, regardless of road conditions, with continual pleasure positively assured to an extent never heretofore deemed possible in automobiles.

The Thomas price of $4,000 includes the Thomas technical service.

See and learn what this wonderful car can do.

Thomas Motor Company of New York
Broadway & 64th Street

YOUR customers get the goods for which they pay. You should be as sure of getting the money for the goods you sell.

Whether you do or not depends entirely on the system you use in conducting your business.

The old way was to depend on memory and habit.

With our new system, you depend on machinery which enforces accuracy and stops mistakes in your store.

The National Cash Register will systematize your business so that you will be as sure of getting all your profits as your customers are of getting their goods.

It will pay you to investigate. Call or write.

New York Office, S. E. Cor. Twenty-eighth St. and Broadway

Supreme in Financial Field

In February THE NEW YORK TIMES published 64,744 lines of financial advertisements, a gain of 13,457 lines compared with the corresponding month last year, a greater volume by nearly 30,000 lines than any other New York morning newspaper, and over 23,000 lines more than any New York evening newspaper. The February gain in this department is nearly four times the combined gains of the only three other New York morning newspapers recording an increase in financial advertising.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reaches more people with money to invest than any other newspaper. Fraudulent and doubtful advertising rejected.

Automobile Exchange.

You will find a ready purchaser for your used automobile, tire or accessories, by advertising in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

ADVERTISING RATES per agate line: One insertion, 25c.; three insertions a week, including one on Sunday, 60c.; seven consecutive insertions, $1.05.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

1911 Automobiles, same as 1912 models, with slight changes in body design. Save money by buying one of these now. Only a few left. Not "used Cars" but new. W. P. MALLON, 1,700 BROADWAY.

Cole 1911 touring car, Cole 1911 Speedster, both in perfect order; just overhauled and painted; easy terms if desired. Colt-Stratton Co., Broadway, at 68th St. Phone 6000 Columbus.

Exceptional bargain 1909 Oldsmobile runabout with rumble seat; recently overhauled and painted; if you are looking for a good runabout see this one, 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Baker Electric Victoria, rebuilt; painted Brewster green; looks like new; Hy capacity battery, $800. Baker Vehicle Company. Phone 2830 Columbus. 1,798 Broadway.

Motor Trucks, Automobiles and Motorcycles sold on time payments. Motor Finance Co., 246 West 59th St., corner Broadway, New York City. 'Phone, Col. 7076.

High-grade used cars are a better "buy" than cheap new ones. See our line of second-hand cars. Franklin Motor Car Co., 73d St. and Amsterdam Av.

Automobile for Sale—Four-seated runabout, in first-class condition; standard make; will demonstrate. L. G. Seligman, 59 West 53d St., City.

HIGH GRADE LOZIER CAR, with Limousine and Touring Bodies; excellent condition; will sacrifice. Miller, 115 University Place.

ALL MAKES BOUGHT AND SOLD. Foredoor bodies; sacrificed; 100 others. 20th Century, 1,700 Broadway, corner 54th.

Flat (1910) limousine, "25"; extra touring body; bargain. Turner, St. James Hotel. 'Phone 8247—Bryant.

Renault, 30, limousine and touring bodies; sacrifice. Springer, West 170th St and Haven Av. 'Phone 327 Aud.

A fine Chalmers limousine, 1911, 30 h. p., slightly used; guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 208 West 50th St.

Packard (1911) touring, 30 H. P.; completely equipped. Turner, St. James Hotel. 'Phone 3247—Bryant.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT.

Expert and very careful chauffeur will rent Peerless limousine to responsible people desiring reliable service; ten years' references. 'Phone 9338—Columbus.

Packards, open, closed, elegant 7-passengers, regular customers, $2.00-$4.50 hour; monthly, $200-$500; theatre, $4.00-$10.00. Murray Hill 91.

Beautiful, large, private appearing touring cars, $3.50 per hour; expert chauffeurs. Lamensdorf, Audubon 4580.

Renault landaulet for hire, week or month; beautiful car; terms moderate. Dufford, 127 East 83d. Tel. 6073 Lenox.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED.

Wanted—Roadster or runabout; state price, full particulars to receive attention. D 315 Times Downtown.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

AUTOS—REMOVAL SALE—BARGAINS.
New York's Automobile Bargain Establishment, "Par Excellence."
AFTER WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20TH,
All Autos will be sold in the Six-Story Bldg., 40-42 W. 42d St.
UNTIL THAT DATE
Offers will be considered
FOR ANY AND ALL OF THE 200 Cars Now on Exhibition.
A rare opportunity to pick a bargain. Demonstrations cheerfully given—"Square Deals."
10,000 Shoes and Tubes—Cut 50%.
Bargains in Tops, Windshields, Magnetos, &c.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
Successors to Broadway Auto Exchange, 1,761 Broadway, Between 56th & 57th Sts.

Real Bargains in Used Cars

We have accepted in trade as part payment for new Alcos, very desirable cars of other makes. These cars have been put in first class running order in our own shop, and they are now ready for sale at extremely reasonable prices. They include:

Packard	Amer. Trav.	Royal Tourist
Pierce-Arrow	Winton	Thomas
Peerless	Palmer-Singer	Premier
Stearns	Simplex	Chalmers

American Locomotive Company
Tel. COL. 5300. 1,886 Broadway.

BARGAINS.
AUTOMOBILES—High grade used cars. Late models; standard makes; complete stock. All cars guaranteed to be exactly as represented. Cash or easy terms.
BODIES—Touring and Toy Tonneau and Taxi, from $75 up.
TOPS—All sizes at $15 to $25.
WINDSHIELDS—$14; were $40.
TIRES to reduce your tire cost by from 30% to 50%.
Send for our "Tire Price Wrecker."
TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., 1710 Broadway, Near 54th St. Phone 7366 Col.

Seven-passenger fore door four-cylinder touring car—1910—46 H. P., newly painted, top, brass windshield, shock absorbers, double ignition, non-skid tires, spare tubes, acetylene tank, clock, 1912 registration; just overhauled; cost $3,250. Price $800 for quick sale. Boyden, Manchester Garage, 234 W. 108th St.

RENEWED PEERLESS CARS
DON'T TAKE CHANCES.
You get the same PEERLESS SERVICE when you buy a RENEWED PEERLESS from us as the man who buys our most recent model.
'09, '10, and '11 Models Ready for Delivery.
All Renewed Cars Guaranteed.
PEERLESS MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.
1,760 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Automobiles
Ready Reference for Buyers

ABBOTT-DETROIT MOTOR COMPANY, 1670 Broadway, cor. 53d St. Telephone 7166-7167 Columbus.
ALL MAKES Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Times Sq. Auto Co., 1710 Broadway.
BENZ Auto Import Co. of America, 244-6-8 West 54th St., N. Y.
BOSCH MAGNETOS INSTALLED scientifically and reasonably. B. M. Co., 223 West 46th St.
BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th St. 'Phone 4040 Columbus.
CADILLAC Cars, Parts, Repairs, Garage. Columbus Circle. Tel. 7700 Col.
EVERITT Self-starting cars. Shepherd Motor Car Co., B'way, near 51st St.
FIAT "THE MASTER CAR." Fiat Automobile Co., 1,776 Broadway. 'Phone 6445 Col.
KNOX Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4336 Col.
NATIONAL Poertner Motor Car Co. HERRESHOFF 1922 Broadway, (64th St.) 'Phone 8166-7 Col.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.
AUTOCAR. Autocar Sales Co., 435 West 19th St. Tel. Chelsea 6060.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.
Ball Bearings—ALL TYPES: STEEL BALLS THE GWILLIAM COMPANY, 233 W. 58th ST. Cor. B'way. Col. 8356

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.
Founded on Honesty STEWART AUTO SCHOOL 233 WEST 54TH ST. DAY AND EVENING CLASSES WRITE FOR BOOKLET "PROSPERS ON MERIT"
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Individual road work. Small Shop Classes. Booklet, 302 West 57th St.

SPEEDWELL MOTOR TRUCKS
Capacity 4 Tons,
FOR HIRE
DAY, WEEK, MONTH.
Phone 4582 Greeley.

YOUNG GIANTS AGAIN DOWN THE CHAMPIONS

Crandall and McGraw Keep the Regulars' Hits Scattered in Practice Game.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Tex., March 19.—The first four runs in a bunch of the season were scored in this afternoon's practice game between the Giants' Regulars and the Colts, but even that could not prevent the second defeat of the series for the champions. The Colts, with Crandall and McGraw pitching, held the veterans scoreless in eight of the nine innings, and won, 5 to 4.

But for Fletcher's drive the Regulars would have been shut out. They never even threatened to score on Crandall, and were easily disposed of after McGraw had really warmed up to his work. Crandall occupied the mound for three innings and allowed only a couple of scattered hits.

McGraw started poorly, but improved as he went along. Snodgrass, the first man to face him, cracked a single to left and moved on to second on a ball. Murray advanced him a base with another single, and after Devlin had been retired Shafer filled the bases with a well-placed bunt.

Fletcher then jammed one deep into left field. Burns got one hand on it, but could not hold it, and the ball rolled to the fence, Snodgrass, Murray, and Devlin scoring ahead of the hitter. Thereafter the Regulars never could bunch their hits on McGraw, even Chief Meyers, who tried to pinch hit, going out on an easy fly.

Tesreau, Fullenwider, and Pierce pitched for the Regulars, the first two showing well in their six innings. Burns's double and Luby's single registered a count against Fullenwider, but during the first six innings the Colts' hits were few and generally far between.

Pierce was wild at the start, passing three in a row. Luby's second hit scored a brace of runs, another sifted over the man on an infield out, and McGraw's double drove in what proved to be the winning count.

Fred Merkle was a bit under the weather with malaria, and did not put on a uniform, Devlin substituting for him at first base. Luby played the bag for the Colts instead of Devlin, and Thompson took Stock's place at second, the Fon du Lac star being laid up with a severe "charley horse." Herzog is still nursing a badly swollen thumb, and Wiltse has dizzy spells as a result of the thump he received on the head at Houston on Sunday. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Regulars	0	0	0
Recruits	0	0	0

Batteries—Regulars: Tesreau, Fullenwider, Pierce and Wilson. Colts: Crandall, McGraw and Paulet and Hartley.

Manager McGraw announced to-day that Outfielder Harry Devore has been sold to Galveston of the Texas League and Outfielder Jacobson and Infielder Gardell to the Mobile club of the Southern League. Other sales are expected shortly.

YANKEES GET REVENGE.

Regulars Had to Wait Eight Days Until They Could Trim Colts.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 19.—The Yankee regulars had to wait eight days before they could get revenge on the second team, the second game between these teams being played this afternoon. Manager Wolverton ordered a nine-inning tilt, and as there had been a hard drill in inside team manoeuvres in the morning under a hot sun, the whole crowd was tired out to-night.

The regulars squared accounts with the scrubs, but the defeat of the latter was not overwhelming. The score was 3 to 2. The regulars won easily enough, however. They slammed out four hits for three runs in the first inning, and were content with the result and lead. For four innings there was lots of paprika in evidence, but the playing was perfunctory in the last half.

Wolverton's catching staff is crippled. Williams is convalescing from the grip, and in the fourth inning this afternoon Gabby Street put his right hand out of commission—at least one of Jack Quinn's pitches did it for him. The middle finger was injured in two places, at the nail and at the first joint, but the injuries are slight. The catcher, however, may be out of the game several days. Two green catchers, Bergen and Appleby, are the only available backstops at present. The teams this afternoon were as follows:

Regulars—Wolter, right field; Daniels, centre field; Chase, first base; Cree, left field; Hartzell, shortstop; Dolan, third base; Gardner, second base; Street and Appleby, catchers; Warhop, Quinn, and McConnell, pitchers.

Second team—Kauff, right field; Zinn, left field; Coleman, third base; Osborn, centre field; Priest, first base; Curry, second base; Stump, shortstop; Bergen, catcher; Shears, Martin, and Upham, pitchers.

Warhop, the most effective boxman of the afternoon, pitched the first three innings and retired the recruits without a hit, nor did one of them reach first base. But that did not please Warhop as much as the fact that he made a clean base hit. Base hits were not common, either. The batting was light.

The regulars made all their runs in the first inning, and made the three tallies suffice. Wolter, Chase, Cree, and Hartzell bunched hits, and Shears contributed a wild pitch to help the opposing cause along. There was a good deal of base running by the regulars, the team showing more enterprise in that department than in any other. Dolan and Chase fielded smartly.

The second team was blanked until the ninth inning. McConnell was pitching in that session, and gave a base on balls. Cree then gracefully muffed a fly, and Priest and Curry followed with hits. But for poor base running the second team probably would have tied the score, making an extra-inning battle necessary. In the culling of wallops Hartzell and Osborne each made a pair. Upham did the best pitching for the second team, and young Stump fielded in slashing style, robbing Chase of a hit by jumping and spearing a liner. Martin pitched only one inning. He has a sore arm or rheumatism.

Zach Erhard's injured eye is improving and the stitches from the upper lid will be removed to-morrow, when he expects to resume play. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Second Team	0	0	2
Regulars	3	0	0

Hits—Off Shears, five in three innings; off Martin, none in one inning; off Upham, one in four innings; off Warhop, none in three innings; off Quinn, two in three innings; off McConnell, three in three innings.

Spielmann Losing Grip in Chess.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, March 19.—In consequence of the consistently good work of the young Russian master, Niemzowitsch, Rudolph Spielmann of Munich, though still in the lead, is gradually losing his grip on first prize in the international chess tournament. The latter has scored one more point, but in losses the two are even. Both must encounter Rubinstein, the Russian champion, once more, and in the semi-final round Niemzowitsch, pitted against Leonhardt, will have a chance of overtaking the leader. In the last round, Spielmann will have his bye. Rubinstein, by winning both of his remaining games against the leaders, has a bare chance of first prize, but Dr. Tarrasch, though close at his heels, is out of the running, having but one more game to play. The summaries:

Eighteenth Round.—Teichmann, ½; Rubinstein, ½, (adjourned.)

Nineteenth Round.—Marshall, 0; Tarrasch, 1; Niemzowitsch, 1; Duras, 0; Spielmann, ½; Teichmann, ½; Rubinstein, 1; Leonhardt, 0; Perlis and Schlechter, byes.

Twentieth Round.—Leonhardt, ½; Spielmann, ½; Teichmann, ½; Niemzowitsch, ½; Duras, 0; Marshall, 1; Tarrasch, ½; Schlechter, ½; Perlis and Rubinstein, byes.

Tennis Winners at Pinehurst.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 19.—Brilliant playing characterized the final rounds of the mixed doubles in the annual country club tennis tournament, Basil Durant of New York and Miss Margaret Blancke of Netherwood defeating John W. Latting of New York and Miss Helen Barnett of New Haven, 6—3, 7—5. The semi-finalists were Hammatt Norton of Nutley and Miss Caroline Fuller of New York and Raymond Balfe of Brooklyn and Miss Lady Maud Fuller of New York. With R. C. King of New Canaan as a partner Durant also won the men's doubles, defeating Balfe and Charles Banes of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1.

SUPERBAS' BEST PRACTICE.

All Players Work Out at Memphis Excepting Wheat, Who Is Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 19.—Manager Dahlen and his Brooklyn players had only one session here to-day, but it was by far the best this Spring. The entire team with the exception of Wheat were out for practice, and after an hour's work a full nine-inning game was played between the Ebbets Field and Washington Park teams, the former winning their third straight victory by a score of 5 to 2.

All the heavy hitting was done by the victors, who divided six extra base hits among them, Daubert, Moran, and Smith securing triples, and Miller, Daly, and Downs doubles. With the improvement of the grounds the fielding and base running was much better. The entire team is showing the beneficial effects of the last four days of work under a hot sun, tempered with a slight breeze. This is especially noticeable with the pitchers, who do not hesitate to use their entire repertoire of curves, and the fielders have begun to shoot the sphere whenever called upon for a fast throw.

The accident to Wheat's right arm yesterday will keep the hard hitting left fielder out of the game for a week at least. This morning it was badly swollen.

Stack and Kent easily outpitched Rucker and Knetzer. Cutshaw and Breen were the only players to hit this pair of youngsters, the former getting a brace of singles and the latter a lone single. So far Kent and Allen look to be the most promising youngsters Brooklyn has brought South for many years. The players will remain here until Thursday, when they leave for Louisville. Another game may be arranged with the local club. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Ebbets Field	5	10	2
Washington P'k	2	3	1

Batteries—Ebbets Field—Stack, Kent, Miller, and Erwin; Washington Park—Rucker, Knetzer, Phelps, and Higgins. Umpire—Barney Reilly.

BASEBALL ON SOUTH FIELD.

Columbia Candidates Get Their First Work Out in the Open.

Columbia's baseball squad took to the open yesterday afternoon after several weeks of cage work and put in an afternoon's practice on South Field. A partial cut was made in the squad, as Coach Harry Fisher found it impractical to handle such a large number of candidates as has been reporting for the past week. It is expected that those who were retained yesterday will continue until the end of the week only, when a further cut will be made. The wet condition of the field made it impossible to try any base running or much field work, and as a consequence the elementary points were dwelt upon.

"Ted" Kiendl, Captain of the 'Varsity nine for the coming season, assisted Coach Fisher in the coaching yesterday. The squad as it appeared on the field yesterday was divided as follows: William Lommel, Maloy, Brophy, and Roseff, catchers; Ulrich, Bailey, Waters, Milnes, Dugan, Valentine, Schmidt, Rappaport, and Sanders, pitchers. The following took infield and outfield positions during the practice: B. W. Williams, Kiendl, Shibley, Root, Menhenick, Shaw, Schede, Haaren, Philson, Gretsch, Cleary, Githens, Fairhairn, Moore, Ferguson, Scheissinger, Polhemus, Bainton, O'Donnell, Vogel, and Caruson. Daily practice on South Field will be continued as long as the weather permits.

RILEY'S SQUASH HONORS.

Parker D. Handy Wins Championship of Princeton Club Easily.

Armin W. Riley succeeded in winning the squash tennis championship of the Princeton Club, Gramercy Park, yesterday. He likewise registered his second leg on the Parker D. Handy Championship Cup, as he scored on that trophy last season. In the final Riley defeated S. Hinman Bird, recent winner of the honors at the Racquet and Tennis Club, by the one-sided score of 15—7, 15—5.

Bird had two legs on the cup, as he had won it in 1909 and 1910, and was generally expected to repeat yesterday after he and Riley had waded through the tournament which began a week ago.

Riley, from the opening service, played rings around Bird. The slender champion was like a coiled steel spring. His gets and pace were sensational. At times Bird appeared whirled along as if in the centre of a cyclone. Riley led at 10—love in the first set before Bird got into the contest, for Riley's speed seemed to have placed him in a trance. The rallies were unusually severe in the second set. Riley kept smothering Bird, however, leading at 5—1 and at 11—3 to win the championship eventually at 15—5.

The final of the Class B handicap was also decided, E. M. Drayton defeating Godfrey Graham, 16—11 and 15—12. Both men played from the plus ½ hand mark. Drayton plaed his shots well.

CORNELL OARSMEN ON LAKE.

Clear Section in Inlet Causes Coach Courtney to Begin Outdoor Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 19.—The Cornell crews got out on the water for the first time this year this afternoon, about a week later than last year, and fully two weeks later than the average time for the first practice on the inlet. The thaw of the last few days caused much of the ice to move out of Cayuga Inlet, and when Coach Courtney saw this morning that it had gone down to a point 500 feet north of the boathouse he hoisted the flag, which is a signal that outdoor work has begun.

Only the 'Varsity crew and another combination of older oarsmen went out to-day, and they used old barges. Large cakes of ice and debris are still floating on the lake, and the channel is by no means free from danger yet. There was a space for a quarter of a mile or more on which the crews rowed. The 'Varsity crew rowed in precisely the same formation as at Poughkeepsie last year.

Dartmouth to Give $500.

Secretary James E. Sullivan of the American Olympic Committee yesterday received from E. K. Hall and C. G. McDavitt of Boston assurances that Dartmouth College will again contribute $500 to the Olympic Fund, as in 1908. Treasurer Julian W. Curtiss reported that he has received a check for $250 from the Missouri Athletic Club. President Johnston of the club said that the Finance Committee of St. Louis was making a vigorous campaign for funds in that city and hoped to forward a substantial amount shortly.

Gov. Eugene N. Foss has selected Henry Hornblower, a well-known banker of Boston, as treasurer to handle New England's cash contributions for the American Olympic team. Secretary Sullivan wrote to Gov. John A. Dix requesting him to interest himself in the question of securing funds, and it is expected that he will follow the example of Gov. Foss and help the cause.

College Wrestlers Getting Primed.

Columbia University's wrestlers are hard at work in preparation for the intercollegiate championships to be held at the Morningside Heights institution on Friday afternoon and evening. Reports from the other three universities entered show similar efforts on their part to prepare their men for the gruelling contests on the mat. Hugh Leonard of the New York Athletic Club has been selected as the referee for one of the mats and Thomas Jenkins, wrestling instructor at West Point, has been named to give decisions in the other set of preliminaries. The final bouts will be refereed by Hugh Leonard. The Columbia management has made arrangements for a hospitable greeting to the visiting teams.

Columbia Basket Ball Captain.

S. Jacques, '13, of Elizabeth, N. J., was elected Captain of the Columbia basket ball five for next year at a meeting of the championship quintet of the past season yesterday afternoon. Jacques played centre throughout most of the season, giving way to Osterhout in the last few games owing to injuries that the former received earlier in the season. The basket ball squad from Morningside Heights will hold their annual banquet at the Columbia Club next Friday evening.

Brown Abolishes Basket Ball.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 19.—The Athletic Board of Brown University voted to-day to abolish basket ball as an authorized sport at the university.

Vanderbilt Horses First and Second.

PARIS, March 19.—W. K. Vanderbilt's horses won a first and a second prize to-day at the Maisons-Laffitte race course. Marmara finished first in the Prix de Villechetive, of $1,000, which was run at five and a half furlongs. In the Prix Andree of $1,000, for three-year-olds, Faventia ran second. The distance was one mile.

LOUGHLINS WIN OZANAM TROPHY

Hundreds of Athletes Compete in Score of Events in Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

Athletes of all sorts and sizes held high carnival last night in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory upon the occasion of the third annual indoor games of the Ozanam Association, an organization composed of many Catholic Church subsidiary clubs. Upward of 1,000 track and field exponents aided in a competitive way to make the affair a banner one in the annals of New York City sport, being helped in their efforts by many performers aligned with clubs affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union.

The point trophy for Catholic Athletic League clubs was won by Loughlin Lyceum with 13 points, Paulist A. C. was second with 5, Dominican 3, and Holy Cross 1.

Probably 4,000 persons witnessed the games, during which quiet was at a premium.

A rare mix-up was occasioned by the prospective presence in the Catholic Athletic League medley relay handicap of the Xavier A. A. and Belleville C. C. quartets. It developed that these organizations are not affiliated with the Catholic Athletic League, but with the Church Athletic League. The Dominican Lyceum team took exception to the participation of the cherry X four, and it was the intention of Father F. J. Sullivan, President of the Catholic Athletic League, that if the Xavier A. A. team was allowed to compete the event would become an "open" one, to which the Dominicans would not be eligible because of the presence in the make-up of the quartet of Roy Dorland, who can only compete in closed events.

The race was finally run as an open event, with the Dominican team out and a new handicap arrangement by Herman Obertubbessing, the A. A. U. alloter of marks.

This event was ultimately won by the Dominican Lyceum, which had 13 yards, with McCadden Lyceum (44 yards) second and Paulist A. C. (76 yards) third. The time was 3:39.

In the mile C. A. L. handicap, M. Devanney, running for the Knights of St. Antony, occupied the post of honor, giving liberal marks to two score of ambitious distance lads. He picked his way through the pack in clever fashion, and got into the lead a lap from home, eventually winning by two yards from W. Anderson, Loughlin Lyceum, (35 yards,) in 4:32 4-5, with R. Geis, Holy Cross, third.

William Murphy, an eleven-year-old lad running in the fifty-yard midget race, won as he pleased from a bunch of youngsters in this event. He showed good schooling away from the mark, learned at De Witt Clinton Park. In the final he spread-eagled his field, breaking the tape by four yards in 0:07 3-5.

The Fifty-sixth branch of the order made a clean sweep of the seventy-yard intermediate dash, getting all three places with P. Walter, J. M. Foley, and William McNamara. The margin of victory was very small, however, as Walter just nosed out his mates in 0:08.

The Catholic Athletic League dash at 70 yards and a handicap was the medium of a myriad of heats, after which the final was won by Thomas Farley of the Paulist A. C., in receipt of 15 feet. Don Ferris, Loughlin Lyceum, racing from the ten-foot mark, looked like a winner through his running in the trials, but was beaten by inches, with a team mate, A. L. Richter, 5 feet, third, in the best time of the series.

H. R. Veith of the Irish-American A. C., who has been "knocking at the door" in his recent races, accounted for the sprint for A. A. U. members. He got away well from the ten-foot mark, just winning from P. S. Kennedy of Belleville, who was in receipt of 6 feet, in 0:07 3-5. C. A. Hoyt, New York A. C., from the two-foot mark, was third, two feet back of Kennedy.

The one lap (176 yards) medley relay, which consisted of each quarter of the distance being covered by running, walking, sack racing, and hopping, in that order. It produced a ludicrous performance to say the least, and after the heats were disposed of, the final was won by George Hockstein, Fifty-sixth Street; with William McGuire, Forty-second Street, and William Torjonson, Forty-second Street, first, second, and third respectively. The summaries:

70-Yard Dash, A. A. U. Handicap.—First Heat—Won by R. Veith, I.-A. A. C., (10 feet;) W Landgraf, St. Bart's A. C., (4 feet,) second. Time—0:09 4-5. Second Heat—Won by P. S. Kennedy, Belleville C. C., (6 feet;) F. E. Holloway, N. Y. A. C., (4 feet,) second. Time—0:07 3-5. Third Heat—Won by C. A. Hoyt, N. Y. A. C., (2 feet;) W. J. Keating, Xavier A. A., (scratch,) second. Time—0:07 4-5. Final Heat—Won by R. R. Veith, I.-A. A. C., (10 feet;) P. S. Kennedy, Belleville C. C., (6 feet,) second; C. A. Hoyt, N. Y. A. C., (2 feet,) third. Time—0:07 2-5.

50-Yard Dash, Midget.—First Semi-final—Won by W. Murphy, Fifty-sixth Street; J. Trainor, Fifty-sixth Street, second. Time—0:07. Second Heat—Won by J. Engle, Fifty-sixth Street; T. McEntee, second. Time—0:07 3-5. Third Heat—Won by D. Keleher, Hudson Street; D. Moriarty, Hudson Street, second. Time—0:07 4-5. Final Heat—Won by William Murphy, Fifty-sixth Street; D. Keleher, Hudson Street, second; Joseph Trainor, Fifty-sixth Street, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

70-Yard Dash, Intermediate.—First Semi-final—Won by W. McNamara, Fifty-sixth Street; P. Wolter, Fifty-sixth Street, second. Time—0:08. Second Heat—Won by J. M. Foley, Fifty-sixth Street; P. J. Morgan, Forty-second Street, second. Time—0:08 2-5. Final Heat—Won by P. Wolter, Fifty-sixth Street; J. M. Foley, Fifty-sixth Street, second; W. McNamara, Fifty-sixth Street, third. Time—0:08.

70-Yard Dash—C. A. L. Handicap—First Semi-Final.—Won by Dan Ferris, Loughlin Lyceum, (7 feet;) T. F. Healy, Dominican Lyceum, (8 feet,) second. Time—0:7 4-5. Second Heat—Won by P. S. McCaffrey, Loughlin Lyceum, (12 feet;) T. Farley, Paulist A. C., (15 feet,) second. Time—0:07 3-5. Third Heat—Won by H. A. Muller, Jr., Eymard Lyceum, (16 feet;) A. L. Richter, Loughlin Lyceum, (5 feet,) second. Time—0:07 4-5. Final Heat—Won by T. Farley, Paulist A. C., (15 feet;) J. Ferris, Loughlin Lyceum, (7 feet,) second; A. S. Richter, Loughlin Lyceum, (5 feet,) third. Time—0:7 2-5.

600-Yard Run—Catholic Athletic League. Handicap.—First Heat—Won by A. L. Richter, Loughlin Lyceum, (23 yards;) B. F. Garing, Loughlin Lyceum, (35 yards,) second; W. Gordon, Dominican Lyceum, (20 yards,) third. Time—1:17 1-15. Second Heat Won by G. C. Rouse, McCaddin Lyceum, (24 yards;) L. Schlosser, Jr., Loughlin Lyceum, (23 yards,) second; V. J. Hand, Dominican Lyceum, (26 yards,) third. Time—1:17 4-5. Final Heat—Won by B. F. Garing, Loughlin Lyceum, (35 yards;) J. Hand, Dominican Lyceum, (24 yards,) second; L. Schlosser, Jr., Loughlin Lyceum, (23 yards,) third. Time—1:15 4-5.

Four-Lap Junior Relay.—Won by Forty-second Street third team, made up of Gus Luc, W. Amaniano, D. Feeley, and D. Fidaldi; Fifty-sixth Street fourth team, made up of R. Loughlin, W. Minogue, T. McGrath, and W. Esquerre, second; Hudson Street second team, made up of J. Keelly, W. Decker, J. O'Rourke, and John McGuire, third.

220-Yard Run, Senior.—First Heat—Won by J. G. Behinken, Fifty-sixth Street, (4 yards;) J. M. Foley, Forty-second Street, (12 yards,) second; J. Mooney, Fifty-sixth Street, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:25 4-5. Second Heat—Won by J. Robertson, Fifty-sixth Street, (2 yards;) H. Kiely, Forty-second Street, (15 yards,) second; A. J. Dougherty, Fifty-sixth Street, (4 yards,) third.— Time—0:26 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by J. M. Foley, Fifty-sixth Street, (12 yards;) P. J. Hynes, Fifty-sixth Street, (6 yards,) second; C. Robertson, Fifty-sixth Street, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:24 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run; A. A. U.; Handicap.—Won by J. F. O'Connor, Morris A. A., (23 yards;) S. F. Aggis, Morris A. A., (24 yards,) second; M. Golden, Flatbush A. C., (8 yards,) third. Time—2:21 2-5.

800-Yard Run; A. A. U.; Handicap.—Won by A. G. Jones, McCadden Lyceum, (2 yards;) G. H. Vreeland, Xavier A. A., (7½ yards,) second; F. E. Holloway, N. Y. A. C., (2 yards.) third. Time—2:3 4 2-5.

Two-Mile Run; A. A. U.; Novice.—Won by C. Hensen, Glenmore Club; V. Bertold, Xavier A. A., second; J. Winter, Sheridan A. C., third. Time—10:55 4-5.

Half-Mile Prep School Relay.—Won by Manhattan College team, made up of F. Ward, E. Ward, T. Gray, and H. Stocker; St. John's Prep team, made up of E. Sweeny, E. Davis, J. McCartney, and P. Minan, second; Xavier H. S. team, made up of Kelly, Hillman, Cuneen, and Martin, third. Time—1:42 2-5.

One-Mile Run; C. A. L.; Handicap.—Won by M. Devanney, Knights of St. Antony, (scratch;) W. Anderson, Loughlin Lyceum, (85 yards,) second; R. Geis, Holy Cross, (95 yards,) third. Time—4:32 4-5.

World's Shooting Record for Woman.

TACOMA, Wash., March 19.—Miss Anna Hanson of Tacoma broke the world's record for women in target shooting last night when she made 48 out of a possible 50 on a twenty-yard indoor range with standard targets. But one shot went out of the bull's-eye and then by a fraction of an inch. The record was made with a revolver instead of a target pistol, in the weekly competition of the Tacoma Women's Revolver Club, under the auspices of the National Revolver Association.

P. S. A. L. ATHLETIC MUDDLES.

Games Committee Hears Three Cases and Decides only One.

A meeting of the High Schools' Games Committee was held yesterday at the Board of Education for the purpose of deciding the triple-cornered muddle into which this year's annual championships in basket ball, track, and swimming resulted. All three competitions resulted in ties and several technicalities have arisen to cause dissension among the various schools concerned.

The most important problem of the three and which took the largest amount of the Arbitration Committee's time was basket ball. The teams of Stuyvesant High School and De Witt Clinton High School tied in the championship race for 1912 with ten games won and one lost. The ruling of the Public School Athletic League read that all ties must be decided by the playing of an extra game in championship contests. The committee in charge endeavored to engage a desirable court for the play-off, and selected the College of the City of New York gymnasium as the battleground.

Stuyvesant immediately objected to the selection on the ground that the court was unsuitable and would not allow the playing of a clean game without the encroachment of spectators on the court, and since then the situation has hung fire. Yesterday the two representatives of each school argued the case and were cross-examined by the Chairman without being able to come to a definite understanding. Stuyvesant, which objects to the College of the City of New York court, wants to play the game, but insists on an armory court of regulation size, in which the players would not be hampered by the spectators. A mutual agreement could not be reached and it was referred back to the Basket Ball Committee for further action.

The annual swimming championships, which resulted in a tie between De Witt Clinton and Commerce after a representative of each school was credited with a score of 15½ points for the plunge, was settled by the committee ordering another contest of the event for the supremacy. Schwartz of De Witt Clinton and Mack of Commerce were the two boys involved in the tie, and they will contest again when the committee sets a date.

In the case of A. Weinstein of the High School of Commerce, who gave his school the deciding point honors of the annual track championships, but afterward was protested as being ineligible according to the age rule limit of 16 years, it was said that at the time Weinstein competed he was over 16 years of age and the case was dropped. When this was learned at Commerce, the athlete's mother made an affidavit that he was not 16 years old when he competed. This reopened the case, and yesterday it was referred back to the committee for further investigation.

BURNS DEFEATED AGAIN.

Jack Goodman Takes Measure of West Side Boxing Rival.

Jack Goodman and Kid Burns, both popular boxers of the west side, were opponents last night at the Fairmont A. C. for the second time in a ten-round bout, with Goodman again victorious over his neighbor. The first encounter of the pair occurred some months ago, and on that occasion they put up such a slashing contest, in which Goodman gained the popular decision, that the second contest was arranged.

Four days ago Burns traveled to Kenosha and fought a hard battle with Packey McFarland, and in addition to the long railroad journey was handicapped last night by not having sufficient rest. He entered the ring carrying some of the marks of punishment received from McFarland, several body bruises, and a badly battered left eye.

All things considered, he put up an even better battle against his rival than in the previous fight, and although defeated showed wonderful gameness. Goodman was in perfect condition and never showed to better advantage, being cool and collected at all times and displaying superior ring generalship. Burns made a good start and was going along in good shape in the first half on the contest, but toward the latter part weakened under the steady jabbing of Jack and fell behind in the last three rounds. Of the entire ten sessions, Goodman was entitled to the honors in five, three went to Burns, and the remaining two ended even.

In the first two rounds Burns made a favorable impression with his admirers by doing the bulk of the forcing and getting in some good body blows.

Goodman played a waiting game and allowed his opponent to rush matters, and it was not until the third period that he began to show his real work. He began to peg away at Burns's left eye, which was already swollen, and during the fourth round had him backing away from the shower of jabs which kept up almost continually during the round.

The bout from start to end was fast and exciting, with both men fighting at top speed in every round, and the experience of both from their former contest enabled them to show better style. Goodman excelled at long range work and repeatedly scored with both hands to the face, bringing the blood from Burns's mouth and nose.

Goodman did all the leading, with his opponent waiting for the move, and when they came to close quarters Burns got in his best work. In the fifth round he showed his best work and with a hard right swing staggered Jack on the ropes, and for a time it looked bad for him. After this Goodman came on and carried all the work to Burns and made a great finish. In the last round both men fought to their limit, and shortly before the bell rang entered into a fast exchange to be separated by the rereree. At the close Goodman did not show any marks of punishment, while Burns's left eye was swollen, his mouth bled, and he appeared tired.

Ministers Want to Stop Fight.

KENOSHA, Wis., March 19.—Ministers in Kenosha, headed by the Rev. Peter Stair, pastor of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. E. L. Farrill, pastor of the First Congregational Church, to-day appealed to the Governor to stop the fight between Hugo Kelly and Eddie McGoorty, scheduled for Kenosha to-morrow evening. A number of business and professional men joined in the appeal. The promoters say the fight will take place.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 19.—Gov. Francis E. McGovern, who was in Milwaukee to-day at the primary election, said he had not received any petition from citizens of Kenosha with reference to preventing the boxing contest between Hugo Kelly and Eddie McGoorty. "It is the duty of the Sheriff of Kenosha County to see that the law is not violated," said Gov. McGovern. "If the Sheriff fails in his duty my attention is called to the matter it will receive consideration."

Mike Gibbons Back from St. Paul.

Mike Gibbons, who boxes a return engagement with Jack Denning at the Fairmont Athletic Club next Tuesday night, arrived from St. Paul yesterday and within two hours was in training at the New Polo Athletic Association. Denning held Gibbons to a draw in their last bout. On Saturday night, Young Ahearn boxes Jimmy Kelly of Port Chester in the final bout at the Fairmont. The semi-final brings together Jack Curley and Marty Brown. Young Ketchel of New York meets Young Reddy in the other ten rounder. There will also be two six-round bouts.

New Tennis Club Wants Tourney.

Application for a sectional lawn tennis championship, to be designated the Eastern New York State tournament, has been made to the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, by the newly incorporated Country Tennis Club of Westchester. The club has secured a tract overlooking Greenacres Lake, at Hartsdale Station, on the Harlem Division of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. The property includes the old Legge mansion, which is to be used as a clubhouse.

Abraham Bassford, Jr., the former Harvard player, who has been elected President of the club, said yesterday: "Ten clay courts of the most improved pattern are now being laid out. Twenty grass courts will be worked into condition, but it will necessarily be a season or two before the grass surfaces are playable. For the present, our membership is at the 200 mark. It includes many rating players as Theodore R. Pell, Wylie C. Grant, M. I. Galvao, Frederick P. Fox, Mrs. Robert Raymond, who was Miss Louise Hammond, and others.

"The club has applied for a date in June for an Eastern New York State championship. We have the offer of a valuable cup as a trophy when the tournament is officially awarded to us. Our accommodations are ideal and the club is not half an hour from Broadway. Besides lawn tennis it is intended to go in for canoe racing on the lake, squash tennis courts are to be built, and there will be bowling, billiards, fencing, and in season Winter sports, with skating races and tobogganing will be developed."

The officers of the club include: President, Abraham Bassford, Jr.; Vice President, W. F. Walsh; Treasurer, L. Ward Prince; Secretary, F. R. Davis; Captain, J. P. Paret; First Lieutenant, E. Moore; Second Lieutenant, E. H. Clark; Governors, F. P. Fox, C. H. Mitchell, Hinchman, Irving Hadden, Robert E. Purdy, and George Standing.

AMATEUR BOXERS IN N. Y. A. C. BOUTS

Preliminaries Fought in Three Classes for Metropolitan Titles —No Knockouts.

The Metropolitan Association A. A. U. boxing championships for 1912 were begun at the New York Athletic Club last night with a first-class entry list for each of the seven classes. The preliminary rounds in three classes—105, 115, and 125 pounds—were completed last night, thirteen bouts being necessary. The preliminaries in the other four classes will be held to-morrow evening. John J. Walsh of the Pastime A. C., Chairman of the Metropolitan Association Boxing Championship Committee, is referee in the present tournament, and the judges are John J. O'Brien of the Pastime A. C. and Joseph G. Conklin of St. Bartholomew's A. C.

Ten boys entered in the 105-pound class, but only four bouts were fought, as two of the ten did not qualify. A. A. Murphy of the Holy Cross Lyceum was too heavy for the class, so he fought in the 115-pound division, losing his bout with Edward J. Shea of the Harlem Branch Y. M. C. A. Murphy gave his opponent a hard contest, but his height and reach worked to his disadvantage.

No knockouts were scored by the 105-pound boys, and only one of the bouts failed to go the full distance. This was the contest between Ernest Kothe of St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club and Dave Mecca of the Avonia Athletic Club, which was stopped by Referee Walsh in the third round. Both boys had hit low in the first two rounds and were warned against a repetition of the offense. Mecca offended again in the third round and was disqualified, the referee awarding the contest to Kothe. The bout was close while it lasted and the winner was doubtful when the end came. The other three bouts in this division were also closely contested and furnished plenty of interest all the way. None of the losers was outclassed to any extent and no knockdowns were scored. Leo Kohn of the Pennant Athletic Club showed to better advantage than any of the other performers in this division and appears likely to be one of the contenders in the 105-pound final.

Four more bouts were necessary to complete the preliminary round of the 115-pound class. Twelve boys were entered, but two had to transfer to the 125-pound class and two failed to appear. One of the absentees was Joseph Hopkins of the Irish-American A. C., one of the most prominent boxers in this division. As in the 105-pound division, three of the bouts went the full distance and the other was stopped through disqualification of one of the boxers. Sol Wittenberg of the Union Settlement A. C. was the boxer to merit summary action by the referee, and his disqualification came in less than two minutes after the bout began. He persisted in holding his opponent, George F. Fox of St. Bartholomew's A. C., around the neck with his left arm and punching with his right. Referee Walsh stopped the bout twice to warn him against these tactics, and after the third offense he waved both boys to their corners, declaring Fox the winner.

The last bout in the 115-pound preliminaries, between A. Vitele of the St. Bartholomew's A. C. and Sanford White of the Pennant A. C., resulted in the first disagreement of the judges. Referee Walsh then named Vitele as the winner. The other bouts in this class furnished plenty of action, and the decisions of the judges were unanimous.

The 125-pound class furnished five bouts, all of which went the full three rounds. The best bout of the evening was fought in this class, and it almost resulted in the defeat of Herbert Atkins, the Metropolitan 125-pound champion. Atkins opposed J. Zuckerman, Educational Alliance, and the contest abounded in action of the most exciting sort. Atkins earned the first round by a slight margin, but in the second Zuckerman tore after the champion and drove him all around the ring, winning the chapter with plenty to spare. The third round was unusually hard fought, and Atkins managed to wipe out the lead Zuckerman had piled up in the preceding round. The judges disagreed on the winner, and Referee Walsh ordered that both boys remain in the drawing for the next round. The summaries:

105-POUND CLASS.

Matt Donovan, Paulist A. C., defeated Joseph Finley, Avonia A. C., in three rounds. Judge's decision.

N. Hogan, Avonia A. C., defeated F. Hamilton, Union Settlement A. C., in three rounds. Judge's decision.

Ernest Kothe, St. Bartholomew's A. C., won from Dave Mecca, vonia A. C., in third round. Mecca disqualified by referee for fouling.

Leo Kahn, Pennant A. C., defeated Dave Colgan, New Polo A. A., in three rounds. Judge's decision.

115-POUND CLASS.

George F. Fox, St. Bartholomew's A. C., won from Sol Wittenberg, Union Settlement A. C., in first round. Wittenberg disqualified by referee for holding and hitting.

F. Conifrey, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Dave Brocke, Pennant A. C., in three rounds. Judge's decision.

Edward J. Shea, Harlem Branch, Y. M. C. A., defeated A. A. Murphy, Holy Cross Lyceum, in three rounds. Judge's decision.

A. Vitelle, St. Bartholomew's A. C., defeated Sanford White, Pennant A. C., in three rounds. Referee's decision after judges disagreed.

125-POUND CLASS.

Philip Spieken, Educational Alliance, defeated Alex Winfield, New Polo A. A., in three rounds. Judges' decision.

C. Marsh, Sheridan A. C., defeated G. Nussbaum, Glencoe A. C., in three rounds. Judges' decision.

James Nugent, Paulist A. C., defeated P. Madeo, Pennant A. C., in three rounds. Judges' decision.

H. Atkins, unattached, and J. Zuckerman, Educational Alliance, fought a bout of three rounds to a draw. Judges disagreed and referee ordered both boys in for the next drawing.

Charles Spier, Union Settlement A. C., defeated James McKenna, New Polo A. A., in three rounds. Judges' decision.

Henry I. Lawlor, St. Peter's A. A., drew a bye.

McKinnon and Williams in Slow Bout.

Bill McKinnon of Boston and Barney Williams of Philadelphia fought through ten slow and uninteresting rounds last night in the main event at Brown's A. A. Both men weighed in at 170 pounds, and not being in proper condition were unable to move about with the proper speed. They both depended on body blows, and the only real work witnessed was when they came to close quarters. They plugged through the allotted rounds without ever showing a flash sufficient to decide the winner and were both pleased at the clang of the final bell.

Canadian Hockey To-night at Rink.

The second preliminary game here of the hockey tournament between the four leading professional teams of Canadian experts for world's championship honors and $2,500 will be played to-night at the St. Nicholas Rink between Quebec, winner of the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the professional championship of Canada, and Ottawa, the winner of last year's title. This series of games is exciting considerable attention from the local hockey enthusiasts.

The teams start the series to-night with the Quebecs in the lead, they having defeated Ottawa in the Boston game on Monday night. As the aggregate score of the two games is to count, the winner of the contest to-night will play the Wanderers here to-morrow night in the first of the two final games, which will decide the championship and the purse.

Boston Hockey Series Falls Through.

BOSTON, March 19.—The series of professional hockey games between four leading Can

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't & Tr. B. C. Franck, Sec'y.
Address all communications
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn.....343 Fulton Street
Staten Island...8 Richmond Tce., St. George
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PARIS.....34 Rue du Sentier
BERLIN.....60 Friedrichstrasse

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Subscription Rates—by Mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....$0.17
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.75
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 8.50
DAILY, per Week..... 0.12
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
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To Foreign Addresses—Daily and Sunday, $1.95 per month; Daily, $1.35 per month.
To Canadian Addresses—Daily only, 50c. per month; Daily and Sunday, 90c. per month.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1912.

THIS ENDURING REPUBLIC.

It is notorious that men often grow pale and tremble before threatened misfortunes that never befall. As they say in Wall Street, some things are so bad that they can't happen. Many times this Republic has been despaired of by those who loved it best, but it has survived. It has a way of surviving. Survival and continuance are among its highest distinguishing characteristics. Things may look pretty bad just now with Col. ROOSEVELT attempting to use the people as a battering ram to destroy their own cherished institutions, with parties beset by faction and politics almost hopelessly muddled. Things have looked black before, and patriots have been brought to the verge of despair, but the skies have cleared, the Republic has gone calmly on in its noble way of progress, and the patriots have cheered up. The despondent may now find encouragement in a backward glance.

GEORGE CLINTON, first Governor of the State of New York, and also its third Governor, Vice President in JEFFERSON'S second and in MADISON'S first term, was a pretty obstreperous old anti-Federalist. There was trouble in the Democratic-Republican Party in those days, and CLINTON was in the midst of it. In 1805, when MORGAN LEWIS had succeeded CLINTON as Governor, these faction troubles were at their height. LEWIS had defeated AARON BURR in the Governorship campaign, and out of that defeat grew the duel in which HAMILTON lost his life. There has recently come to light a letter written in 1805 to Chancellor LIVINGSTON, who was brother-in-law of Gov. LEWIS, by BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON, his cousin, then a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York and afterward, from 1806 to 1823, a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. As will be seen by the extract from Justice LIVINGSTON'S letter which we here append, that statesman lived in the shadow of fear 107 years ago, very much as some of the more timorous have so lived in very recent days:

New York, 24th Aug., 1805.

My Dear Sir: Mr. CLINTON appears determined to make war on every one of our family—nor is he very choice as to the manner of carrying it on. The attacks on the Governor, ridiculous as they are, proceed from no other source than a disappointment at not finding him subservient to his views—but if the Governor has really committed some pecadillos, why is the character of all his connections, without discrimination, to be assailed in this scurrilous manner? The indecorous mention of your name, while it evinces the blackest ingratitude, can hardly promote the cause they have in view. I have long thought we were verging toward a state of things in this country, which would render a residence in it very unpleasant except to men of profligate character or of irregular ambition. The people mean well, yet either from an excessive jealousy of their own or the imposition and arts of others, they will not be easy until they change their present rulers for some popular demagogues, and gradually overturn every valuable establishment among us. This condition may yet be averted for an election or two, but come it must—for no set of men, however pure and salutary their administration, can long withstand the licentiousness of an American press. Of the probable issue of the present division of the republican party, which is daily becoming wider and more inveterate, you have better opportunities of judging than myself. From the best information that was to be collected at Albany, Mr. LEWIS continued very popular in the western counties, where he had rather gained than lost ground—but he has to contend with subtle and indefatigable enemies, who will assail his friends in every quarter, and forego no art or misrepresentation to detach from him those, who as yet publicly express an approbation of his conduct. There is but little reason, however, for apprehension at the next election—but in times like these, no gentleman must expect to remain long in office.

Whatever changes we are doomed to experience, most ardently do I hope, that you will ever hold that consideration in your own country, to which your talents and distinguished services, both at home and abroad, so eminently entitle you. With the sincerest respect and regard, I remain, Dr Sir, your obliged friend and hble servt,

BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON.

It is all very like. "The people mean "well, yet either from an excessive jeal- "ousy of their own, or the imposition "and arts of others, they will not be "easy until they change their present "rulers for some popular demagogues, "and gradually overturn every valuable "establishment among us." That might have been written three weeks ago, before the collapse of the Roosevelt "boom" was so clearly in view. Men not of an optimistic temper may have felt, even, that we in this time, just as Justice LIVINGSTON felt more than a century ago, are "verging toward a state "of things in this country which would "render a residence in it very unpleas- "ant except to men of profligate char- "acter or of irregular ambition." The people did not then take up with the popular demagogues. They put their faith in JEFFERSON and in MADISON. The country was not made unpleasant except to men of profligate character, and persons of irregular ambition like BURR had a hard time of it. BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON'S gloomy predictions failed of fulfillment, his forebodings did not correspond to the event. The people ruled then as they have ruled ever since, as they rule now. They were then, as they are now, a sober-minded people, a common-sense people. Some of them now, as then, do pay heed to the demagogues, but only a few, in comparison really a few. We have in our history passed through too many critical periods to be scared by the demagogues even when they come demanding the overthrow of courts and constitutions.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AT ALBANY.

Senator TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, in a broad, general way, supports woman suffrage on the ground, as we take it, that the women in his district would all vote the straight Democratic ticket, that is to say, for Tammany Hall. Perhaps the Senator is mistaken. We have not understood that the women in his district have had much leisure to consider the suffrage, or have been very eager supporters of the "votes for women" movement. But woman suffragists generally will not care much for the Senator's point of view. If the women in any given district are going to vote precisely as the men do, there is no shadow of reason for woman suffrage in that district at all. The argument of the suffragists is that the women have wrongs to redress by means of the ballot. Women who, having secured the right of suffrage, voted to uphold existing conditions would certainly not secure any new benefits for their sex.

The Senator may be right, however, in regard to his particular district, but his argument is purely local, and his view is restricted. His fellow-Senators did not heed him seriously, and the Stilwell bill was not advanced, though the advocates of female suffrage in the Assembly made a better showing yesterday, and may succeed in keeping the subject open for discussion as long as the session lasts.

EX-JUDGE GAYNOR ON THE COURTS.

There is much that is sound and needed in Mayor GAYNOR'S vigorous criticism of the courts mingled with that which is strangely crude, impertinent, and, coming from him, of mischievous tendency. His view of the decisions of the higher courts interpreting the Constitution is the least easy to reconcile with the facts and with common sense. He makes much of the fact that a "humanitarian law" is declared unconstitutional. He represents the members of the Court of Appeals as saying: "We'll show that we know all "about those words about liberty and "due process of law in the Constitu- "tion," and characterizes their decisions as "absurd." And he predicts that "enlightened public opinion isn't going to stand for it," and that "all these "Court of Appeals decisions will be re- "called at the State's next Constitu- "tional Convention."

This is a foolish spirit in which to treat the action of the court of last resort. That tribunal has no concern with the "humanitarian" nature of the law it passes on, or with the effect of the Constitution as interpreted by the court. Its duty is to construe the language of the Constitution as it stands, in the light of history and of previous decisions, and apply it to the case before it. Nor has the court any deep concern with public opinion, enlightened or otherwise. It is in no sense a representative body, like the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention, and to shape its course by public sentiment, or by what the Judges think public sentiment is, or ought to be, would be for the Judges a grave offense, a betrayal of trust, a wrong to the Commonwealth not untinged with the wickedness of treason. For a man who has himself been a Judge to encourage a conception of judicial responsibility other than this is a serious error.

The defects and faults in the general administration of justice which Mr. GAYNOR exposed and condemned with point and force are real, and he is doing good service in denouncing them. They all practically flow from the want of finality in judicial decisions. The technicalities, the tedious and numerous and costly delays, the frequent and needless appeals and reviews which amount to a denial of justice to poor litigants in civil cases, and to a failure to protect society in criminal cases, have a common origin. It is in the lack of authority in the Judges, and in the lack of responsibility that ensues. Mr. GAYNOR asks us to admire the working of the British system. Undoubtedly it is far better than the working of our own. It is so chiefly because the Judge practically has charge of the conduct of the case before him, and directs it, with a sense of responsibility which large discretion arouses. He keeps in mind the essential rights of the parties, and is not hampered by infinite details. In appeals only such matters are considered as go to the substance of the right involved, and if an error affecting these is found, the case is not necessarily sent back, but the error is corrected.

Why do we not trust our Judges in the same degree? Largely because they are elected. Their seats and their salaries are the prizes of politics, and nominal election becomes, in effect, appointment by the boss of the district or the congeries of districts in which the courts are situated. It will, of course, be a long time before this method, with its untoward tendency, can be changed, but it is very necessary that it should be changed. We see already that, among the elective Judges, the higher ones, and especially the members of the Court of Appeals, with wider constituencies and with greater powers, escape most nearly from political influence of the kind we have noted. It is the plain duty of every sensible citizen to do all that he can to bring about the reform so urgently required.

We note with pleasure that Mayor GAYNOR, though criticising some of the actions of the courts in a tone which we must regard as unfortunate, is under no delusion as to the remedy for actual ills. It lies in the orderly and deliberate use of the suffrage through the representative instruments that are fitted to the work. He has, and of course could have, no sympathy with or respect for the "recall" of either Judges or decisions in the manner that has lately been advocated.

COAL STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS.

Both sides seemed surprised by the suddenness with which the coal strike negotiations were dropped last week, and the public is now agreeably surprised to remark that both sides are willing to resume their diplomatic exchanges. In their "conversations" both sides showed a wholesome deference to public opinion by elaborate statements explanatory of their attitudes. Each side totally rejected the proposal of the other, but the miners made no fresh proposal, while the operators left standing an offer to renew the settlement which for nine years has been satisfactory to everybody except those who during that time have paid a higher price for coal in order that the settlement might be financed.

The strength of the operators' position is twofold. First, the settlement has worked well, so well that those refusing to renew it are put on the defensive. Second, those bearing the burden of that settlement are aware of the fact, and are in no disposition to assume another burden of the same sort. Those who use coal are in a sense the employers of the miners, and the demand for higher wages is therefore made to them. Individually they quite generally will have a fellow-feeling for those who want their wages raised, but as employers they want a better reason than that. If wages generally were being raised, the miners would have a better prospect, but since nobody is raising the wages of the consumers of coal the miners perhaps will be warned to be moderate in their expectations, and to be prudent in revising demands which in some aspects are unfit to be presented, or to be considered.

The wage schedule conceivably may be revised in some details, and some other demands may be accepted in whole or in part. But such matters as the boycott and the closed shop and recognition of the union in an exclusive sense were settled once for all by the report of the Roosevelt commission. Merely to bring those subjects forward prejudices the other demands. They are not suitable even for bargaining purposes.

THE HOLY GRAIL PICTURES.

The reproduction in colors of the fifteen panels illustrating the life of Sir Galahad of the Arthurian legends and his quest of the Holy Grail, which were designed and executed by the late EDWIN A. ABBEY as mural decorations in the Boston Public Library, will form one of several supplements to the Easter number of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday, March 24. The demand for this special number of THE SUNDAY TIMES is naturally very large, as apart from its other noteworthy features no newspaper has ever published a supplement comparable in artistic beauty and value with this reproduction of ABBEY'S Holy Grail. Arrangements have been made for the delivery of the Easter number to all the regular readers of THE TIMES. Every person who has THE NEW YORK TIMES delivered to him next Sunday morning should see to it that this supplement in colors is delivered with it.

THE TIMES cannot undertake to supply any large demand for extra copies, but careful preparations have been made to distribute this number among the regular readers of this newspaper. The edition will soon be exhausted, and copies of these reproductions will not be obtainable thereafter.

NEO-SALVARSAN.

The famous 606th experiment of Dr. PAUL EHRLICH, by which he evolved his specific for the spirillar infections of the blood, was not, evidently, the last of the series. THE TIMES'S wireless dispatches from Berlin yesterday brought news of the subsequent production of neo-salvarsan, which retains the specific quality of salvarsan, and, in addition, is "completely soluble in plain "water without the aid of any other "solvent." The injections of "606" were often painful. This difficulty, when directions are followed, is now obviated.

But the water for the solution must be freshly sterilized. It is news both to the medical profession and to the laity that hypodermic injections of salt solution are dangerous if the distilled water used to dissolve the sodium chloride is allowed to stand before using. The German doctor BRAM proved the occurrence of bacilli indistinguishable from tubercle bacilli in distilled water, and recently the solutions of salvarsan have also revealed that the difference between success and failure with patients lies in the degree to which the water has been sterilized. The Inter-State Medical Journal for March comments upon the results in two of Dr. WECHSELMANN'S wards, in one of which injections of salvarsan were followed by high fever, whereas in the other no complications followed. In the latter case the water had been sterilized, while in the case recording evil after-effects the distilled water had been exposed to air. The Inter-State Medical Journal says:

In fifty-three cases treated with salvarsan made up in old distilled water there were forty-eight unfavorable reactions. In fifty-six injections with freshly distilled water there was complete absence of nausea, vomiting, pains of any sort; while in only eleven was there rise of temperature, and in each of these cases the reaction could be explained. In some the water was not fresh, in others the saline had been previously opened.

These findings have been confirmed by American and English experimenters. The physicians of the Rockefeller Institute have said repeatedly that the failures recorded in treatment with this specific have been failures in the technique of administration. With the perfection of the neo-salvarsan, any defect hereafter will consist in not having the water pure.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT REPORTS.

Once more complaint is made that the reports of the Public Service Commissions, Federal and State, regarding accidents are tardy and incomplete. There appears to be impatience with the processes necessary for investigation and settlement of responsibility in matters of life and death. The demand is for an instant inspired and indisputable declaration telling everybody what to think about any given case. It is something eminently to be desired, and unlikely to be supplied.

But there would seem to be less need for the reports published long after the event, and giving misleading interpretations. In its last issue The Railway Age Gazette prints conspicuously a letter asserting that all of the four investigations undertaken and reported by the Inter-State Commerce Commission have been unfavorable to the railways, although 80 per cent. of all accidents "were ascertained to be "caused by the grossest carelessness "and disregard of rules on the part of "the employés." The letter concludes:

Is it too much to expect that a body charged with such duties as is the Inter-State Commerce Commission may at some time realize that its responsibility is to give all the facts in its possession, and not merely those which may serve to emphasize its consistent position as the scourge of the railways?

The note of just indignation that sounded through the words spoken by Mr. JACOB H. SCHIFF at the banquet to Congressman SULZER will find an echo in the mind of every law-abiding citizen in the community. The vices of the conscienceless newspapers which Mr. SCHIFF denounced are not to be put up with in a land of law and of reason; they breathe defiance of law, contempt for law. If, as Mr. SCHIFF intimated, there are any public officials who are afraid of such newspapers, who "kow-tow" to them as a means of safeguarding their political future, it is high time that a corrective was found and sternly applied.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Marriage and Employment.

Now it is a Chicago bank that has formulated and proceeded to enforce the rule which, applied to school teachers, has caused so much discussion—the rule that only "single" women can have employment. In both cases the discrimination in favor of the unmarried woman and against the married one is open to criticism as tending to prevent marriage—something that has always been held to be against public policy. In both cases, however, the comparative inefficiency of the married employé, while given as a reason for the discrimination, is given as only one of the reasons, and efforts are made to prove that large public interests as well as small private ones suffer when the woman with a home of her own does work for hire outside of it.

"Business and matrimony," says the Chicago bank President, "do not go together." As they often do go together, he probably means that they do not go together well—that they are incompatible to such an extent that both suffer from the combination. This is doubtless true in the sense that each will prevent the perfect or ideal performance of the duties incidental to the other, but this is a world of compromises with both perfections and ideals, and it is hard to see why an iron law on the subject should be set up in either schools or banks.

The wiser plan would seem to be, not the application of a general principle, regardless of modifying circumstances, but a consideration of each case on its individual merits. Married women do, indeed, form a class distinct from unmarried women, but it is a very large class, with many sub-classes, sometimes differing among themselves as much as do the married and the unmarried. When marriage does not interfere with efficiency, the bank or school, as such, has no concern with it, and in the same way, when the home is not injured by remunerated outside employment—and sometimes that helps or makes possible the home—public policy has nothing to say, or at least nothing adverse to say.

Panama's Present Attraction.

This is not the vacation season, as it is commonly allotted and taken, but a good many people can get away as well now as in any other part of the year if they will only think so and for not a few the mutabilities of Spring are so much more trying than the heats of Summer that they might well change their habits.

And, as a matter of fact, not a few are doing it, the wisest of them for the very excellent reason that they can right now get a better understanding of the Panama Canal than ever before, and one considerably better than can possibly be acquired after the great interior lake has filled up and the water has been let into the excavations and locks. The unusual attractions of the Isthmus have seemingly become well known, for never before has travel in that direction attained the present proportions. Every one of the many steamers running from New York and our other Atlantic ports to Colon has every berth taken long before it starts, which is something that has never been known before, and this in spite of the greatly increased number of boats, both regular liners and those specially transferred to this service.

For it has become realized at last not only that the canal is fast approaching completion, after being for centuries little more than a rather crazy dream, but that, whatever may be said about the acquisition of the Canal Zone, the construction of the canal itself has been a most magnificent work, a National achievement of the very highest order. To read of that achievement is something, but to see it is much more, for only from seeing comes real appreciation of the colossal task that has been performed, in the face of difficulties equally colossal and with a courage and skill of which every patriotic American is or should be proud.

As this is the best year for seeing the canal as a piece of engineering, so this is the best part of this year for doing it. After the Summer rains begin, the heat, now mitigated by the trade winds to what we would call pleasant Summer weather, becomes too great and damp for all except the most determined of sightseers for anything like enjoyment.

Rewards for the Hillsville Outlaws.

As expressive of a firm intention to bring to punishment of one sort or another the men who rose in armed rebellion against the law in the Hillsville Court House, the offer of large rewards, "dead or alive," for the murderous members of the Allen clan is commendable. The same can be said, too, if these offers give to the pursuit of the assassins that energy and persistence which alone, in the circumstances, can make it successful. For, of course, the continued existence of such men as these is intolerable, and the use of any necessary means for exterminating them is justified.

Perhaps the large rewards are necessary; as they have been offered by officials presumably familiar with the demands of the situation, the necessity cannot be safely or reasonably denied by remote critics. It is impossible, however, not to regret that the hideous facts in the case were not enough in themselves to bring about the desired activity, for it is not a pleasant thought that some of those now engaged in the man hunt would have remained quietly at home were it not for the chance of winning a lot of money by a lucky shot.

Of course, the authorities of Carroll County and of the State of Virginia have the best of rights to get outside help and to pay for it, but there is danger in making the payment for work done dependent upon its success. While the place of the reward in criminal procedure is legitimate, it should be a last resort, since its appeal is to a low instead of a high motive, and it invariably tends to discourage the performance of duty as such. The seekers and takers of "blood money" have in all times, and properly, been looked at with repulsion, no matter how good may have been the excuse for offering it.

Protecting Iron from Acid.

A dispatch from Pittsburgh announces the discovery by a chemist employed by the Carnegie Steel Company of a way to make iron and steel immune to the attack of sulphuric acid. Coming from such a source, the news must be credited, and it is most important news, for wherever steel or iron is exposed to the action of water or damp air it constantly suffers, to an extent in the aggregate enormous, from the corrosion of this practically omnipresent solvent.

The reports at hand seem to indicate that the desired effect is attained by the addition to the metal to be protected of copper in the proportion of one-fourth of 1 per cent. That, however, can hardly be the whole story. At least it does not seem probable that an alloy of the sort described would be appreciably more resistant to acid than are iron and steel as already made. But the question is not one of probability or of opinion; it is a question of conclusively demonstrable fact, and the positive assertion of the Pittsburgh chemist would counterbalance a thousand doubts or denials made by critics without his knowledge and experience with this particular alloy.

"PEOPLE ARE ROAD CRAZY."

Pierrepont White Says Murtaugh Bill Would Aid Local "Grabbers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "More Millions for Roads," gives me a great deal of pleasure, because it brings to the attention of the people in New York the fact that a "grab" is going on, irrespective of the best interests of the State's development. It is not a "grab" in the ordinary sense in that a man is getting something for nothing. But the people are so tired of having lived on mud roads all their life that they want the particular road in front of their particular house improved at once, and bring such pressure to bear upon the Highway Department and upon the Legislature that all of the money in the first $50,000,000 is exhausted. The unexpended portion, some $23,000,000, was designated by last year's statutes to be expended on certain routes in certain counties.

The people are road crazy. I don't blame them, because the rural conditions are pitiful in the mud seasons. But if their craze is not guided correctly, the money which would do a splendid job and build a splendid system of highways would be wasted, and you people in New York City would be called upon to expend again from your own wealth a sufficient sum of money to do the same job a second time, when by deliberation and caution the present money could be made to do a better job and develop wealth in the interior of the State.

If Senator Murtaugh's referendum is passed and meets with approval of the people, New York City will be found to be the jackpot from which the money radiates for these highways, which at the present time, except for the State routes, are not intelligently or properly laid out or distributed under the statutes of 1907, 1908, and 1911, and should they be constructed on the present plan will fail to give the best results to the State.

W. PIERREPONT WHITE.
Utica, N. Y., March 15, 1912.

Columbia's Victory at Henley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Mr. Averill Harriman will look up the annals of rowing, he will see that in 1878 the Columbia University crew went to Henley and won, the only crew from this country that has ever successfully beaten our cousins, the English. The crew was composed of Jasper Goodwin, "Dr. Edison," H. "Ronderbach," and Edward E. Sage. In honor to Columbia University it would be well if we of this country should do justice to that victorious four.

New York, March 16, 1912. X.

Father Vaughan on Socialism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your reports of Father Vaughan's sermons on Socialism are appreciated not by myself alone but by about fifteen others who work with me. It's very interesting reading, and when Monday morning comes we are anxious to get your report.

READER.
New York, March 18, 1912.

WHY RAILS BREAK.

"Limit of Safety" for Locomotive and Carloads Has Been Reached.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your editorial article on "Railway Accidents, Causes and Remedies," and also an item covering an interview with Mr. A. W. Gibbs, headed, "Blames Frost, Not Rails."

It may be as you say, "months before the cause of the accident to one of the country's best trains on a standard railway is definitely settled," but you are not far off in the statement, "whether or not the quality of the rail or condition of the roadbed contributed the chief cause, it is sure the accident would not have been so bad and might not have occurred at all had it not been for the speed and weight of train."

I do not agree with your view that "probably the speed was the larger element." It was weight of cars and engine. It is my opinion, as an operative railroad man, that excessive weight of engines and cars has done more to add to the cost of railroad operation than it has to decrease it, and to that cause can be charged more broken rails and wrecks than any other single item.

Of course, with increase in weight of locomotives came increased length of trains, which necessarily required stronger and heavier cars to stand the increased strains, and also increased weight of rail to sustain the increased wheel loads, and then with the heavier rail came other advances in weight of engines and cars to get the last pound of advantage from the heavy rails, and so it has gone—all this straining for reduced cost per ton mile due to the constantly growing restrictions on and expense of operating railroads, and decreases in rates, due to State and National legislation, has resulted in an approach to the "limit of safety" too close for comfort.

Heavy engines, heavy cars, and high speed have called for high-speed brakes, which add to the element of danger by sliding wheels until they are flat, and then we may look for broken rails or wheels.

The average weight per driving wheel of the modern locomotive ranges from 26,000 to 30,000 pounds; of the present standard coal car 20,000 pounds per wheel, and of the new car proposed by a large trunk line, 25,000 pounds per wheel. A wheel is a circle; the head of a rail consists of curved lines, so that the area of contact between the wheel and rail, without load, is merely a point. With a load of 25,000 to 30,000 pounds on the wheel, both the wheel and rail are compressed until the area of contact is sufficient to sustain the load, but as this load will be about 400,000 pounds per square inch, it means more or less distortion of both, and as the wheel has either a case-hardened tread, as a freight car, or hard steel tires, as on a locomotive or passenger car, the rail head has to give or distort the most, and, consequently, with the rolling motion along it of these countless wheel weights, a soft, tough steel rail is soon worn out, and, therefore, the rail must be made as hard as possible and still be safe against shock. While hard rails will stand the wear better, they are much more liable to break under sudden shock, or hammer blow, than soft rails, and especially so in cold weather.

Investigations are now being made to determine the "chemical composition of rails" to secure a safe rail. In my opinion, the first thing to do is to determine a "safe wheel load" for rails.

J. RAMSEY, Jr.
New York, March 16, 1912.

THE MOUNTAINEER HOMICIDES.

Gentle at Heart, Their Passions Are Unrestrained and Barbaric.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the widespread indignation against the mountaineer Virginia homicides, I desire to yet offer a word of profound pity. These men should, and, of course, will, suffer the penalty of their misdeed. They will be taken dead or alive in response to every justice of an outraged Commonwealth. But, knowing the mountaineers as I do, I cannot refrain from an invocation in their behalf, for in the words of the Christ "they know not what they do."

Simple of living, gentle of heart, sacrificial in devotion, yet these mountaineers as a class hold human life as nothing. Not one of them but would cheerfully sacrifice his life for his friend, his community, his country. But wound the heart-element in their natures, and a hell of unrestrained, relentless, and barbaric fury is unleashed. Law, order, life, everything is insignificant to them when compared with threatened restraint of personal freedom, and it was for rescue of his nephew from this penalty that Floyd Allen was himself being tried.

HARLAN MOORE.
New York, March 19, 1912.

Reassuring Advices from Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the rather alarming reports from Mexico the following extract from a letter dated in Vera Cruz, March 11, may be worth while considering as the views of a rational-minded American of experience in that part of the world, even though these advices be a week old:

We are all feeling much better to-day than we have for weeks on the situation. Mexico for the first time in her history, has a public opinion of some weight. A very strange thing has happened also. Orozco's defection carried a great deal of weight in his part of the country, but in other parts it has made every class almost a unit, and that outspokenly, for the Government, including all the press of any importance. He is not considered as a revolutionist, but a plain traitor, and I doubt that he will ever be taken alive. The victory for the Government troops at Gomez Palacio Saturday was a timely one. One victory more, and that against Orozco's main body, and the revolution is over—as good as over, at any rate. The Government has realized that it must seek the aid of every good man in the country that is willing to help, and the press have said that, good or bad, we must stand by the Government in the present crisis. The Government is seeking and getting the services of the best citizens as well as those of all classes. There was a big demonstration yesterday in Mexico City by all classes in favor of the Government. It now looks as though Madero would win out, and he undoubtedly has learned that his Utopian ideas are a few hundred years before the times.

E.
New York, March 18, 1912.

Houn' Dog Song A. D. 900.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The contest for the merit of antiquity for the Arkansas houn' song seems epidemic. We have had English, dog Latin, German, and French so far. Why should the Spaniard be less progressive? Note the following extremely ancient, (about 900 A. D.):

Cada vez yo voy al mercado
Los muchachos maltratan mi perro.
No obstante sea un pobrecito,
Cesaran de maltratar mi perro.

You will observe the great similarity in both style and sense. Now, it may or may not be that all these variations are derived one from another or from some original. The point here in question is that Spanish also is entitled not to be left out of this race.

H. W. HAMMOND.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18, 1912.

ALSO RAN.

(In Honor of the Army of Middle-Aged "Failures.")

Going's easy while
Youth runs his first mile.
Going's easy still,
Climbing the first hill.
Vim and Hope the muscles whet
For some harder trial yet.

But when these two fail;
When illusions pale;
When the footstep drags
And the heartbeat flags,
Though applause is not his need,
Some applause is that man's meed!

Fighting! Fighting on!
Hoping, all hope gone.
Save to do and die,
Hardly knowing why,
Where there is no turning back,
He should pace this endless track.

Save on poet's tongue,
Heroes are not young.
See him, touched with gray,
Plodding on his way,
Far behind, but in the race,
And still striving for the place.

He shall read his name
On a scroll of fame
That shall deck the grave
Of the unknown brave:
"Honor pay, whereas this man
Lost the race—yet also ran!"

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

ALL EUROPE AWAITS THE CANAL OPENING

Diplomat from the Panama Republic Says They Mean to Take Every Advantage It Offers.

WHAT IT MEANS TO THE ZONE

A Tremendous Increase in Commerce Expected, Particularly in Fruits and Cattle.

Dr. Eusebio A. Morales, Minister from the Republic of Panama to Germany, Holland and Belgium, who is in New York on his way to Panama, after an absence of several years in Europe, says that all the European nations are getting ready to take every possible commercial advantage of the Panama Canal. One of the last things he heard before sailing for New York was the talk of a new Belgian steamship line, which, it is proposed to operate between Belgium and Portland, Ore., via the Isthmian Canal.

"You cannot have any idea," said Dr. Morales, "of the great interest taken everywhere in Europe in the Canal. In Holland, just before I left, I met several gentlemen who are trying to establish a new steamship line between their country and Portland, Ore. I have visited nearly all of the great cities of Europe and everywhere I went I noted the same deep interest in the great work that is now nearing completion, and everywhere I found the nations getting ready to take advantage of the commercial opportunities that its completion will open up.

"In Berlin I only met the Government officials, and, while our talk was formal, they asked questions, but, as is always the case with them, they were cautious. However, Germany, like the rest, is not lagging in its interest in the Canal.

"As a rule I found all of the nations expecting to have the use of the canal on the same terms as will be accorded vessels flying the American flag. None of them seemed to think that the American Congress would give American shipping the benefit of a differential rate.

"As for the fortification of the canal, all the Powers appear to think that was to be expected. As for myself, I think it would be folly to leave so great a work unprotected."

The Ospina episode, in which Minister Ospina of Colombia recently warned Secretary of State Knox to keep away from Colombia, on his tour of Central and South America, which resulted in the Minister's recall, was called to the attention of Dr. Morales.

"Colombia," said Dr. Morales, "is in a peculiar position. You will remember that three treaties were negotiated soon after Panama became independent, which were signed by Panama and the United States, but were not conceded by Colombia. Colombia is responsible for her present position and has no one to blame but herself."

Of conditions in Panama, Dr. Morales talked optimistically.

"The opening of the canal," he said, "will mean a tremendous increase in business in my country, especially in the fruit and cattle business. I think that it would be a very wise move on the part of American manufacturers to establish agencies down there now and educate the people of the Central and Southern American countries in regard to American manufacturies and other industries. In other words, make Panama a great commercial clearing house for the North and South American nations."

"What has the coming of the Americans meant to Panama? Dr. Morales was asked.

"I will answer that with a reference to the time when I first landed at Colon, twenty-two years ago," he replied. "When I landed then I could not eat dinner; the fact is nobody could. Why? Because the mosquitoes were so thick everywhere that if you opened your mouth they would beat the food to it.

"Now, since Dr. Gorgas got to work, there is hardly a mosquito left in the canal zone. What could be more wonderful than that? To-day Panama is like a mountain resort so far as health and comfort is concerned. Take the City of Panama; it has completely changed in every respect, and in one particular it is ahead of any city I have ever seen in Europe, and that is in the splendid pavements and the cleanliness of its streets. Everybody should go to Panama now, for it is well worth the time."

Dr. Morales will sail for Colon to-day.

GOOD PAY GIVES EFFICIENCY.

Poor Wages Make Poor Workmen, Says Melville W. Mix.

Melville W. Mix, President of the Dodge Manufacturing Company; W. H. Cottingham, President of the Sherwin-Williams Company; W. H. Ingersoll, head of the Ingersoll Watch Company; Elihu C. Church, purchasing agent of the Department of Water, Gas, and Electricity; S. S. Wheeler of the Crocker-Wheeler Company of Ampere, N. J., and Dr. Luther H. Gulick of the Sage Foundation were the principal speakers yesterday at the second day's session of the newly formed Efficiency Society in the Engineering Societies' Building in West Thirty-ninth Street.

Mr. Mix told the efficiency seekers that it is the duty of the administrative department of every corporation which sought efficiency to pay its laborers a wage which would enable them to live according to self-respecting American standards.

"It is the failure to do this on the part of certain corporations which has caused unrest and socialistic leanings," said Mr. Mix. "Underpaid workmen can never be made to do efficient work."

Dr. Gulick, talking along the same lines, declared that "nothing can succeed which is not built on the hopes and aspirations of the human being."

"Every workman," said he, "has to get away from his work frequently and for a sufficiently long period to give him a happy change. Happiness is as essential to human beings as bread is."

The meeting of the newly formed society adjourned at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon without setting a day for the next meeting. Many new members were enrolled, bringing the membership almost to 1,000.

THANKS FIRE COMMISSIONER.

Master Builders Praise Him for Saving $168,000 on New Buildings.

Frank M. Patterson, counsel for the Master Builders' Association, presented yesterday to Fire Commissioner Johnson a copy of a resolution passed by the association at its regular monthly meeting, at 103 Park Avenue, on the preceding evening, thanking the Commissioner "for the interest he has shown in the protection of the taxpayers of New York City in the construction of twenty-one new fire buildings for the Fire Department."

In the resolution the association set forth that Commissioner Johnson, by changing the original plans of the firehouses from concrete construction to brick, saved the taxpayers $168,000, "a sum which will go far toward paying the expenses of the new Fire Prevention Bureau recently created in the Fire Department, for which an appropriation of $200,000 was made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

Originally the plans for the new buildings called for concrete construction, but it was found that the bids for them overran the appropriation. Commissioner Johnson promptly changed the plans to call for brick construction, as a result of which the bids, when opened last week, although amounting still to more than $1,000,000, fell well within the appropriation and $168,000 below the earlier figures. This, according to Francis X. Grady, Vice President of the Master Builders' Association, was due to the fact that for this particular type of building concrete construction would cost $18 a cubic yard, whereas brick costs only $12.

AUDIENCE DAZED BY CRUCIFIXION SCENE

Which Provides Climax of "The Terrible Meek," Acted at the Little Theatre.

DOUBLE BILL IS TIRESOME

A Chinese Drama in Five Scenes, with Much Language, Some Fine Pictures, and Rich Costumes.

THE FLOWER OF THE PALACE OF HAN, a Chinese drama (of 1260-1368 A. D.) in five scenes by Ma Tcheu-Yuen. Adapted from the Chinese by M. Louis Laloy. Rendered into English by Mr. Charles Rann Kennedy.

Tchao-Klun.....Miss Edith Wynne Matthison
Attendants on Tchao-Klun.....
Miss Louise Seymour, Miss Louise Fredericks
Mao, Minister of State.....Reginald Barlow
A Painter, secretary to Mao.....A. M. Botsford
The Emperor Yuen-Ti.....Frank Reicher
Keeper of the Yellow Gate.....Walter Howe
A Soldier.....Albert Easdale
Tartar Warriors.....
Arthur Barry, A. M. Botsford, Walter Howe, Albert Easdale.
Khan of the Tartars.....Wilfrid North
Councillor of the Left.....Arthur Barry
Councillor of the Right.....Wilfrid North

THE TERRIBLE MEEK a play in one act by Charles Rann Kennedy.

A Poet.....Miss Edith Wynne Matthison
An Army Captain.....Sidney Valentine
A Soldier.....Reginald Barlowe

A wonderfully impressive tableau of the Crucifixion left the audience at the Little Theatre stunned and dazed yesterday afternoon. The effect was remarkable. The usual applause was omitted, women put on their hats and wraps without a word, and the men in the audience, if they talked at all, did so in whispers and muffled tones. Not until they had passed from the theatre into the street did most of them attempt to comment on what had been seen.

The incident occurred at the end of Mr. Charles Rann Kennedy's one-act play "The Terrible Meek." But in simple justice the fact must be recorded that not what the author wrote was responsible for the effect produced so much as an idea, a reverence, a feeling of awe which has been centries a-growing.

And so the sudden disclosure of the three gibbeted figures, stark against an expansive blue, with the mother bowed and weeping at the foot of the cross, came as a terrible shock.

Mr. Kennedy seeks, in a sense, to bring the story of Gethsemane down to the present day. His three characters, seen only in occasional streams of light dripping on an inky stage, are British moderns, with Bow Bells trimmings to their speech. One is a peasant woman, the other an army captain, and the third a common soldier. Only when the fog is lifted do you see them as the people of the ancient story, the woman in Eastern garb, the Captain a centurion, and the soldier a Roman legionary. In the meantime each has harped upon the deed of blood in gloomy gruesome tones, for even the soldiers regret it, though they have at least the excuse of a duty to be done. But fresh ideas have begun to quicken into life in the Captain's mind, and even the woman begins to understand. From mourning for her dead boy up there on the cross she is made to turn her thoughts to the meaning of his life and death—if death it may be called. Only the common soldier cannot comprehend. When he comes with orders for another execution and the Captain refuses to obey, his dull mind will not readily grasp the meaning of it.

In the meantime there has been much talk of empires built on blood and hints of universal peace. That much of this reads well in the printed page there can be no doubt. That it has the inspired fervor which will make it moving to the rulers of the earth, to whom, it is said, bound copies have been sent, may well be doubted. That it is long drawn out and not always clear, as delivered on the stage, is certain.

But pictorially it is quite effective. The curtain rises on utter darkness. The wailing of a woman is heard, the wind howls, there is a confused clamor of voices. And then the Captain and the soldier begin to talk.

The play contains some very modern language, a grotesque means to the end Mr. Kennedy is seeking. He does, indeed, bridge the years, make it all seem so near and familiar as to be doubly sad and terrifying.

And now the soldier, who does not like his part in the execution, seeks to absolve himself from blame by speaking of his orders and the duty to obey them. The Captain confesses that he is beginning to wonder just what duty is. And now, rather late in the day, they are asking what had the man done to warrant such an awful fate. The soldier knows only that "some log-faced old jossers" hadn't liked what he said, had always kept after him until the Magistrate had found him guilty. All these, too, had done their duty.

Now the gloom is pierced by a ray of light and the woman's face—"one pale agony"—is seen. She tells how she had borne him, nursed him, fended him, and brought him up. That was thirty-three years ago. And now he's dead—"hung up in the air like a slaughtered beast." The Captain begs the woman to forgive him for his part in the tragedy, and comforts her with the thought that this dead son of hers, "disfigured, shamed, spat upon, has built a kingdom that can never die. * * * The earth is His. The meek, the terrible meek, the fierce agonizing meek are about to enter upon their inheritance."

Then the fog lifts and the three figures are clearly seen.

Preceding this play came "The Flower of the Palace of Han," a Chinese drama in five scenes, chiefly interesting by reason of their pictorial beauty and the richness and harmony of tints in the fabrics worn. There was little illusion, however, in the acting, and one of the principal scenes, that of "The Bank of the River Armoor," where the lovely heroine goes to her death, was so badly lighted that the effect, taken in conjunction with the speeches, bordered on the ludicrous. A gloomy, shadowy chiaroscuro effect in a scene showing The Camp of thhe Tartars was admirably accomplished, however, and there was quaintness to some brief dancing incidents.

The language of the play, which is far more plentiful than its action, was well read by Mr. Reicher, Miss Matthison, and most of the other players. But the Chinese flavor was lacking.

In "The Terrible Meek" Mr. Valentine gave a good reading of the rôle of the Captain, Mr. Barlow flavored the speeches of the soldier quite properly, and Miss Matthison, as always, read with beauty, fluidity, and distinction. Characterization, however, is not her best accomplishment. And in neither of the plays did she succeed in conveying any great sense of the real color of the rôles.

On the whole, The Little Theatre's afternoon bill, though unusual, was rather fatiguing.

MI-Careme Dansante at The Plaza.

A Mi-Careme dansante will be given this morning at 11 o'clock at the Plaza to raise money to complete a fund to establish a scholarship at Vassar College to perpetuate the name of a woman teacher. Fancy dancing from the time of the toe dancing of the Italian Court to the present day will be illustrated by Mme. Calli, Miss Betty Ohls, and Maurice. Many well-known society and college women are acting as patronesses for the dansante. Tickets may be obtained at the door.

Musicale for Children's Ward.

A musicale for the benefit of the Children's Ward of Flower Hospital will be given at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Royal S. Copeland, 58 Central Park West, on Sunday from 4 to 7 o'clock.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Countess Mercati will arrive to-day from Cleveland, and will be at the Ritz-Carlton. Lord Tweedmouth, Lord and Lady Herbert, and Lord Alastair are also expected to arrive here to-day from California, and will be at the Ritz until they sail for England.

Mrs. Douglas Robinson entertained a large party at luncheon yesterday in the private dining suite of the Hotel Belmont. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, and Admiral and Mrs. W. S. Cowles.

Mrs. E. C. Marshall of 131 East Sixty-fourth Street and her granddaughter, Miss Marjorie Cleveland, who was a débutante of this season, return to-day from a month's visit at Palm Beach.

Mrs. Douglas R. Hartshorne (Miss Leila Whitney) will be at home to-morrow afternoon at 44 West Ninety-sixth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Cocks, who have just returned from a trip around the world, will soon occupy their Westbury, L. I., place. During their absence it has been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb.

Mrs. Ralph Montgomery Easley and her daughter, Miss Donna Easley, will give a reception on Saturday afternoon, March 30, from 4 to 6:30, at the Hotel Astor.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman D. Kountze motored in yesterday from their country place at Bedford, N. Y., and are at the Hotel Gotham for an extended visit.

The annual meeting of the New York Exchange for Woman's Work of 334 Madison Avenue, will be held on Monday, March 25, at 10:30.

Judge and Mrs. J. H. Reed of Pittsburgh are at the Hotel Manhattan for a few days' visit.

Mrs. H. Clinton Backus will give a musicale on Friday afternoon at her residence, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street. The artists will include Mrs. Grace Anderson, Mme. Edna Marlone, Mme. Fuji-Ko, Miss Ollimae Enlow, and George Sweet.

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead will give an address this evening at 8:30 at the residence of Mrs. Lauterbach on "Common Fallacies about Peace, War, and Justice."

Mrs. Lowry Gillett has invitations out for a dinner on April 10 at her residence, 14 West Sixty-ninth Street.

The second invitation concert of the St. Cecilia Club will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening. The members, who are largely society amateurs, will be assisted by several professionals.

Mrs. William Salomon will give a dinner this evening at 1,020 Fifth Avenue for the Viscount and Viscountess Selby. Ruth St. Denis will dance later and additional guests have been asked in after dinner.

IN AID OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

Good Sale of Seats for "The Mikado" by Society Amateurs.

There has been an unusual number of tickets sold in advance for the production of "The Mikado" by society amateurs on Friday and Saturday at the Plaza, and it is hoped that $2,000 will be cleared. There are a few boxes left for Friday's two performances. Nearly all of the tickets have been disposed of, although a few reserved seats and several rows of the unreserved are still to be had and can be obtained at the Plaza as well as from Miss Carol Harriman. They are $2.50 and $2, respectively, for the reserved and unreserved seats, and the boxes are $25.

All the members of the Miss Spence's School Society are purchasing liberally of the tickets, and their Outdoor Class of Tubercular Crippled Children will benefit greatly by the performance.

AN ARABIAN NIGHTS MASQUE.

Riccardo Martin's 100 Guests at Home Club in Oriental Costume.

An Arabian Nights Masque was given last evening at the Home Club, 11 East Forty-fifth Street, by Riccardo Martin of the Metropolitan Opera Company, assisted by Mrs. Martin and Mr. and Mrs. Pliny Fisk. The guests, numbering about 100, were asked for 9 o'clock, and all of them came in Oriental costumes. Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Fisk were in Turkish costumes, and greeted the guests as they arrived with veiled faces.

The decoration of the rooms suggested the background of an Arabian Nights tale. The ballroom was draped with rich Oriental hangings, and the lights were Persian lanterns. A Hungarian orchestra in costume furnished the music for the dancing.

A supper was served at midnight, after which dancing was resumed.

THEATRE CLUB TALKS OPERA.

Origin of Schools Traced and Illustrative Songs Sung.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Astor of the New York Theatre Club, at which was presented a programme illustrating the subject of the day, "Grand Opera." Italian, German, French, and English grand opera were discussed and their evolution traced by Prof. Mantellini, M. Carl Fiqué, M. Edward Warnery, (who spoke in French,) and David Bispham, respectively.

In her opening address Mme. Evans von Klenner, the Chairman of the day, referred in particular to the important movement now on foot, embodied in the National Federation of the Allied Theatre Clubs, in connection with which a meeting will be held shortly at the studio of Mrs. Doré Lyon, 46 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Effective illustrative songs were delivered before an appreciative audience that crowded the huge assembly room, by Mme. Florence Mulford, Mme. Katharine Noack-Fiqué, Mme. Doré de Philippe, Mrs. Andrea Sarto, and David Bispham.

The latter aroused particular enthusiasm with three selections, all in English, to bear out his contention that English, rather than Italian, French, or German, should be the language of opera. He sang the aria "Evening Star" from "Tannhäuser," a delightfully sprightly air from Verdi's "Falstaff," (in which the fat knight attempts to commend himself to Mistress Ford by explaining how "nimble and slender" he used to be,) and the "Song of the Flint" from McKoy's "Cara-Man," the leading rôle of which Mr. Bispham sang recently in California.

Paul R. Freisinger delivered a very interesting address on correct costume in opera, and Ernest T. Carter talked optimistically on the subject of the projected opera comique at the Century Theatre. Among others present were Mrs. James Avery Parker, Mrs. Nobel, Mrs. Connell, Mrs. Mortimer Menken, Mrs. George W. Howes, Mrs. A. W. Palmer, Mrs. Gerard Baucher, Mrs. Robins A. Lau, Count L. G. Fabri, Mrs. Totten McGrath, Mrs. Sidney L. Hall, Mrs. Edward Landen, Mrs. Edwin North, and Mrs. Edward B. Williams.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Leslie Faber has been engaged by Henry B. Harris for an important role in H. Kellett Chambers's new play, "The Right to be Happy," in which Dorothy Donnelly and Edmund Breese will be featured.

A professional matinée of Eddie Foy in "Over the River" will be given at the Globe Theatre on Thursday afternoon, March 28. Invitations have been accepted by most of the prominent actors and actresses who will be playing in New York at that time.

The first rehearsal of the new Augustus Thomas play, "When It Comes Home," was held yesterday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre. The piece will open at the Illinois Theatre, Chicago, on April 8, and the cast will include Gail Kane, Eileen Erroll, Frofliott Paget, Violet Howard, Louise Muldener, John Finday, Reginald Mason, George Clarke, Earle Brown, William Courtleigh, and Joseph Tuohey. The comedy originally was called "The Point of View."

Christine Nielsen, who recently sang the prima donna role in "The Wedding Trip," has been added to the company appearing with James T. Powers in "Two Little Brides." Melissa Ten Eyck has also been added to the company to play an important role.

Vida Whitmore is the latest engagement for F Ziegfeld's Moulin Rouge company to appear in "The Winsome Widow," and Sydney Jarvis also has been added to the cast.

Mrs. W. H. Taft and Miss Helen Taft and a party of friends attended the performance of George Arliss in "Disraeli" at Wallack's Theatre last night, occupying a box.

Grace Griswold, who is now playing in "Over Night," has been engaged for the role of the Queen in the special performance of "Hamlet" that is to be given by Ian Maclaren on the afternoon of April 23 in honor of the anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday.

FINE PICTURES SOLD AT VERY LOW PRICES

A Troyon, Purchased by the Late Johns McCleave for $14,000, Brings Only $2,700.

HIGHEST PRICE FOR A DIAZ

"Nymphs and Cupids" Bought by E. J. Cornish for $3,200 at Estates' Sale at American Galleries.

Low prices for good pictures and an even, uncolored sale was the character of the concluding sale of pictures of various estates and owners begun under the auspices of the American Art Galleries last night. The total returns for the evening were $45,170, and for the two evenings $58,800. E. J. Cornish paid the highest price for "Nymphs and Cupids," by Diaz, $3,200. R. T. Wilson paid the second highest price for a Van Marcke, "Cattle," $3,000.

One of the lowest prices of the evening, compared with the original cost of the picture, was paid by C. P. Byrnes, who gave $2,700 for a Troyon, "Cow and Ass Driven by a Peasant—Clouded Sky," for which the late Johns McCleave gave $14,000. "Les Cadets de Gascogne," by Vibert, which went to Harry B. Smith, the composer, for $1,025, brought very much less than the cost, and Mr. Smith paid only $1,100 for "The Artist's Model," Gerome, which at the Henry Graves sale brought $3,050. David Warfield paid $2,500 for "Troupeau dans la Plaine de Barbizon," by Jacque, and $900 for "The Pond at Herrison," by Harpignies.

Following is the list of pictures bringing the highest prices, with the names of buyers:

Sundown—Robert C. Minor; E. P. Earle. En Vedette—J. B. Edouard Detaille; Jeretsky	$720
Fisherfolk Returning—Philip Sadee; E. A. Lawrence	750
Cavaller—Roybet	300
The Barnyard—Jacque; M. Knoedler & Co.	225
Paysage—Corot; Seaman, agent	410
Shepherdess and Sheep—Jacque; Knoedler & Co.	500
Landscape: A Forest Clearing—Diaz; Knoedler & Co.	600
Nymphs and Cupids—Diaz; E. J. Cornish.	1,200
Dans les Champs—Lhermitte; Otto Meyer.	3,200
Exercising the Horses—Fromentin; E. P. Byrnes	575
Girl Knitting—Blommers; Henry Reinhardt	500
On the Scheldt—Clays; Knoedler & Co.	750
His Lunch—Kever; L. Israel	370
At the Fountain—Schreyer; L. L. Firuski.	360
The Artist's Model—Gerome; H. B. Smith	1,825
A Moorish Guard—H. Humphrey Moore.	1,100
Near Herrison—Harpignies; Holland Galleries	100
Flower Girl—Meyer von Bremen; D. G. Dery	675
Coming from Pasture—Mauve; M. Knoedler & Co.	925
Lacemakers of the Vosges—Lhermitte; Knoedler	950
Return of the Fleet—De Bock; J. K. Neuman	650
Le Jour de Fete—Francois Flameng; O. G. Jennings	525
At the Drinking Place—Marie Dieterle; W. W. Seaman, agent	750
The Pond at Herrison—Harpignies; David Warfield	1,600
A Nobleman of the Louis XIII. Period—Roybet; W. W. Seaman	900
Cows—Julien Dupre; John Leby	825
Geese—Ziem; C. P. Byrnes	375
Cardinal and Parrot—Vibert; E. C. Blum	350
Moorish—William Keith; Louis Katz	585
Landscape with Sheep—William Keith; E. P. Byrnes	575
Reception of an Ambassador, Palace of Constantine—Frederic A. Bridgman; Mrs. C. A. Davis	650
Cattle—Van Marcke; R. T. Wilson	600
Sheep—Van De Weele; James M. Beck.	3,000
The Painting Lesson—Dagnan-Bouveret; F. F. Struwz	550
Le Portrait de la Marquise—Kaemmerer; D. G. Dery	825
The Lesson—Kever; A. Tooth & Son	425
The Haymakers—Jullen Dupre; T. F. Victor	900
Troupeau dans la Plaine de Barbizon—Jacque; David Warfield	1,025
Les Cadets de Gascogne—Vibert; H. B. Smith	2,500
Cow and Ass Driven by a Peasant—Clouded Sky—Troyon; C. P. Byrnes	1,025
Grand Canal, Venice—Ziem; Otto Bernet, agent	2,700
Le Depart du Regiment—Jazet; D. Y. Dery	1,500
The Flock at Drink—Anton Braith; Henry Schulthelss	500
Fete at Venice—Ziem; Louis Ralston	500
Pluviose—Kaemmerer; Louis Firuski	2,000
Caligula Offering Himself for the Adoration of His People—Emile Levy; W. S. Hughes	335
The Hurdy-Gurdist—Jacquet; Martin Beck	400
La Bale du Mont Saint Michel—Felix Planquette; E. I. Cornish	750
Shrimpers—Johannes Scherrewitz; James M. Beck	250
	400

MISS COHEN'S RECITAL.

A Young Pianist's First New York Appearance in an Ambitious Programme.

Miss Gertrude Cohen came before the public in New York as a pianist for the first time yesterday afternoon at the Belasco Theatre. She presented a very ambitious programme, a typical virtuoso's programme that would have taxed the most accomplished performer properly to perform. It was, in fact, too taxing for Miss Cohen's present powers, both technical and intelectual. Her youth is evident, and it was no doubt, in part at least, her youth that kept her from understanding the true significance of such music as Beethoven's thirty-two variations in C minor and Schurmann's "Faschingsschwank aus Wien." Fortunately youth is a difficulty that is overcome, and Miss Cohen has ample time in which to multiply the talents which have been delivered to her; to find her way to a closer intimacy with the spirit of the greater composers with whom she communed yesterday, and also to perfect and make more accurate her technique, to obtain a surer command of dynamics and tonal qualities, and, finally, to rid herself of the unfortunate habit of not striking the keys with her two hands simultaneously when their tones belong together.

On Miss Cohen's programme also stood a ballade, nocturne, and scherzzo by Chopin; an intermezzo and rhapsody by Brahms, an etude by Leschetizky, two pieces of Debussy, and Liszt's eighth Hungarian rhapsody. It was inscribed upon the programme that Miss Cohen had made the necessary "special arrangement" with the Society of Authors, Composers, and Publishers of Music, Incorporated, for the privilege of playing Debussy's pieces.

Miss Gurowitsch's Recital.

Miss Sara Gurowitsch, a young 'cellist who played as soloist in an agreeable manner at one of last season's concerts of the New York Symphony Society, gave a recital last evening in Carnegie Lyceum. She played with excellent schooling and with self-confidence, with a tone of some power and penetration, though not of the most pleasing quality. Her most important pieces were Boellmanns "Variations Symphonikues," which 'cellists much affect in these days; Saint-Saëns's concerto in A minor, Bruch's "Kol Nidrol" and Popper's Hungarian Rhadsody. Gilbert Spross played the accompaniments on the piano.

"Jewels of the Madonna" Repeated.

Wolf-Ferrari's latest opera, "I Giojella della Madonna," was sung for the second time by the Philadelphia-Chicago company at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening and again made a great effect on the large audience present. The cast included Carolina White, Louise Berat, Amadeo Bassi, and Mario Sammarco in the leading parts. Mr. Campanini conducted and the two intermezzi were, of course, repeated.

Harris to Star Clifton Crawford.

Henry B. Harris announced yesterday that he had signed a contract with Clifton Crawford, who is now appearing in "The Quaker Girl," to appear as a star next season in a new musical comedy. The piece is being written by Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf, authors of "The Red Widow," which recently closed a long run at the Astor Theatre.

Dillingham Leaves for Yacht Cruise.

Charles Dillingham, the theatrical manager, who has recently recovered from a severe illness, left yesterday for the South with Howard Gould for a three weeks' cruise on the Gould yacht, the Sialara.

ITS SINGERS NOT RE-ENGAGED

Chicago Opera Directors Say "Perhaps a Question of Change of Policy."

Although the Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company will give its last performance of the season in Philadelphia to-night not a single member of the company has yet been engaged for next season, it was learned last evening. This in spite of the fact that it has been announced that the company is to continue and that Mr. Dippel and Mr. Campanini are to remain as its heads.

"It is perhaps a question of a change of policy," said Messrs. Otto H. Kahn and Clarence Mackay, Directors of the company, last night, "Some details will be changed. Nothing more. The company will continue."

"Will the present members be re-engaged?"

"At least the standard will be just as good," answered Mr. Mackay.

JAMES E. WILSON IS DEAD.

Actor in "Truth Wagon" Stricken After Monday Night's Performance.

James E. Wilson, a well-known actor and former leading man, who has been playing the rôle of John Ross, Sr., in "The Truth Wagon" since the play opened a few weeks ago, died yesterday at the Hotel Gerard of tuberculosis. Mr. Wilson was 52 years old.

He was born in Rutland, Conn. His first appearance on the stage was made with Mr. and Mrs. Lingard in stock when he was 12 years old. He played here in several musical plays, including "Babes in Toyland" and "The Wizard of Oz." He was in the original company of "Alias Jimmy Valentine," and played the rôle of Charles Wainwright in "The Man of the Hour." For several seasons he was with Mrs. Leslie Carter and with Eleanor Robson. Two years ago he married Mrs. Mary B. Vanderhoef, a granddaughter of George Hamilton Broadhurst, once President of the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Wilson, although his condition was hopeless, continued in "The Truth Wagon" until the last minute, playing his rôle Monday night at the Bijou Theatre when he was so weak that he had to remain seated during the last act. At the end of the performance he was taken with a severe hemorrhage, and was removed to his appartments at the Hotel Gerard. He was a member of the Lambs and of several orders. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon at the Little Church Around the Corner, and burial will be at Fairhaven Cemetery.

Capt. John F. Dimon Dead at 92.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESPORT, L. I., March 19.—John F. Dimon, a retired sea Captain, 92 years old, died at his home here yesterday, leaving to his two daughters a sum estimated to be not less than $300,000. Much of the fortune is said to have been made during the civil war. For years Capt. Dimon was master of a coasting vessel. There was scarcely a port in the world that he did not visit. After residing in Brooklyn many years Capt. Dimon retired and moved to Jamesport. With him lived his two daughters, Mrs. Aleta Sneden and Miss Mary Dimon.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ISABEL N. HOLBROOK, a descendant of an old New England family, and wife of E. Everett Holbrook of 382 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, died yesterday of paralysis at the home of her sister, Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea, 46 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Holbrook was born seventy-one years ago at New London, Conn. She was at one time a Regent of the Paul Revere Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and was a member of the New England Women's Club and the Colonial Dames.

CHARLES A. SEARING, a retired stationer and printer, of Glen Ridge, N. J., died yesterday at Tallahassee, Fla. Mr. Searing was for many years a member of the Searing & Moore Company of this city.

LOUIS MARSHALL DENT, 80 years old, former friend of President Grant, died at the State Hospital at Bartonville, Ill., yesterday. He was Marshal at the United States Embassy in Japan for eleven years.

Capt. PETER DECKER, an oyster grower, who first introduced steam dredges on his oyster boat Early Bird in 1873, died in South Norwalk, Conn., yesterday. He had wide State acquaintanceship in the oyster industry.

JAMES A. HANLON, one of the best known Democrats in Western New York, died yesterday at his home in Medina, aged 71. In 1886 President Cleveland appointed Mr. Hanlon Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-eighth District. He was an intimate friend of the late Daniel S. Lamont and Samuel J. Tilden.

H. KENNARD WASSON, President of the H. P. Wasson Company, operating one of the largest department stores in Indianapolis, was found dead in bed yesterday. Physicians said death was due to heart disease. Mr. Wasson was 30 years old and unmarried. He inherited a large fortune on the death of his father, H. P. Wasson, a few years ago.

JOHN F. RILEY, who was for more than twenty-five years a lawyer in Washington, D. C., died on Monday in St. Vincent's Hospital. He was injured a week ago by being struck by a surface car. Mr. Riley was 57 years old. He was born in Washington and was graduated from Fordham University and the Law School of the Georgetown University. Mr. Riley was a frequent contributor to magazines. He left two daughters.

Dr. WILLIAM VINCENT DEE died suddenly on Monday at his home, 290 Bridge Street, Brooklyn. Dr. Dee was 47 years old and had practiced in Brooklyn for twenty years. He was a graduate of New York University and the Bellevue Medical School. Dr. Dee was unmarried.

Mrs. MARY FABIAN COLLINS, wife of Peter J. Collins, former Superintendent of Buildings of the Borough of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 125 Westminster Road, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM FERGUSON, a civil engineer and Captain of a Union gunboat in the civil war, died on Monday at his home in Paterson, N. J. When the war began Mr. Ferguson, who then lived in Brooklyn, joined a New York regiment. He took part in the engagements at Fort Jackson, St. Philip, New Orleans, and Vicksburg.

Capt. STEPHEN P. O'BRIEN, said to be the last survivor of the battle of Buena Vista, in the Mexican war, is dead at his home in Ames, Iowa. He served under Gen. Zachary Taylor.

Capt. WILLIAM P. BANE, the tallest soldier in the civil war and who was known as "the Greene County Giant," is dead at his home in Pittsburgh, Penn. Capt. Bane, known generally as Capt. Pat, was nearly 8 feet tall and weighed more than 300 pounds. He was very proud of his height, which was exaggerated by a very tall old-fashioned beaver hat which was given him by President Lincoln. When the latter was making his famous speech at Gettysburg he noted Bane towering above his comrades and said in a loud voice: "Will that fellow over there get down from that stump." As a result of that incident the President met the giant.

ALFRED D. EYRE, 63 years old, died on Sunday at his home, 48 Reservoir Avenue, Jersey City. He was a Director of the North Hudson Building and Loan Association and Treasurer of the Phenix Realty Company. Mr. Eyre left a widow, four sons, and five daughters.

Mrs. HELEN ROWE SUMNER, a teacher of domestic science, died on Sunday at Seney Hospital, Brooklyn. Mrs. Sumner was the widow of Dr. Charles Sumner. She was 59 years old and had long been interested in social settlement work in this city.

ISAAC HART, a retired merchant, 80 years old, died on Monday at his home, 536 Ninth Street, Brooklyn. He was born in London. Mr. Hart leaves eight children.

Mrs. CLARA MORISON, wife of Binnie Morison of Montclair, N. J., died on Monday at a private hospital in Orange. She was the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Amory H. Bradford, who was pastor of the Orange First Congregational Church for forty years.

Mrs. MARGARET J. SIEMON, wife of William F. Siemon, died on Monday at her home, 48 Hart Street, Brooklyn. She was a member of the Puritan Congregational Church and of the Women's Guild of that church.

EASTER
A most attractive assortment of Easter Cards, Easter Novelties, Leather Goods, etc.
BRENTANO'S
BOOKSELLERS TO THE WORLD
5th Ave. and 27th St., New York
BOOK GIFTS
A selection of Books suitable for Easter Gifts; also Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymnals in Special Bindings.

NOTED ZOOLOGIST DEAD.

Prof. T. H. Montgomery, Jr., Held Chair at University of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 19.—Prof. Thomas Harrison Montgomery, Jr., of the Zoological Department of the University of Pennsylvania, who was known in zoological and educational circles throughout the country, died to-day after a brief illness. Prof. Montgomery had written a number of monographs on scientific subjects, and he was the author of "Analysis of Racial Descent in Animals."

Prof. Montgomery was born in New York, March 5, 1873. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Berlin. In 1898 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Zoology in the University of Pennsylvania, and he held at the same time the chair of biology until 1893. At that time he severed his connection with the University of Pennsylvania to become Professor of Zoology in the University of Texas. Five years later, in 1908, he re-entered the service of the University of Pennsylvania as full Professor of Zoology.

Prof. Montgomery was a member of the Philadelphia Philosophical Society, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and the American Morphological Society. For many years Prof. Montgomery had been a Trustee of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass.

Judge F. F. Oldham.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Judge F. F. Oldham of Marietta, Ohio, late adviser to the Controller of the Currency and known to bankers the country over as an authority on the National Bank act, died here to-day of pneumonia. He was born in Moundsville, West Va., sixty-four years ago, and practiced law in Marietta and Cincinnati. In the latter city he practiced before President Taft when he was Judge of the Circuit Court. Judge Oldham was Controller's counselor for nine years. The body has been sent to Marietta for burial.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FARRIER.—March 16, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Farrier, a son.

TOBEY.—March 12, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Tobey, a daughter.

Engaged.

SLOMAN—SPRING.—Mr. Edmund M. Sloman of Detroit, Mich., to Miss Sadye Cecile Spring, 16 East 106th St., New York City.

Married.

WATSON—DUNCAN.—On Monday, March 11, 1912, by the Rev. Dr. Andrew J. Meyer, Archibald Aitken Watson, Jr., of New York to Nell Scott Duncan, Gadsden, Ala.

VORHIS—DAVIES.—March 18, Edith E. Davies to Albert B. Vorhis.

Brooklyn.

BALFE—GIBBINS.—March 18, Veronica M. Gibbins to Harry R. Balfe.

TAYLOR — HOFFMAN. — March 16, Florence Hoffman to John A. Taylor.

New Jersey.

BARKER — HARRIS. — March 17, Trenton, Annie E. Harris to Michael Barker.

DEWSNAP — ALLEN. — March 17, Orange, Grace Allen to James Dewsnap.

ELMES — BALDWIN. — March 16, Orange, Marion Baldwin to Devereaux Elmes.

HOFFACKER — DOHM. — March 16, Newark, Alberta Dohm to Charles W. Hoffacker.

KOEGEL—LOESCH.—March 15, Newark, Rose Loesch to Edward A. Koegel.

Died.

BARTOW.—At her residence, Fitchburg, Mass., on Monday, March 18, 1912, Sarah Trowbridge, widow of Samuel Blackwell Bartow, in the 82d year of her age. Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Fitchburg, on Wednesday, March 20, at 2:30 P. M.

BROOKMAN.—At West Park, N. Y., Tuesday, March 19, 1912, Sarah Carlton, daughter of the late Col. Rowland and Susan Merrill Carlton, and wife of John U. Brookman. Services at Greenwood Cemetery Saturday, morning at 11 o'clock.

BROWN.—Entered into rest on Tuesday, March 19, 1912, at her late residence, 408 West 115th St., Julia Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Stephen and Caroline L. Brown, all of this city. Interment at Canaan, N. Y.

CARHART.—On Monday morning, March 18, at 5 East 70th St., Amory Sibley Carhart, son of the late George B. and Mary E. Carhart. Funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av., and 44th St., Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

CARHART.—N. Y. Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the U. S. N. Y. City, March 18, 1912. It is with deep regret that the Vice Commander announces the death of Amory S. Carhart, Commander, on Monday, March 18, 1912. Companions are requested to attend the funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and 44th Street, on Thursday morning, March 21, at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM GRAVES BATES, Vice Commander.
DAVID BANKS, Secretary.

CARHART.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. Office of the society, Frauces Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Streets, New York, March 19, 1912. The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate member, Amory Sibley Carhart, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and 44th Street, on Thursday, March 21, at 10 o'clock.

EDMUND WETMORE, President.
H. R. DROWNE, Secretary.

CARHART.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, office of the Secretary, No. 1,328 Broadway, New York. The members of the society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late fellow-member, Amory Sibley Carhart, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Thursday, March 21, 1912, at 10 o'clock.

JOHN THOMAS LOCKMAN, President.
CLARENCE STORM, Secretary.

CARHART.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York.—Office of the Secretary, Room 62, 45 William St., New York.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of Amory Sibley Carhart, Esq., Second Lieutenant Governor of the Society, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., New York City, on Thursday morning, March 21, 1912, at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

CHUCK.—Sophia Chuck, widow of Henry Chuck, suddenly, on Monday, March 18. Funeral private, late residence, 1,215 Madison Av., March 20, 11 A. M.

CLAFLIN.—On March 19, Eva M., beloved wife of Aaron Claflin, in her 31st year. Services and interment at Milford, Mass.

CORSE.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 17, 1912, Amelia A. Corse. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Hotel Beresford, 1 West 81st St., on Wednesday, March 20, 1912, at 2 o'clock.

CRUIKSHANK.—On Sunday, March 17, 1912, Jessie Leslie, eldest daughter of the late William L. and Elizabeth R. Cruikshank. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Presbyterian Church, South Orange, Wednesday, March 20, upon the arrival of the Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 3:15 P. M. Burial private.

DIMON.—John F., on Sunday, March 17, at Jamesport, Suffolk County, New York, John Franklin Dimon, son of the late John Dimon and Susan Dimon. Funeral services will be held at his late residence at Jamesport on Wednesday afternoon, March 20, at 1:30 P. M. Please omit flowers.

DEE.—Suddenly, on March 18, 1912, William Vincent Dee, M. D. Funeral from his late residence, 290 Bridge St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 21, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. James Pro-Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Richfield (N. J.) papers please copy.

EYRE.—At Jersey City, Sunday, March 17, 1912, Alfred D. Eyre, aged 63 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from Waverly Congregational Church, Booream Av., near Palisade Av., Wednesday, March 20, at 8 P. M.

GAY.—In Farmington, Conn., Tuesday afternoon, March 19, 1912, Erastus Gay, husband of Grace Cowles and youngest son of William and Ruth Holmes Gay, in his 69th year. Funeral services at his late residence Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

GILDEMEISTER.—Sunday, March 17, 1912, Elizabeth C., daughter of the late August Gildemeister. Funeral services at her late residence, 563 Monroe St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, March 20, at 2 P. M.

GRIGGS.—March 18, 1912, Emily Clark, beloved wife of A. Irving Griggs, 105 East 19th St. Funeral services at her late residence Wednesday, 4 P. M. Interment at Westford, N. J.

HOLBROOK.—On March 19, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea, 46 Remsen St., Brooklyn, in the 72d year of

EAGER TO TESTIFY ON MONEY TRUST

Members of National Citizens' League So Inform Congress Committee.

DON'T BELIEVE THERE IS ONE

But They See a Tendency In That Direction and Are Working for Banking Reform.

Seeking to hasten currency and banking reform in this country, leading business men are volunteering to testify before the Congressional Money Trust Investigating Committee, when the committee begins its hearings in Washington next week. This statement is made by J. Laurence Laughlin, head of the Department of Economics at the University of Chicago, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Citizens' League, who reached this city yesterday from Washington, where he had gone to notify Congressman Pugo of Louisiana, who is Chairman of the committee, of the willingness of some of these men to appear. His list includes John V. Farwell, the dry goods merchant of Chicago; John Shedd, head of the Marshall Field Company of Chicago; Harry A. Wheeler, former President of the Association of Commerce of Chicago; A. C. Bartlett, the Chicago hardware merchant; John C. Purcell of Virginia; J. K. Orr, the Atlanta, Ga., manufacturer; John L. Kaul, the Birmingham, Ala., lumber merchant; J. F. Thomas, a Louisiana banker, and many other members of the National Citizens' League.

"The business men of the National Citizens' League want to tell the investigating committee a plain, unvarnished story of the way business is conducted in this country," said Mr. Laughlin. "They want to describe the relations which the average large business man of this country has to the banks in the way of obtaining loans."

Mr. Laughlin stated quite frankly that there were signs of a tendency on the part of a few wealthy and powerful American financiers under the present banking and currency system to get control of the money-lending power of the country.

"Far from increasing the power of this group of financiers to control the bank deposits of the country for money lending and stock flotation purposes, the National Reserve Association plan will restrict it, and safeguard the public against it," said Mr. Laughlin. "Section 26 of the National Reserve Association incorporation bill expressly provides that the Reserve Associations may discount short term commercial paper, but may not discount paper for the purpose of carrying stocks, bonds, or other investment securities. The section as a whole reads as follows:

Sec. 26. The National Reserve Association may, through a branch, rediscount for and with the indorsement of any bank having a deposit with it, notes and bills of exchange arising out of commercial transactions; that is, notes and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, and not including notes or bills drawn for the purpose of carrying stocks, bonds, or other investment securities.

Such note and bills must have a maturity of not more than twenty-eight days, and must have been made at least thirty days prior to the date of rediscount.

"What the people fear is not a monopoly of specie, but a monopoly of the money-lending power of the Nation's banks," Mr. Laughlin continued. "People with bank accounts can always get specie through checks, or they can transact business, as they actually do here in the city, by an exchange of checks. The thing people really fear is that the power of lending the money which the general public deposits in local banks shall fall into the hands of a small syndicate or group of financiers.

"There is unquestionably a tendency all over the country just now to form syndicates to float bonds, stocks, and various enterprises, and to borrow money from banks to carry these enterprises along until the general public can take all the securities up. Some of these enterprises are legitimate, as, for example, when a genuine sulphur deposit is discovered and money is required to develop it. Other of the enterprises floated by bank loans at present are notoriously not legitimate, the syndicates borrowing from the banks the general public's money to keep afloat mere stock selling enterprises until the stock is bought by the general public itself.

"The remedy, of course, is to pass laws which will stop the latter tendency to employ the people's deposits to carry investment securities, and which will restrict the money-lending powers of the banks as far as possible to commercial paper arising from the exchange of actual goods in process of transit from the producer to the consumer. The National Reserve Association plan, as Section 26 of the bill shows, has for its object the prevention of the use of the people's deposits for stock floating or stock carrying. The National Reserve Association can carry only short-term commercial paper. They can carry any other kind of paper only with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"This being so, the existence of a Money Trust is all the more reason for the passage of the National Reserve Association plan, and when the business men representing the National Citizens' League appear before the Congressional Committee next week they will point out that the passage of the bill is the best way to prevent a Money Trust."

Mr. Laughlin said he didn't believe that there was any politics behind the proposed Money Trust investigation.

"There are a number of people who sincerely believe that the National Reserve Association plan is meant to concentrate the loaning power of the banks in this country into the hands of a few financiers, and that the National Citizens' League is merely a Wall Street trick to popularize the plan," said Mr. Laughlin. "The Democrats have proved that they are just as anxious as the Republicans for currency reform by appointing a sub-committee on the monetary legislation of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House. Congressman Carter Glass of Virginia is Chairman of this committee. All that the business men in the National Citizens' League desire is to have some banking and currency reform legislation plan passed. We aren't wedded to the Aldrich plan, but the National Reserve Association idea is the result of three years' work by the world's greatest experts. Any one living in the smallest town in this country, however, can make us change our minds if he will only convince us."

HOLDING COMPANY MAY QUIT.

La Rose Mines Likely to Become Wholly a Canadian Concern.

The withdrawal of E. P. Earle, President of the Nipissing Mines Company, and of R. T. Green from the Directorate of La Rose Consolidated Mines Company is likely to result in the abandonment by the company, which operates silver mines in Cobalt, Canada, of its American charter. The Nipissing interests had long advocated a more liberal disbursement to stockholders as opposed to an accumulation of surplus by the company.

The vacancies will be filled by the election of Canadians, and this will be a step toward making the company a purely Canadian concern. President McGibbon of the La Rose Company explained that the American charter involves the expense of trips by the Directors to this country whenever corporate business is to be transacted, and an additional expense of from $10,000 to $12,000 a year in American taxes.

The company's mines are operated by a Canadian company, the American concern being merely a holding company.

Sheriff to Sell Midland Beach Road.

Sheriff John J. Collins of Richmond County will on Thursday of this week sell at public auction the property of the Midland Beach Railroad and Terminal Company, or enough of it to satisfy a mortgage for $150,000 which has been taken for judgment. William, John, and Henry Hinchcliffe of Paterson, who are said to be the principal stockholders of the company, held the mortgage. It is said to represent amounts they have advanced at various times since buying the property in 1894.

OUTLOOK CHEERS LOVETT.

Harriman Lines to Spend $8,000,000 on Improvements This Season.

Judge R. S. Lovett, chairman of the Harriman lines, was at his office yesterday after an extended trip over the Union and Southern Pacific lines. He said that the physical condition of the Southern Pacific was as good as if not better than at any previous period. The Union Pacific, while being hampered by snow, was also found to be in a satisfactory condition.

"Ordinarily," said Judge Lovett, "maintenance means keeping up the properties. Our policy for years has been for a high standard of improvement. Nearly a year ago we began to reduce somewhat the scale of our expenses, but only to a moderate extent, our purpose being still to maintain efficiency. I found, however, that with this reduction in maintenance expenses the improvement was being fully kept up. The crop outlook throughout the West is good, and sentiment is more cheerful."

The Harriman lines have an improvement programme which will call for the expenditure of $8,000,000 before another Winter. Most of this money will go into more double track where traffic is heaviest. Other improvements will depend largely upon the state of business.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has plans for improvements to the old system which will involve an expenditure of about $15,000,000 in the next 15 months. There is no large project in view, the plans calling for new double track, grade revision and other improvements along the line.

SHOE MACHINERY REHEARING.

Defendants' Request Based on Patent Monopoly Decision.

BOSTON, March 19.—Sidney W. Winslow, President; William Barbour, George W. Brown, Edwin P. Hurd, and Elmer P. Howe, Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company, who are under indictment upon the charge of maintaining a monopoly in inter-State shoe machinery business, pleaded not guilty to-day when arraigned in the United States District Court. They were held in $10,000 each for trial at a date not yet fixed.

The defendants, in view of the recent decision of United States Supreme Court sustaining an unrestricted patent monopoly, requested another hearing before a time for their trial should be fixed. The request was granted by Judge Dodge.

LACKAWANNA FINED $2,000.

Company Will Appeal Hay Case to Test Penal Feature of Law.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 19.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad was to-day found guilty in the United States District Court of violating the commodities clause of the Hepburn act and was fined $2,000. The company was indicted on twenty counts and faced a maximum penalty of $100,000, the charge being that it shipped free from Buffalo to Scranton, Penn., a quantity of hay to be used in feeding mules in the mines.

Counsel for the defendant announced that an appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States to test the constitutionality of the penal feature of the commodities clause.

DRESS GOODS TRADE ACTIVE.

Heavy Buying by Jobbers and Retailers Gives It an Impetus.

Heavy buying by jobbers and considerable activity on the part of retailers in the purchasing of high-class dress goods are having a stimulating efect on the new York market. According to a statement made yesterday by a prominent jobber, the demand for some lines is so strong that mills have declined to accept any further orders for the present.

Duplicate orders for heavy woolen overcoatings are beginning to come in, and the trend of the business being done points to a big season for fancy mixed goods.

The strike of the weavers in the worsted mills at Passaic, N. J., is said to have come at a rather inopportune time for the worsted goods market.

BASE COAL RATES ON COST.

Inter-State Commission Decides for Shippers In One Case, Roads In Other.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day decided two important cases pending before it, involving coal rates from the Virginia and Pittsburgh districts to Great Lake ports.

In the Pittsburgh case the shippers won a victory, the Commission ordering a reduction of the rate on bituminous coal from 88 to 78 cents a ton from Pittsburgh to Lake ports. In the so-called Virginia cases, respecting rates from Virginia and West Virginia fields to lake ports, the Commission upheld proposed advances from the Thacker districts from 97 cents to $1.06½ a ton and from the Pocahontas districts from $1.12 to 1.21¼ a ton, made by the Norfolk & Western railroad on the ground that they did not impose an unjust or unreasonable charge for the service rendered.

The Commission ordered the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chesapeake & Ohio, and Kanawha & Michigan railroads, however, to maintain their present rates from the Fairmount, Kanawha and New River districts, which are, respectively, 96¾ cents, 97 cents and $1.12 a ton. The proposed advances to $1, $1.06½ and $1.21¼ a ton were held not to be justified.

The opinion in the Virginia case, prepared by Commissioner Lane, is a study of the cost of moving coal from the fields concerned, and shows that the cost, including operating and maintenance expenses, is about two mills a ton mile, and it holds that a three mills rate will cover interest and dividend charges in addition to operating cost.

In the Pittsburgh case also the Commission has studied the cost of moving coal and finds the operating expense of carring Pittsburgh coal to Ashtabula is probably less than half the present 88 cent rate.

NATIONAL LEAD EARNINGS.

Report for Year of 1911 Shows a Decrease of $150,855.

Net earnings of the National Lead Company for the year ended Dec. 31 were $2,447,347, which is a decrease of $150,855 from the showing of the previous year. The report, which is the most complete the company has ever issued, says of the general conditions which resulted in the falling off of earnings:

Your company has not escaped the effects of the general depression that has prevailed during the year 1911. The volume of business has been less, but the percentage of decrease, comparatively speaking, is so small that when the various conditions which we have encountered are carefully considered, we feel that the company may congratulate itself on having so well maintained its position in the various branches in which we are interested. In the report of last year allusion was made to the shrinkage in volume of white lead sales, influenced by the largely increased cost of linseed oil. An outline was given of the plans formulated for meeting that situation. In another paragraph is reviewed separately the result of these plans. Entirely outside and beyond these influences, the volume of business has decreased particularly because of lessened consumption throughout the whole country of the products of the company. We have also encountered competition in a severe form which your managers did not think it wise or prudent to meet.

After payment of the regular 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock and of 3 per cent. on the common there remained $121,953, which was added to surplus, bringing that item up to $4,801,581 on Dec. 31. The number of stockholders at the close of the year was 7,281, of whom 45 per cent. are women.

Harvester Co. Has Government Idea.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Long conferences at the Department of Justice to-day regarding the voluntary dissolution of the International Harvester Company, under the Sherman anti-trust law, were without definite result. Edgar A. Bancroft, general counsel for the so-called trust, will return to Chicago, knowing the Government's general stipulations for dissolution and consult further with officials of the company. Negotiations will be resumed.

STEEL TRUST REPORTS DROP IN BUSINESS

Though Exports Increase 41.4 Per Cent., Total Shipments Fell Off 18.6 Per Cent.

EARNINGS DOWN $36,000,000

Number of Employes Was Reduced by 21,547, and $13,536,108 Less Than in 1910 Paid for Labor.

Although the quarterly reports of the United States Steel Corporation for 1911 had previously made plain the result of its operations, the annual report, issued yesterday, gives the first general view of the company's business for the year and the exact figures of the income account, by which comparison may be made with previous years.

The effect of the depression in the steel trade which set in in the Spring of last year and resulted in gradual price reductions until they reached the lowest point in the company's history last Fall, is illustrated in the figures of the volume of business done. These figures supplement the information previously made known in the quarterly statements of earnings.

The average output of finished products for sale in the year was only 67 per cent. of the full normal productive capacity of the plants. The result, in conjunction with the low prices prevailing, is shown in the total of gross sales and earnings by all the companies, which was $615,148,839, as compared with $703,961,424 in the previous year. This item represents the aggregate gross value of the commercial transactions of the subsidiary companies, and includes sales made between subsidiary companies and the gross receipts of the transportation companies both for intercompany business and services to the public.

Another sidelight on the restricted state of the industry is shown in the reduction in the number of employes and the total sum paid out in salaries and wages. In 1911 the average number of employes was 196,888, and they received a total wage of $161,419,031, as against $218,435 employes in 1910 and total salaries and wages paid in that year of $174,955,139.

The company's export trade and its cement business both showed notable increases in volume during the year. On the comparative results in volume of output in 1911 and 1910 the report says:

The decrease in output was most marked in those classes of materials used largely by railways, viz.: Rails, track fittings, and steel car building material. The decrease in business done as represented by total tonnage output of finished steel products was 11.7 per cent. in comparison with 1910. In the domestic trade the decrease was, however, considerably greater, namely, 18.6 per cent., while in the export business there was an increase of 41.4 per cent.

The output of the various basic semi-finished materials and of finished products for sale to customers outside of the corporation makes this comparison with the previous year:

	1911. Tons.	1910. Tons.	Decr. P. C.
Pig iron, Sp. and Fer.	10,744,897	11,831,398	9.2
Bess, and O. H. ing.	12,753,370	14,179,389	10.1
Fin. prod., exc. cem.	9,476,248	10,733,995	11.7
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Incr. P. C.
Cement	7,737,500	7,001,500	10.5

Shipments to domestic customers of the corporation's various products during 1911 make these comparisons with 1910:

	1911. Tons.	1910. Tons.	P.C. Dec.
Rolled steel and other finished products	7,740,897	9,511,694	18.6
Pig iron, spiegel, ferro, and scrap	399,935	388,872	*2.8
Iron ore, coal, and coke	1,587,322	1,360,090	*16.7
Sundry materials and by products	63,206	77,223	1.8
Total tons, all kinds	9,791,360	11,337 879	13.6
Cement (barrels)	7,580,758	6,679,415	*13.5

*Increase.

Exports of rolled steel and other finished products increased by 41.4 per cent. to 1,719,272 tons, pig iron and scrap by 283.3 per cent. to 26,728 tons, and of sundry materials and byproducts from 465 to 492 tons, a gain of 5.8 per cent. There were 110,364 barrels of cement exported.

The heavy aggregate of exports brought the total tonnage of rolled and other finished products shipped up to 9,460,169 tons, which, however, was a decline of 1,267,582 tons compared with 1910. The report says of general trade conditions:

The material slackening in the domestic demand for the products of the subsidiary companies, which became apparent in the Fall of 1910, continued in a marked degree until the early part of 1911 and to a greater or less extent until the closing weeks of that year. In November, 1911, a substantial buying movement developed, the subsidiary companies' unfilled orders on hand rising to a total of 5,084,761 tons at Dec. 31, 1911. This improvement in business has maintained fairly well during the present year, up to the date of writing this report. At Feb. 29, 1912, the unfilled order tonnage equaled 5,454,200 tons. In May, 1911, a sharp break occurred in selling prices of nearly all steel products, and prices continued to gradually decline, reaching in the latter part of the year the lowest figures in respect of most of the commodities, which have been realized since 1898.

The income account shows earnings of $104,305,465, against $141,054,754, a decrease of $36,649,288. This is the poorest showing since 1908, when the total was $91,847,710. The best year was $160,964,674. In the year the charges for sinking funds on the bonds of the subsidiary companies were $1,610,038, a saving of $566,002, and this, with a reduction of $3,911,495 in depreciation and extraordinary replacement fund charges, which totaled $18,229,059, the comparative decline in net earnings to $32,271,790, compared with 1910, that item for 1911 totaling $84,466,367. The surplus net income for the year after the payment of dividends was $4,665,494, compared with $36,772,382 in 1910, and with $69,179,837 in 1907. In 1908 it was $10,642,987.

In this connection it is to be remarked that there were no expenditures "on account of expenditures made on authorized appropriations for additional property, new plants and construction, and for discharge of capital obligations," whereas in 1910 this item amounted to $15,000,000, and in 1907 to $33,000,000. Nor was anything "specifically set aside for account of construction expenditures at Gary (Ind.) plant," which took $10,000,000 in the previous year and $18,500,000 in 1907.

ADVANCE PAPER MILL WAGES.

International Grants Increase Amounting to $150,000 Per Year.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., March 19.—Another wage advance of importance, this time in the paper trade, was announced here to-day when the International Paper Company notified its employes that on and after May 1, 1912, the rate of wages for all employes paid on an hourly basis will be increased one cent per hour.

This increase amounts to approximately $150,000 per year, and is voluntarily granted by the company. Taken together with the increase granted last June for extra work, which amounts to $35,000 per year, and the amount earned in the form of bonuses on paper production, which amounts to $15,000 per year, this makes a total wage increase of $200,000 per year. Several thousand employes throughout the country will be benefited.

Hegeman & Riker Co. Incorporated.

A certificate for the incorporation of the Hegeman & Riker Company, under that name, was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court. The two drug corporations were merged some time ago, but the documents for the changing of name and incorporation have just been approved. According to the papers, which were drawn by John H. Flagler as President, the capital stock will be valued at $15,000,000, and there will be 150,000 shares.

C. Putzel Withdraws from Law Firm.

Charles Putzel has withdrawn from the law firm of Putzel, Stern, Barr & Tyler and will continue to practice law at the same address, 299 Broadway, New York City.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Compasses Are Not Personal Adornment Articles—Other Decisions.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that the Tariff act of 1909 does not contemplate the classification of pocket compasses as "articles of personal adornment" as that term is used in the law. The customs authorities exacted a duty of 85 per cent. under the adornment provision, but this is held by Judge Sharretts to be erroneous. G. W. Sheldon & Co. maintained that the compasses are merely "manufactures of metal," and as such subject to a tax of only 45 per cent. In some instances the magnetic needle is inclosed in cases similar to those used for watches, while in others the needle is in plain brass cases, with tops of glass. The decision says that as they are used by fishermen, hunters and others, the compasses cannot be deemed ornaments. The protest is sustained and the Collector reversed.

The board denied a contention raised by William A. Brown & Co., relating to the classification under the present tariff of dross, composed of various metals such as lead, tin, zinc, antimony, copper, &c. Duty was levied at 20 per cent. as "metals unwrought," as the merchandise is imported to be refined and made over into new metal. The importers claimed that the dross is either free of duty, under Paragraph 695, or dutiable at 2½ cents a pound under Paragraph 182. Judge Fischer holds that in view of the action taken by Congress at the last revision of the tariff the same rates of duty prevail under the present law as were in force under the act of 1897. The protest is accordingly overruled.

Bronze leaves used by bookbinders and in the stamping trade were held duitable under the act of 1909 at 6 cents per 100 sheets under the provision for "bronze in leaf," as claimed by John Campbell & Co., the importers. The merchandise was returned for duty under the metal schedule at 45 per cent. The board holds that while the leaves are not hammered down to very thin sheets, they are available for the use to which bronze sheets generally are put. The protest is sustained.

George Nash & Co. and other importers were granted a reduction in the duty assessed on wire drawers' plates and wortles. The Collector exacted 45 per cent. on the articles under the existing law, whereas the importers alleged a rate of 30 per cent. as steel forgings. The lower duty applies also to importations made by F. A. Tasker and the Newman & Andrew Company.

ASKS AMNESTY FOR BUSINESS

Patrick Calhoun Wants Definite Ruling on Sherman Law.

BOSTON, March 19.—"Street railway men are progressive, and I trust the people will find that my Administration also has been progressive," said President Taft to-night, while briefly addressing the members of the New England Street Railway Club's 'Federal night' dinner at the Hotel Somerset.

Judson C. Clement, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner of Atlanta, was the principal speaker of the evening, his address covering widely the development of the street railway business of the country.

Thomas N. McCarter of Newark, N. J., President of the American Electric Railway Association; Patrick Calhoun of San Francisco, Cal., President of the United Railways, and Thomas Lees of Lowell, newly elected President of the club, were the other speakers, all confining themselves to topics directly concerning the street railway business.

Mr. Calhoun's subject was "Our Chief Heritage—A Government of Law." He said in part:

"To submit decrees of court to popular decision is destructive of orderly government. Under such conditions in the face of popular clamor no man's liberty will be safe. When public passion runs high the recall of Judges furnishes the majority with a weapon to strike down justice and to put upon the bench submissive tools to carry into effect infamous convictions.

"The decisions of the Supreme Court of California are cited to justify the recall of the judiciary. The most eminent advocate of the recall of decisions declared in his speech before the Constitutional Convention of Ohio that had he lived in California he would have voted for the recall of Judges because of the decisions of the Supreme Court of that State.

"The objection to the recall applies to representative officers as well as to judicial officers. This false doctrine should be fought on principle all along the line. We must not build up the courts alone as a shield against popular misrepresentation and popular clamor. The recall is calculated to destroy the independence of the representatives of the people in legislative bodies just as it is calculated to destroy the independence of the Judges.

"In view of the doubt and uncertainty which has existed in regard to the proper construction of the Sherman law until within the last few months and the large number of persons affected, the Federal Government should pass a general amnesty law. I suggest that the inter-State corporations of this country should within a limited period, say, six months, file with the Court of Commerce a complete statement of the conditions of their organization, and that upon doing so their officers should receive complete amnesty for any alleged violation of the Sherman law up to that date. The Court of Commerce should be empowered to decree such readjustment of the affairs of the inter-State corporations as will bring their organizations into conformity with the law.

"I would suggest further that provision should be made by statute that no corporation engaged in inter-State business should hereafter buy property in any other State than that of its creation without submitting the terms, reasons, and conditions of the proposed purchase to the Court of Commerce for approval, and that the approval of the Court of Commerce of such purchase should be final and conclusive evidence of good faith on the part of the purchasing corporation."

STILWELL DENIES HE'LL QUIT.

Mr. Hurdle Says "Pooh!" to Rumor of Change In Orient Road.

Reporters who sought out Arthur E. Stilwell yesterday forenoon to ask him if it were true that he had resigned the Presidency of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, found him in his private office, near the top of the Singer Building, with a barber at work on his beard. Mr. Stilwell promptly denied that he was going to relinquish the management of the road promoted by him in his various capacities. To emphasize this denial he called Frederick Hurdle, one of the English security holders, from an adjoining room.

"Have I resigned?" demanded the railroad builder.

"Pooh!" responded Mr. Hurdle.

As was stated yesterday, the representatives of the bondholders who are at work on a plan for reorganizing the Orient Road, feel that with the discharge of the receivers a practical railroad man should be put at the head of the property. For this reason, it was said by one of the committee, Mr. Stilwell had been asked to send in his resignation, which the committee plan to accept when the reorganization is brought about.

WRAPPING BREAD AN ISSUE.

Bakers Here Watching the Progress of the Contest in Washington.

New York bakers are said to be watching with interest the outcome of the plan proposed by the representative women's clubs of Washington, D. C., to force the wrapping in sanitary paper at the bakeries of all bread sold in that city.

It is planned to have the sanitary advantages of bread sold in that manner pointed out to the children of the city in the public schools. The children are in turn expected to secure the assistance of their parents in promoting the crusade.

Following the recent defeat of a bill providing for such wrapping of bread in the New Jersey Assembly by a close vote, the plan is said to have attracting more than ordinary attention in the trade.

TRADE CONVENTION IN FAVOR.

New York Mercantile Interests Will Be Well Represented at Washington.

The proposed plan to hold a national convention of commercial organizations in Washington April 15 is meeting with the approval of several representative trade associations of New York. The need for such an organization to permit the trade interests of the country to use their influence in national affairs for the common good has been felt for some time, and the proposed formation of such a body is received with general approbation.

The secretary of a prominent mercantile association said yesterday in discussing the plan:

"The need for a sort of national board of trade has been in evidence for years. President Taft covered the subject very thoroughly in his special message when he said: 'Such an organization must be instrumental in a very large field to aid and assist the executive and legislative branches of government in the intelligent and impartial development of domestic and foreign trade.'

"Our associates will be well represented at the meeting, and we sincerely hope that definite steps will be taken in the matter at that time."

BIG DEMAND FOR CUT GLASS.

Wedding Season's Approach Makes This Bright Spot in the Market.

Business in the New York crockery and glassware market is reported to be fairly satisfactory. The inside buying season is nearly over, and preparations are being made in the majority of houses for putting their men on the road.

Strange as it may seem, it is said that in recent years it has been constantly growing easier to sell these wares on the road than in the market, and manufacturers in general are looking forward to good orders from their salesmen.

The coming of milder weather is reported to be beneficial to domestic pottery manufacturers, and a heavy trade in these lines is expected later in the season. Glass manufacturers are busy, as there is a good demand for both pressed and blown glassware.

The real bright spot in the market at the present time is the demand for cut glass. The approaching wedding season is causing buyers to liberally cover their needs, and it is said that if the present demand continues the season will prove the best the trade has ever experienced.

Reports from the Pacific Coast indicate that the confidence of dealers in that part of the country has been restored by the breaking of the prolonged drought. Prospects of future business there are consequently much brighter.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Ridley-Williamson-Wyatt Co., Atlanta, Ga.; P. D. Yates, domestics, white goods, linens, dress goods, fancy goods, notions, furn. goods, hosiery, and underwear; 51 Leonard.
Filene's, Wm., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; A. C. Smith, infants', children's, girls' dresses and coats, women's hosiery and knit underwear; Mr. Ring, furs, (basement;) Mrs. M. L. Jackson, waists; C. O. Cooper, women's and misses' coats, suits, and dresses; Miss L. Lehr, waists, muslin underwear, petticoats, corsets, kimonos; 116 W. 32d.
Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co., Omaha, Neb.; G. L. Hammer, notions, laces, ribbons, and corsets; Mr. Maloney, notions, laces, ribbons, and corsets; 51 Leonard.
Syracuse D. G. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; R. Rouz, mfg. dept. piece goods; 51 Leonard.
Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; A. Breton, housefurn. goods; 75 Spring.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Stanton, housefurn. goods; 214 Church; Prince George.
Continental Commercial Co., New Orleans, Ia.; W. B. Kohlmans shirts, hosiery, and underwear; 43 Leonard.
Donaldson, L. S., Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss C. Anderson, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; P. Schaeffer, china, glass, housefurnishing goods, and silverware; 2 Walker.
Bunce, J. H., Co., Middletown, Conn.; E. P. Schaefer, cloaks, suits, corsets, and muslin underwear; 75 Spring.
Roshek Brothers, Dubuque, Iowa; J. D. Evans, housefurnishing goods; 45 E. 17th.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Kelly, prints and ginghams; 2 Walker.
Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. W. Bachman, cloaks, suits, and waists; 2 Walker.
Denham & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; C. R. March, cloaks, suits, waists, and petticoats; 2 Walker.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. W. Van Syckle, men's and boys' clothing, hats and caps; A. McLaggam, men's furnishing goods, ladies' and children's hosiery, and underwear; 215 4th Av.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; A. G. Reid, domestics, linens, flannels, white goods, and blankets; Mr. Austin, dry goods; 2 Walker.
Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. D. Varnell, ladies' garments, millinery; 114 5th Av.
Dimond, L., & Sons, Providence, R. I.; W. H. Mulcahy, domestics; 114 5th Av.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks and suits; Marlborough.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Smith, notions, leather goods, corsets, women's and infants' wear; Victoria.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Imperial.
McGannon & Sheehe, Corning, N. Y.; G. A. Sheehe, dry goods; Marlborough.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; A. H. Shannon, dress goods, silks, velvets; J. W. Doyle, prints; E. Levy, jewelry, fancy goods; J. Bell, hosiery, knit underwear; T. J. Graham, laces, trimmings, gloves, handkerchiefs; S. Abbott, books, stationery; 41 Union Square.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss N. W. McCann, misses' cloaks and suits; C. M. Whitely, linings; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Miss C. Nelson, corsets; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry, silverwear, clocks, and cutlery; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; J. Scammell, books; Broadway and 32d St.
Jordan-Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Tolen, ladies' coats, skirts, and bathing suits; W. S. Tuffts, laces and embroideries; Mr. Latche, laces and embroideries; Mrs. M. E. Darlington, misses' suits; J. Lamb, mdse. mgr.; T. O'Donnell, tailored suits; F. C. Kimball, costumes; R. A. Southworth, pictures; Miss Brickley, suits; 31 Union Square.
Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Parsons, advertising mgr.; 114 5th Av.
Baylor-Yarborough Co., Richmond, Va.; S. M. Bayloe, ready to wear; 69 5th Av.
O'Connor, Moffatt & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. V. Costello, cloaks, suits; 114 5th Av.
Davidson Bros. Co., Sioux City, Iowa; H. Fishgall, cloaks and furs; 1,261 B'way.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Sisman, cloaks and suits; Mr. Watts, housefurnishing goods; 334 4th Av.
Dupins, A., Boston, Mass., jewelry, novelties; Broztell.
Clark, W. R., Boston, Mass., millinery; Broztell.
Porter, J. J., Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; F. L. Gullett, flowers, feathers; F. C. Waddell, hats; Grand.
White, J. B., & Co., Augusta, Ga.; W. S. Butler, cloaks, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 214 Church; Grand.
Garfunkle, J., & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss L. Wenner, infants' wear; Wolcott.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss A. M. Day, white goods, laces, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; 1,261 Broadway.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. G. Burt, dry goods; 24 Worth.
Siegel, H., Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Bemis, infants' wear; 6th Ave. and 20th.
Berlinger, J., Ribbon and Silk Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Berlinger, silks, ribbons; 487 Broadway.
Blankenberg & Levinson, Baltimore, Md.; J. Blankenberg, notions, hosiery, underwear; Victoria.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; C. Eby, dress goods; 55 White.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear, waists, and infants' wear; Broadway and 10th.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. A. Hobson, upholstery goods; 334 4th Av.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Wheeler, domestics; 438 Broadway.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. K. Stanley, prints, silks; 75 Spring; Latham.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; J. Hood, wash goods; 2 Walker; Broztell.
Bon Marche D. G. Co., Lowell, Mass.; W. Squire, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Broztell.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. Delaney, millinery; Miss R. Landry, millinery; 2 Walker.
Jordan-Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; F. H. Jury, dresses; H. A. Cook, muslin underwear; J. W. Freeman, dry goods; C. E. Masson, rugs; 31 Union Square.
Horn & Bro., Philadelphia, Penn.; P. Horn, waists; Albert.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss E. Williams, corsets; 214 Church.
White, R. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. F. Hill, house dresses; 41 Union Square.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Lauten, hats; 621 Broadway.
Ferguson, C. W., Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Ferguson, collars; 43 Leonard.
Rogan-Malone Co., Atlanta, Ga.; W. C. Barnwell, cloaks, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 75 Leonard.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. G. Townsend, art emoroideries; Miss R. Sperzel, muslin underwear; 220 5th Ave.
Scott-Griggs Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. H. Griggs, housefurn. goods, umbrellas; P. J. Doit, dry goods; 4 W. 22d.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; L. S. Reese, linens; 15 W. 28th; King Edward.
Reid & Hughes Co., Norwich, Conn.; Miss K. Gleason, ribbons; 75 Spring; Herald Square.
Frear, Wm. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. H. Nolan, colored dress goods; W. P. Armitage, domestics; Herald Square; E. M. Powell, cloaks, suits; Hoffman House; C. C. Alcott, mourning goods; York.
Tinsley Millinery Co., Nashville, Tenn.; O. D. Kirk, notions; Navarre.
Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; G. S. Reeder, cloaks, suits; 55 White.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss McMahon, misses' suits, coats; Broadway and 10th.
Slattery, E. T., Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Kane, furs; Miss C. Monahan, ready-to-wear; Wolcott.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss S. Eber, millinery; 334 4th Ave.

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EARNINGS BETTER ON CENTRAL'S LINES

Traffic Increased and Operating Expenses Were Lowered by Efficiency Methods.

CENTRAL GAINED $4,458,000

Cut In Dividend Alone Saved $2,000,000 to the Road — Lake Shore Earned 31 Per Cent. and Paid 18.

The New York Central system has issued annual reports for the year 1911 for the New York Central & Hudson River, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Michigal Central, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, the Peoria & Eastern, the Cincinnati Northern, the Lake Erie & Western, the Chicago, Indiana & Southern, and the Toledo & Ohio Central. On all of the more important lines results were much more satisfactory than in the previous year, there being generally an increase in gross revenues with lower costs for operation. The Lake Shore earned 31 per cent. on its stock, or if a reduction of $1,365,000 for equipment reserve be substracted, 28.3 per cent., as against 27.5 per cent. last year. The New York Central earned 7.4 per cent., including the amount set aside for equipment reserve, as comapred with 6.4 per cent. earned last year. The Lake Shore paid 18 per cent. in dividends and the Central 5 per cent.

The Central had gross earnings of $109,137,000, an increase for the year of $4,457,000. From its freight business it received $61,133,000. an increase of $2,722,000, and from passengers $31,759,000, an increase of $766,000. There was increase in the number of local and commutation passengers and in the average fare per mile. There was a decrease in every department of operating expenses, the largest being accomplished in the transportation account through an increase in efficiency. The ratio of expenses to the total revenue was 71.6 per cent. as against 74.1 per cent. for the previous year. There was $2,227,000 less paid in dividends that in the preceding year, due to the reduction from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. Out of the surplus after dividends, amounting to $4,167,000, the sum of $2,500,000 was set aside as a fund to cover the replacement value of the property abandoned prior to 1911, mainly in connection with the improvements at the Grand Central terminal.

The Lake Shore's total revenues were smaller by $1,059,000, owing to unsettled business conditions which resulted in a decrease in the tonnage of bituminous coal, coke, ore, and allied products. This decrease was more than met by a reduction of $3,842,000 in operating expenses.

The Michigan Central's total revenues were $30,164,000, an increase of $469,000. The company's operating expenses were reduced by $882,000, the principal reduction being in the cost of maintenance of way and equipment. Transportation expenses increased slightly, notwithstanding the discontinuance of the Detroit River ferryboat. The advance in this department was due chiefly to increased pay of engine and train crews.

The Big Four enjoyed only a very slight increase in gross, with a decrease of $1,256,000 in expenses. Its surplus for dividends was $1,801,000, as against $1,475,000 for the previous year. The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie's gross fell off $1,744,000, due mostly to the dullness in coal and steel circles. Its surplus was $6,698,000, as compared with $8,189,000 earned in 1910.

Regarding the changes being made at the Grand Central, President Brown makes the following report:

The Grand Central terminal improvements have, on the whole, progressed satisfactorily, although delays in receipt of structural steel and a strike in the marble trade have somewhat retarded the completion of the work. Some of the cross streets have been opened for traffic, and all of them are expected to be in use by the end of the year 1912.

The Grand Central terminal is expected to be finished, and the waiting rooms, ticket offices, and concourse opened to the use of the public by the end of 1912. Arrangements have been completed with the City of New York for the construction of Vanderbilt Avenue, and the closing of Depew Place as a public street. During the year several tracks on the main level of the terminal have been placed in service, and the entire mail business has been transferred to the lower, or suburban, level.

NICKEL CO.'S DIVIDEND UP.

Increased to 7 Per Cent. for the Next Quarter on Good Earnings.

The International Nickel Company has declared a dividend of 7 per cent. on the common stock, payable June 1. This compares with 5 per cent paid March 1, and 4 per cent. paid in December, 1911. It was announced that the 7 per cent. dividend for the next quarter does not mean a fixed dividend at that rate, the directors' policy being to declare dividends from time to time at such rates as the earnings in their judgment justify.

The new common stock began payments with a disbursement of 1 per cent. in September, 1909. From December, 1909 to March, 1911, 1 per cent. and ½ of 1 per cent. extra was paid quarterly. In June and September, 1911 2½ per cent. was paid. An extra dividend of 25 per cent. was paid in July, 1910.

WESTERN STEEL CO. SOLD.

Metropolitan Trust Company Buys the Assets for Amount of Its Loan.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 19.—All assets of the Western Steel Corporation were sold to-day to the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York for $720,000, this being the amount of the company's claim against the corporation for money loaned.

The sale by the referee in bankruptcy marks the final chapter in the history of the steel corporation, which was capitalized at $20,000,000, and, according to promoters, had assets worth $37,500,000, promising holders of common stock dividends of 20 per cent. a year. The assets of the company were a steel plant at Irondale, Wash., and lands in Washington and British Columbia, said to contain timber, iron, and coal.

Harriman National Bank's Growth.

The Harriman National Bank celebrates to-day its first anniversary under a National charter. Its deposits are in excess of $10,500,000, as against deposits of $4,100,000 a year ago. In the early part of the year the bank's capital and surplus were increased to $1,000,000, and its total resources now approximate $12,000,000. The figures are taken as indicating the remarkable growth of Fifth Avenue as a business and financial centre.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler and White, Weld & Co. have purchased $1,300,000 Standard Gas and Electric 6 per cent. bonds.

The Anglo-South American Bank is shipping $250,000 gold coin to the Argentine by to-day's steamer. This makes a total of $19,625,000 gold engaged for export since Jan. 1, of which $12,000,00 was for Paris and $7,625,000 for South America.

The Stock Exchange has admitted to listing $3,450,000 temporary refunding 4 per cent. bonds and $7,056,000 temporary adjustment mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the New York Railways Company, Michigan State Telephone Company preferred and common stock, and Metropolitan refunding 4 per cent. bonds, when issued, and 4 per cent., when issued, have been stricken from the list.

Application has been made to list on the Stock Exchange these securities: Mexican Petroleum Company, $12,000,000 preferred stock, $32,000,000 common stock, $1,300,000 temporary 6 per cent. convertible first lien and refunding 1921, Series A, and $700,000 ten-year 6 per cent. convertible first lien and refunding 1921, Series B; United States Light and Heating [illegible] preferred stock and $12,-

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Grains and All Staples Higher on Crop and Foreign News.

Grain markets all advanced. Wheat was influenced by the cables and covering by shorts. Corn and oats advanced on a general covering movement, and buying of oats was affected by the delay in Spring work. Provisions were higher on small movement of hogs. Cotton again rose with nervousness due to predictions of a return of unsettled weather conditions and lower temperatures. Offerings were well absorbed with support from bulls and foreign labor advices less disturbing.

WHEAT.

The wheat market closed at a net gain of ¼ to ⅜c. At one time strength was displayed, but toward the close part of the advance was lost. The buying was encouraged by the cables, which were very steady; the English markets showed a good deal of strength, and the Continental markets were firm with prices in most cases higher. The Argentine markets were higher and the position of the near-by deliveries continues to be influenced by the small world's shipments the past few months and the small supplies on hand. European crop accounts were favorable. The European visible showed an increase for the week of 1,500,000 bushels. The American figures showed a decrease east of the Rockies of 1,618,000 bushels, a decrease west of the Rockies of 710,000 bushels, and a decrease in Canada of 1,881,000 bushels. This decrease in Canada was quite unexpected, as the official figures for the principal storage points showed an increase of 700,000 bushels. The Northwest receipts were in excess of both last week and last year, and the interior movement for the day showed good volume. The market was influenced to some extent by complaints regarding the appearance of the growing crop in sections where the snow has disappeared, and the rumors regarding the political situation abroad had more or less influence on values. The foreign demand for American wheat continues small, but the export sales of Manitoba wheat amounted to forty loads, March and April shipment showing the good demand for wheat on the other side. A comprehensive analysis of the supplies of wheat in the country, according to The Journal of Commerce, indicates a carry-over next July of 64,000,000 bushels, against 94,000,000 bushels last year. No. 2 red was quoted $1.06¾, free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.18½; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.12¼, and No. 1 Manitoba, $1.18.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN was fairly active all day, closing at a net gain of about ⅝c. The early market was somewhat irregular, but toward midday offerings became light, and with a good deal of covering by traders' prices ran up 1 to 1½c a bushel. The demand for cash corn was reported better West, but the export demand is very flat, and practically nothing is being reported excepting on old orders. This condition is claimed to be due to the belief that previous purchases of American corn and corn from Southeastern Europe have supplied the European requirements until large shipments of the new Argentine crop will be available. Receipts West were again liberal. Predictions of lighter country movement on account of the condition of the roads were current. Bradstreet's visible figures show increase for the week of 467,000 bushels, against 373,000 bushels decrease last year. Export sales of 24,000 bushels at outports were reported. No. 2 corn was quoted at 74¾c, free on board. No. 3, 74¼c, elevator export, and steamer, 73¾c.

OATS.—Trade was moderately active, with prices very firm, particularly for new crop delivery, which was influenced by claims that the lateness of the season was making the question of new crop seeding problematical. Continued cold weather West is naturally delaying Spring work. Bradstreet's visible decreased 1,303,000 bushels, but Western receipts were in excess of last year. Cash oats were firm, with standards and No. 3 white, 60c, and No. 2 white, 60½c, all elevator.

PROVISIONS.

Trading in hog products was quiet, with prices showing moderate further advance. Hogs were higher at the West and total interior receipts were only 98,000.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	$1.07⅛	$1.06⅛	$1.06⅞	$1.06⅝
July	..	..	1.04⅛	1.04
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	9.42@ 9.55	9.30
March	..	..	9.40@ 9.55	9.30
May	..	..	9.62@ 9.72	9.53
July	..	..	9.82@ 9.90	9.75
September	10.15	10.15	10.15@10.20	10.05

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	$1.02⅜	$1.01⅜	$1.02	$1.01⅝
July	98¼	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛
September	96⅝	96	96⅛	95⅞
Corn—				
May	71½	70⅝	71	70⅝
July	71¾	70⅞	71⅜	71
September	71¾	70⅞	71⅜	71⅛
Oats—				
May	53¼	52⅜	53⅛	52⅜
July	49⅝	48⅞	49⅜	48¾
September	42⅝	41⅞	42⅜	41¾
Lard—				
May	9.55	9.50	9.52½	9.47½
July	9.72½	9.70	9.70	9.67½
September	9.92½	9.87½	9.90	9.85
Ribs—				
May	9.22½	9.10	9.15	9.05
July	9.32½	9.22½	9.25	9.15
September	9.50	9.42½	9.42½	9.37½
Pork—				
May	16.85	16.22½	16.27½	16.20
July	16.62½	16.50	16.55	16.45
September	16.90	16.82½	16.85	16.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

The professional aspect of the market was not distinctly changed yesterday. Prices about regained their losses of the previous session. The continued strength of lard at the West serves to induce caution among the bears. Crude was practically unchanged overnight, quoted at 4.50@4.54 in the Southeast, 4.67 in the Valley, and 4.60 in Texas. The upturn in the cotton market reflecting some apprehension as to the probability of weather conditions again becoming unsettled was a factor in the steadiness yesterday. Consuming inquiry for oil is still rather quiet.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.60	..
March	5.61	5.60	5.61	5.58
April	5.66	5.66	5.65	5.64
May	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.67
June	5.77	5.77	5.74	5.71
July	5.81	5.79	5.81	5.78
August	..	..	5.89	5.87
September	5.95	5.95	5.94	5.92
October	..	..	..	5.89	5.88

COTTON.

The probabilities of unsettled weather again overspreading the greater part of the cotton belt was mainly accountable for the reaction upward of values yesterday. Hesitation was noted at the outset when price changes were inconsequential and on both sides of the list, in spite of a good weather map and indifferent cables; but with the predictions of rains and unsettled conditions in all States, excepting the Carolinas and Georgia, with subsequent private advices from Vicksburg, Miss., of rain commencing at that centre, the undertone hardened perceptibly. There was continued liberal support from spot interests and other bulls, while New Orleans interests, which sold freely on Monday because of the good weather, were buying. Shorts were active at times on this side.

Little initiative was obtained from Liverpool advices, the public cables being about as due. A more hopeful view was accepted of the coal strike outlook, which is again being confident expressions of opinions to the effect that the dispute would terminate at the end of this week, but seemingly there was sufficient realizing from the Continent in the Liverpool market to offset, this. While political complications abroad are spoken of in all speculative markets there has been no unusual apprehension indicated by the action of Liverpool. Spot business is moderate, with Manchester reported rather quiet but firm, and evidently interests abroad are inclined to follow the lead of the local market, which is surely feeling the influence of the new crop and according to most authorities, divorcing itself almost entirely from the reminiscences of the prodigious yield of the past season

The Census Bureau will issue its final report on ginning at 10 A. M. to-day, but little incentive for operations is anticipated from this. With liners, a showing of 16,000,000 to 16,200,000 bales is looked for. Southern spot dispatches in the meantime show little variance in tone, and apparently there have been no important concessions made since the advent of better weather. Yesterday official markets were unchanged to 1-16 lower. New York spot cotton was unchanged on the basis of 10.60 for middling. Sentiment seemed rather confused with some inclination to await more definite weather reports and the extent of the probable precipitation, as it is realized that a recurrence of excessive moisture would lead to more emphatic complaints from the South of the delayed farming operations.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	10.36	10.29	10.35@ ..	10.28
April	..	..	10.31@10.33	10.25
May	10.42	10.31	10.41@10.42	10.33
June	10.47	10.47	10.47@10.49	10.39
July	10.54	10.44	10.52@10.53	10.44
August	10.52	10.43	10.52@10.53	10.44
September	10.53	10.38	10.52@10.53	10.40
October	10.48	10.47	10.57@10.58	10.46
November	10.59	10.49	10.59@10.61	10.48
December	10.64	10.53	10.64@ ..	10.52
January	10.59	10.51	10.60@10.62	10.42
February	[illegible]		10.59@10.61	10.40

COFFEE.

Coffee showed further gains of 5 to 12 points, making a total gain of over 20 points for some of the late months during the last week. Havre advanced ¼ franc, while Hamburg was ⅛ to ½ pfennig higher. Rio was 75 reis higher, while Santos advanced 100 reis, and cost and freight from Brazil were 10 to 20 points higher. Total business was 88,750 bags. Leading roasters advanced their prices for spot coffee from ⅛ to ¼c at midday. Spot coffee steady; 14½c for Rio 7.

The contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	13.50	13.48	13.51@13.53	13.46
April	..	..	13.55@13.57	13.47
May	13.61	13.56	13.60@13.62	13.55
June	..	..	13.65@13.67	13.59
July	13.71	13.66	13.70@13.72	13.64
August	..	..	13.75@13.77	13.69
September	13.82	13.78	13.81@13.82	13.75
October	13.79	13.79	13.79@13.80	13.73
November	..	..	13.76@13.78	13.70
December	13.75	13.70	13.73@13.74	13.66
January	..	..	13.70@13.72	13.61
February	13.60	13.60	13.67@13.68	13.55

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, specials, pound, 31½c; extras, 31c; firsts, 29½@30½c; seconds, 28½@29c; thirds, 26@27½c; held, firsts, 28½@29c; seconds, 27½@28c; thirds, 25½@26½c; State, dairy tubs, finest, 30c; good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 23@26c; process, specials, 27@27½c; extras, 26½c; firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 24@24½; factory, current make, firsts, 25c; seconds, 23½@24c; thirds, 22@22½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 22½c; No. 3, 20½@21½c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, held, white, specials, lb., 19c; colored, 19c; white, average fancy, 18½@18¾c; colored, 18½c; undergrades, 16@17½c; daisies, Fall and earlier makes, best, 19c; State skims, current makes, white, specials, 14¼@15c; colored, 15c; choice, 14@14½c; fair, 13@13½c; undergrades, 7½@12½c; full skims, 5c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 28@28½c; firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21¼@21¾c; dirties, 20@21c; checks, 19@20c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 36@37½c; Kentucky and Tennessee, 34@35c; far Southern, 28@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 28@27c; selected whites, fair to good, 24@25c; Western, gathered whites, 23@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 23@23½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@22½c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday business was quiet, with the general tone firm. Copper was a shade higher for late deliveries. Other commodities were about unchanged.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

Stand. Copper—	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Spot	14.22½	14.50	14.22½	14.50
March	14.25	14.50	14.25	14.40
April	14.30	14.45	14.30	14.40
May	14.37½	14.45	14.32½	14.40
Lead	4.00	4.10	4.00	4.10
Spelter	6.85	7.10	6.85	7.10
Tin	42.25	42.45	42.27½	42.37½

The following price table gives the closing quotations obtained yesterday on the Metal Exchange in London. These final figures compare with Monday's last prices:

	Tuesday. £ s. d.	Monday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	65 0 0	64 16 3
Copper, futures	65 13 9	65 11 3
Pig tin, spot	191 5 0	191 10 0
Pig tin, futures	187 7 6	187 15 0

The market ended quiet. Spanish pig lead was up 2s 6d, at £16 8s 9d. Spelter was unchanged, at £26. Cleveland warrants were down 4½, at 5s 1½d.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

LOUIS NEWMAN of 1,408 Madison Avenue, formerly a baker, has filed a petition, with liabilities $1,196, and no assets.

C. E. ROSS LUMBER COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the C. E. Ross Lumber Company, which has an office at 145th Street and Broadway, by these creditors: John A. McKenney, as the Twin City Lumber Company, $1,200; Blanchard Lumber Company, $278, and Beecher & Barr, $416.

POUGHKEEPSIE GLASS WORKS.—A petition has been filed against the Poughkeepsie Glass Works, (corporation,) manufacturers of glass bottles and jars at Poughkeepsie, by these creditors, all of that city: Farmers & Manufacturers National Bank, $16,975; Wall, Sutton & Wall, $1,108; C. N. Arnold Company, $83, and C. N. Arnold & Co., $59. The liabilities are reported to be $40,000, with $47,000 script outstanding and nominal assets of $140,000.

PURSSELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Ralph Wolf, receiver for the Purssell Manufacturing Company, which has bakeries and restaurants at Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street, Broadway and Ninety-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, and Sixth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, has been authorized by Judge Holt to continue business twenty days. He discontinued the bakery and restaurant at Broadway and Twenty-first Street.

BELLECLAIRE HOTEL COMPANY.—Edward L. Patterson, receiver for the Belleclaire Hotel Company, at Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street, has obtained leave from Judge Holt to continue business for fifteen days. It was stated that Dr. Frederick B. Johnstone had informed the receiver that he had concluded to withdraw his proposition to purchase the assets, turn them over to the Belleclaire Operating Company, a new corporation, and pay creditors fifty cents on the dollar. It was also stated that it would now be necessary to dispose of the assets either by private bids or by public auction.

ROBERT ACKER.—Schedules of Robert Acker, dealer in diamonds and jewelry at 358 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities $60,473, and assets $42,099. Among the creditors are the Sherman National Bank, $7,000; Louis Strasburger & Son, $10,694; Oppenheim & Strauss, $3,764; George Schuler, $4,102; G. Armeny, $2,155; Van Gelder Brothers, $2,306, and Mrs. Helen Potts Hall, New Rochelle, $1,125. In the list of outstanding accounts the following names appear: Mrs. Evelyn N. Thaw, $410; Mrs. Norman B. Ream, $408; Mrs. Robert C. Ream, $125; Mrs. A. Gallatin, $65; Mrs. Pinky Dowd, $190, and Mrs. J. F. Root, $451.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 19.—Edward A. Howard, a diamond broker of 56 Galen Street, Watertown, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. He owes $15,481. His assets amount to $1,120. Of the liabilities $14,833 represent unsecured indebtedness.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments, for amounts more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Blauner, Carrie—Jefferson Bank, $388.
Beggs, John E.—M. Staley et al., $108.
Borden, Frank E.—R. Anderson, $336.
Baerman, Abraham E.—Bach & Sterne, $142.
Beck, Charles W.—Acetylene Lamp Co., costs, $108.
Blake, Michael—Russell, Burdsall & Ward Bolt and Nut Co., $1,628.
Baerman, Abraham E.—M. Hyams, $305.
Becker, Elinore—B. Burgheimer et al., $146.
Bimberg, Charles—B. Feifer, $13,024.
Booker, Willis—Hannis Distilling Co., $457.
Butts, Stephen W.—Van Schaick Realty Co., $214.
Bogert, John L., and Louisa M. Harding, (not summoned)—E. H. Gillespie, $112.
Coniglio, Philip—Charles P. Goldsmith & Co., $343.
Colagero, Ruggiano—F. W. Whitridge, costs, $108.
Cutler, Abner S.—E. Wright, $625.
Campbell, Charles H.—A. Kennedy, $3,480.
Downey, Patrick H., and Smith Alford—Merchants' National Bank of Jersey City, $16,307.
Ellenbogen, Frank M.—Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co., $184.
Earle, Reginald W.—B. V. Taylor, $470.
Fleischner, Albert—L. Hirsch, $250.
Guthy, Peter—S. M. Schatskin, $733.
Same—Standard Arch Co., $5,540.
Same—Michael Larkin & Son, $2,565.
Same—George A. Just Co., $8,203.
Grossberg, Theodore—F. W. Whitridge, costs, $108.
Guedalla, Jacob M.—Manhattan Leasing Co., $234.
Gilmore, James R.—S. G. Clarke et al., costs, $141.
Gray, Joseph M. and James A.—S. Appell et al., $108.
Green, Isidor, and Bennie Steinhardt—B. Charnusky, $138.
Hausen, Hans S.—A. E. Marling et al., $251.
Hoadley, Joseph H.—F. Close, $646.
Hennessy, John W.—H. Ely et al., $859.
King, Wm. M.—B. Altman & Co., $1,817.
Kelly, Thomas—H. Held, $131.
Kerby, John E.—J. A. Mahoney, $478.
Levy, Frederick—N. Nowak, $618.
Levy, Sam and Lottie—Security Bank of N. Y., $1,985.
Luhrs, John and Richard, (not summoned)—Fritz Hendrick & Sons, $107.
Law, Frederick R.—F. Ashton, $121.
Murphy, Dennis F.—Brentwood Realty Co., $235.
Morgan, Andrew C.—E. Nolan, $5,832.
Mannix, Simon—Gibson Distilling Co., $323.
Mattsan, Charles—I. L. Ernst et al., $9,042.
Mestaniz, Emma M. S. and Llubomir—McConnell Coal Co., $335.
Norton, Mable—W. Wilson, costs, $108.
Neidhard, Ernest—People, &c., $1,000.
Prince, Adolf—L. Keller, $727.
Purcem, Benjamin P.—A. H. Joline et al., costs, $115.
Periman, David & Gussie—M. Margulies, $128.
Paine, John—White Co., $302.
Pinsler, Adolf & Emil—A. C. Dow et al., $162.
Poirot, Marion W.—Press Pub. Co., costs, $107.
Quinn, Edward J.—B. B. Rosenzweig, costs, $115.
Quirk, Joseph C.—E. C. Brenner, $515.
Raives, Mrs. Suzie—Henry H. Shufeldt & Co., $854.
Rattner, Samuel J., (Ideal Button Co.)—C. Burnstein et al., $691.
Robbins, Frank M.—T. Kaplan, $120.
Reiffel, John P.—Bohne McLaughlin Co., costs, $117.
Saunders, Roscoe—J. F. Wygant, $159.
Sternberg, Adolph—M. Yonalem, $1,261.
Slater, Samuel T. and Aaron D.—S. M. Milliken et al., $294.
Sipp, George—P. Obl, $440.
Silps, Jacob—A. Gordon, $[illegible].
Smith, Addison & Jessie I.—Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, $3,518.
Sampson, Rachel—G. T. McEntee et al., $135.
Tauber, Norman—R. N. Leinkram, $136.
Trowbridge, Edward Y.—M. M. Nye, $380.
Trowbridge, Edward C.—M. M. Enye, $680.
Thompson, Frederick—H. Romeicke, $211.
Soter, Efstraty—Commercial Newspaper Co., $181.
Smith, Justus—Codington Co., $289.
Shapiro, Max—S. Sobel et al., $304.
Weiner, Harry—J. Bernstein et al., $118.
Weissager, Annie, or Anna Goldstein—Columbia Bank, $1,285.
City of N. Y.—A. Lersin, $1,043.
N. Y. City Ry. Co.—S. Schwartz, $250.
U. S. Malt Co.—S. Teichmann, $146.
Wyckoff, Church & Partridge—Reliance Auto Mfg. Co., $159.
William Haakee Co.—E. C. Schlecht, $534.
Boreas Realty Co. & Bankers' Surety Co.—Murray & Hill Co., $1,958.
Same—Empire Brick & Supply Co., $4,904.
Same—Hull, Grippen & Co., $580.
Same—G. Burns et al. $156.
Same—White, Van Glahn & Co., $507.
Same—Empire City Gerard Co., $314.
Same—L. Friese, $1,913.
Same—S. M. Schatzkin, $3,154.
Same—Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co., $6,254.
Same—T. W. Miller et al., $1,206.
Dacorn Realty Co.—United Electric Light & Power Co., $182.
La Tulla Mining Co.—E. Voight et al., $223.
New York Central Realty Co.—W. J. Draper, $963.
Longfellow Construction Co.—G. S. Edgell et al., $1,822.
Princeton Realty & Mortgage Co.—City of N. Y., $118.
Prudential Construction & Improvement Co.—Same, $118.
Post Manufacturing Co.—Same, $118.
Peerless Tube Co.—Same, $168.
Perspivoder Co.—Same, $118.
C. V. Pustan Co.—Same, $168.
Pure Earth Products Co.—Same, $217.
Putnam County Mining Corp.—Same, $168.
Ideal Button Co. & Samuel J. Ratner—C. Burstein et al., $691.
Haverty's, James, Stables—J. A. Beha, $379.
North Western Securities Co.—F. E. Ketendre, $470.
Gerson Construction Co.—Frankford Marine Accident & Plate Glass Ins Co., $476.
D'Ambra Construction Co., Pasquale D'Ambra & Annie D'Ambra—Iroquois Door Co., $942.
Farrer Construction Co. & Charles R. Farrer—Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co., $217.
Post & Davis Co.—Crescent Bookbinding Co., Inc., $460.
Hasbrouck Piano Co. & George Hasbrouck—N. N. Courtade, $880.
Board of Education of City of N. Y.—A. B. J. Sauerbrunn, $258.
Motor Car Exchange, Inc.—J. Thompson, $924.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Cohen & Eckman, Corp.—C. J. Lane, Feb. 14, 1912, $851.
Duck, George A.—W. F. Corwin, March 16, 1912, $102.
Gerard, Philip, and Theodore Wempe—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., Jan. 18, 1910, $573.
Gillies, George M.—Doubleday, Page & Co., 1912, $109.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—I. Bruckenstein, Feb. 2, 1911, $200.
Same—H. Hoke, Dec. 26, 1911, $4,186.
Joline, Adrian H. and Douglas Robinson—P. Keenan, Feb. 9, 1912, $179.
Muller, Joseph—M. B. Herman, Dec. 14, 1911, $131.
Morton, Henry B.—J. Samuels et al., Aug. 8, 1910, $215.
N. Y. Transportation Co.—C. Myers, April 20, 1906, $805.
Same—Same, Dec. 14, 1906, $112.
Same—I. Kane, Dec. 1, 1909, $150.
Same—V. Christina, Feb. 8, 1907, $354.
Siegel, Benjamin—H. Seckler, Jan. 5, 1912, $106.
Whitridge, Frederick W.—I. Wallace, Feb. 20, 1912, $3,143.
Marino, Salvatore, and Angelo Sarro—People, &c., Aug. 8, 1911, (vacated,) $2,000.
Sacks, Harris, et al.—E. Banagur, Dec. 27, 1906, (canceled,) $204.
Skolny, Leo E.—E. Decker, March 18, 1912, $400.
Townsend, Ferdinand C., and Jacob A. Janin—E. Linderman et al., March 13, 1912, $168.

HOME TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Further information regarding the following home trade opportunities may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

526. PANAMA CANAL SUPPLIES—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, until April 3, 1912, for furnishing crossovers and turnouts for electric towing locomotive tracks for all locks.

527. FRAME HOSPITAL AND WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS—Sealed proposals will be received at the Indian Office, Washington, until April 18, 1912, for furnishing materials and labor for the erection of a frame hospital and installation of water and sewer systems at the White Earth Indian School, Minn., in strict accordance with the plans, specifications, and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at the Indian Office.

528. ELECTRICAL VAULT PROTECTION SYSTEM—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until April 4, 1912, for electric vault protection system in the United States Post Office and Court House, San Francisco, Cal.

529. TURBOGENERATOR SET—The Division of Accounts and Disbursements, Department of Agriculture, Washington, will receive bids until April 5 for furnishing a turbogenerator set. This turbine is to be of the mixed pressure type, direct current.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

8,388. COTTONSEED OIL AND OLEO OIL.—The Bureau of Manufactures is in receipt of a communication from a business man in the Levant stating that he would like to get in touch with American manufacturers of cottonseed oil and oleo oil, with a view to representing them in that region.

8,389. HIDES, SKINS, AND COTTON PIECE GOODS.—An American Consul in an Asiatic country reports that a firm in his district is desirous of making connections with firms in the United States. This company is a dealer in hides, skins, and cotton piece goods, and is at present doing considerable business with houses in Germany, Austria, and Italy.

8,390. FISHING CONCESSION.—A Latin-American Government has recently granted a concession to certain individuals covering the fishing rights in certain waters under its control. These persons are desirous of interesting capital sufficient to work this concession or to sell the concession to persons desirous of working it. It is stated by an American Consul that the waters in question abound in sea foods, especially oysters, shrimps, turtles, and edible fish of all kinds, and in time such concessions are certain to be of great value.

8,391. NAIL FACTORY.—A concern located in Northern Mexico is planning to establish a factory for the manufacture of nails. It is presumed that there is an opportunity for the sale of machinery and tools needed for the production of nails of all sizes. An American Consular officer has forwarded the name of the concern interested in this enterprise, and American manufacturers of the necessary equipment should get in touch with it as soon as possible.

8,392. HIDES, SKINS, AND COFFEE—A European house has opened a branch office in Arabia and is about to make connections with the United States. This company is interested in hides, skins, and coffee, and is exporting to Austria, France, and Germany.

8,393. OPTICAL GOODS—A leading dealer in optical goods in a Mediterranean country informs an American Consular officer that he desires to represent in that country an American exporter of optical goods.

8,394. ACETATE OF LIME—An American Consular officer in a European country reports that an organization in his district desires to be placed in touch with American dealers in acetate of lime, with a view to purchasing large quantities of the article.

8,395. FRUIT-WRAPPING MACHINES—A firm in Oceania dealing largely in supplies required for fruit-growing localities informs an American Consulate that it desires information, including prices, concerning fruit-wrapping machines, especially for apples and pears, for export trade to England and other countries. This firm would like to represent American manufacturers of some good machine for such a purpose. It has heard of such machines, but does not know the names of the manufacturers.

8,396. HARD COAL.—A business firm in Canada, which started in the fuel business there last year and sold about 3,000 tons of American anthracite, desires to expand its business considerably, and for that purpose wishes to enter into correspondence as to prices and terms with prominent American dealers. An American Consul writes that he could furnish from his files the names of a number of large coal-selling concerns in the United States, but the list is not as complete as it would be desirable to have in view of the expanding hard coal trade of the port.

8,397. MACHINERY FOR COMBING WOOL.—A firm in Asia wishes to purchase machinery for combing wool. Many small mills in the region now comb the wool and convert it into thread for carpet weaving by means of a revolving top which is run by hand. The firm named wishes to introduce power machinery for this purpose and desires prices thereon.

8,398. ELECTRIC SWITCHES.—An American Consular officer in a European country reports that a firm in his district is in the market for 10,000 electric switches similar to one which was seen on an American meat-cutting machine, with "hubbell, 10 amperes, 250 volts" pressed into the vulcan fiber cover.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
2d week March.	$362,700	$375,600	*$12,900
July 1-March 14.	16,482,100	16,564,100	*72,000
HAVANA ELECTRIC—			
Wk. end. Mar. 17	49,102	46,785	2,317
Jan.1-March 17.	519,931	505,204	14,727
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
2d week March.	166,000	152,000	14,000
July 1-March 14.	7,603,895	6,716,691	$87,201
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
2d week March.	942,000	978,000	*$36,000
July 1-March 14.	38,986,857	37,874,567	1,112,290
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
2d week March.	227,000	234,000	*7,000
July 1-March 14.	8,763,558	8,902,652	*139,094
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
2d week March.	1,251,834	1,184,778	67,056
July 1-March 14.	44,756,772	43,225,780	1,530,992
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
2d week March.	278,179	260,050	18,129
July 1-March 14.	3,333,506	2,987,489	346,017
*Decrease.			

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN CITIES COMPANY for six months to Dec. 31, 1

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Irregular Under Profit Taking, but Many Issues Close Higher.

RECORD FOREIGN TRADE

February Commerce Shows Large Credit Balance—Another Foreign Loan Placed Here.

It was the belief in Stock Exchange circles yesterday that a good deal of stock was liquidated by those to whom the recent advance in prices had brought considerable profits. In several of the stocks, much favored in the recent rise, yesterday's close showed fractional net losses, but the general tone of the market was by no means weak, and in the final count there were more advances than declines among the prominent issues. The strength in some quarters might be regarded as designed to help the selling movement in other issues, but the fact remained that whatever stock came upon the market seemed to be readily absorbed. London advices yesterday were more hopeful and the market there reflected renewed expectations of the successful termination of the steps now being taken to bring the coal strike to a close. In Berlin the movement of prices was still downward, while in Paris rentes were higher, as consols were in London, and the general tone of the Bourse was more cheerful. This change for the better abroad was a sustaining factor against profit taking sales in our own market, particularly as the estimates of the day's international transactions indicated purchases of American shares on balance, after the foreign selling of the past two sessions.

Despite the relatively low prices at which some of the country's products have been exported, we have been making new high records in our foreign trade, as the statement for the month of February shows. The full report of our commerce for that month bears out the favorable showing made in the previously reported exports of agricultural products, for never before in the month of February did our total exports reach so high a figure. Imports, too, exceeded all previous figures for that month, but whereas imports compared with February, 1911, rose by $4,100,000, our exports increased no less than $22,900,000, so that our credit balance of trade this February was largely in excess of that for the same month last year. Comparisons for the eight months of the fiscal year so far elapsed, and for the twelve months ended with February, are likewise very favorable. This expanding foreign trade, with particular reference to the growth in our exports, is an excellent preparation for the improvement of business here at home, signs of which are now appearing in many directions.

The purchase by American bankers of half of an issue of Bavarian treasury notes was accepted yesterday as a routine item in the money market news of the day, though at no very remote period the announcement would have aroused much more interest. So common has become the news of the advances by the American money market to European borrowers that the placing of a new European loan here no longer causes surprise. It is necessary to recognize, of course, that the conditions which have brought this about are unusual, and it may be that we are already close to the turn of the tide in this movement of American money into the European markets. With no further great expansion of business here higher rates for money in our own markets are altogether within the range of possibility. The strength of our position in this respect is that we have a reserve abroad upon which we can draw whenever the occasion arises.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co. for dividend on common and preferred.
Boston & Providence Railroad for dividend.
Buffalo General Electric Co. for dividend.
Chicago Telephone Co. for dividend.
Eastern Light and Fuel Co. for dividend.
Fiberloid Co. for dividend on preferred.
Hart, Schaffner & Marx for dividend on preferred.
Hedley Gold Mining Co. for dividend.
Homestake Mining Co. for dividend.
Intercontinental Rubber Co. for dividend on preferred.
La Belle Iron Works for dividend.
May Department Stores for dividend on preferred.
M. Rumely Co. for dividend on preferred.
Old Dominion Copper Co. for dividend.
Underwood Typewriter Co. for dividend on common and preferred.
United Globe Mines for dividend.
Western Union Telegraph Co. for dividend.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Niles-Bement-Pond Co. on common.
Ohio Oil Co.
Railway Steel Spring Co. on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Consolidation Coal Co.
Electric Storage Battery Co.
Indiana Pipe Line Co.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. of Chicago.
Mayflower Mining Co.
Texas & Pacific Railway.

SPECIAL MEETING.

George W. Helme Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¾@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@3¾ per cent. for five and six months, 3¾ per cent. for seven months, 3¾@4 per cent. for nine months, and 4@4¼ per cent. for ten to twelve months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3¾@4¼ per cent. for prime four to six months' maturities.

Private discount rate abroad: London, 3½ per cent., off 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 3½ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 4¾ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.

New York Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $351,961,949; balances, $13,994,947; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $1,243,751.

The local banks have lost $1,876,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

	Cable.	Sight.
London	4.87⅝	4.88
Paris	5.17½ plus 1-32	5.16¾ plus 1-32
Berlin	95⅜ plus 1-64	95 5-16
Switzerland	5.19⅜ plus 1-32	5.19⅛ less 3-64
Holland	40.34	40.30
Belgium	5.20⅝ plus 1-16	5.20⅜ less 1-32

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

	60 days	90 days
London—Bankers'	$4.8420	$4.8385
London—Commercial	60 days, $4.84	90 days, $4.8285
Paris—Bankers'	5.21¼	5.22½ less 1-16
Paris—Commercial	5.21¼	5.22½ less 1-32
Berlin—Bankers'	94¼	94⅜
Berlin—Commercial	94⅜	94 1-16

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, 25c premium; St. Paul, 45c. premium; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted 1-16d higher in London, at 27d per ounce, and ⅛c higher in New York, at 53⅛c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47c.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

May Test Commodities Clause.

It has cost the Lackawanna a $2,000 fine for failure to charge itself freight on hay transported from Buffalo to Scranton for the mules in the company's coal mines. The Federal Court held that this was a violation of the commodities clause of the Hepburn act. Obviously, if the Lackawanna's mines got their mule feed cheaper than independent mines in that district they had that much of an advantage in keeping down their mining costs. The Lackawanna is to appeal from the decision, which suggests that at last the Supreme Court may have to pass upon the constitutionality of the commodities clause. The clause excepts lumber from its restriction, and many people are of the opinion that it can be successfully overthrown. In the coal cases the Supreme Court returned the matter to the lower court for reconsideration owing to an error committed there.

***

Bank Stocks Active on 'Change.

One of the occasional bursts of comparative activity in bank stock on the Exchange began Monday with a number of transactions in National Bank of Commerce and National City Bank shares. Most of the city's representative banking institutions are listed on the Exchange, forty-one banks and five trust companies being represented, but since most of the transactions in these shares are done over the counter by specialists only a small proportion of the banking shares listed appear even in the bid and asked sheets.

On Monday 50 shares of National Bank of Commerce stock sold at prices ranging between 202 and 205, and 80 shares of the National City Bank changed hands at 420 for 50 shares and 425 for 30 shares. Yesterday the movement broadened to include in the morning's transactions the Bank of America, of which 9 shares sold at 610 and the 20 shares of the Chemical National at 440. The market for National Bank of Commerce started with seven transactions in the morning session aggregating 56 shares at prices ranging from 206 to 206½, and 7 shares of the National City Bank stock sold in two lots at 425 and 430. In the afternoon the trading in Bank of Commerce ran up to almost unprecedented proportions, making the day's total in this stock 237 shares on twenty-three transactions, the price ranging between 206 and 209, with the close at 207½. The sales of National City Bank for the day were 42 shares, from 425 to 430, the close being at the high level.

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Germany's Situation Better.

A cablegram to an international banking house yesterday afternoon announced that the coal strike in Germany had been settled, and that, in consequence, money conditions had become much easier. Germany's coal strike was inaugurated before England's, but never reached the serious aspects of the shut down across the Channel. At the same time, Germany had not forgotten the hardships brought about by the previous great coal strike, and the settlement yesterday cleared away apprehensions of a repetition of those conditions.

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American Can Rumors.

The history and associations of the American Can Company make it a favorite issue around which to weave romances of impending "melons," and it is rare that a speculative movement of any kind starts in without bringing out a fresh lot of rumors regarding this issue. There has been an industrious effort made in the past few days to lead people into the belief that the preferred dividend was to be increased from 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. It was said by one of the news agencies yesterday that the management was opposed to an increase this year, but that one might be looked for early in 1913.

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London Bankers Sticklers for Form.

The Council of the London Institute of Bankers has found it desirable to standardise the forms on which applications are made for security issues. The standardization begins with the size of blanks, which has been fixed at 13 inches by 8½ inches "except in the case of application forms without receipts." The type and display of the forms, of which there are seven standards, covering such diverse requirements as applications for bonds and stocks, allotment letters, call letters and offers of new shares "to accompany the circular issued by the company," have received special attention, with the idea of uniformly emphasizing by typographic effect such special points "with regard to which error is, in their opinion, most frequent." The bankers also advocate the use of "window" envelopes, which show the name and address of the person to whom the form is addressed, as both a saving in clerical work and a method most likely to insure correct delivery. It is argued by the advocates of standardization that uniform forms will not only be more convenient, but, as they come into general use, will effect considerable savings in printing bills.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Following the opening display of strength, in which Reading was prominent, the advance being stimulated by the news that the anthracite operators had adopted a conciliatory attitude, and were willing to again confer with the miners, the market on the Consolidated Exchange reacted. Both commission houses and traders supplied stocks on the early improvement. Subsequently the market was full of contrary movements, well exemplified by the rise in Southern Pacific at a time when Union Pacific was weakening.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,850	Amal. Copper	74⅝	74⅞	74	74⅝
10	Am. Ag. Chem.	62	62	62	62
70	Am. Beet Sugar	57⅛	57⅜	57⅛	57⅛
70	Am. Can	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16½
10	Am. Can pf	97½	97½	97½	97½
40	Am. C. & F.	55⅜	55⅜	55½	55½
10	Am. Cotton Oil	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
80	Am. Ice	22½	22½	22	22
40	Am. Loco	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
1,580	Am. Smelting	77⅜	77⅞	76⅝	77
110	Am. Sugar	122⅞	122⅞	122⅝	122½
240	Anaconda Cop.	40⅜	40⅞	40⅜	40½
420	At., T. & S. F.	106¾	106¾	106	106½
180	Bal. & Ohio	104¾	104⅝	104½	104½
660	Brook. R. T.	80⅜	81⅝	80½	81½
40	Can. Pacific	238⅝	238⅝	233	233½
180	Cent. Leather	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24⅜
190	Ches. & Ohio	77	77½	76¾	76⅞
180	Chi. Gt. West	18⅜	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜
290	C., M. & St. P.	108⅜	108¾	108	108⅝
20	Consol. Gas	141	141	141	141
10	Corn Products	12½	12½	12½	12½
40	Dist. Securities	31	31	31	31
2,300	Erie	37⅜	37½	36⅝	36⅝
30	Erie 1st pf.	56⅜	56⅝	56½	56½
180	Gt. North. pf.	133	134	133	133½
140	Gt. N. Ore ctfs.	40¼	40¼	40	40¼
10	Hide & L. pf.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
50	Ill. Central	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
40	Inter.-Met. pf.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
170	Inter.-Met. pf.	58	58⅜	57⅝	58
400	Lehigh Valley	163⅞	164	162⅝	163
20	Louis. & Nash.	156	156	155¾	155¾
1,700	Mo. Pacific	44⅛	44⅞	43⅝	43⅝
40	Nat. Lead	56¼	56¼	55¾	55¾
360	N. Y. Central	113¼	113¾	112⅝	112⅝
40	Nevada Cons	19½	19½	19½	19½
930	North. Pacific	120½	120⅝	120	121
50	Pacific Mail	32	32	32	32
100	Pennsylvania	124½	124½	124	124
11,180	Reading	156⅝	157½	156	156⅝
20	Rep. Steel	56¼	57¼	21¼	21½
100	Rep. Steel pf.	73½	73¾	73⅜	73⅜
2,400	Rock Island	25⅜	26⅜	25¾	26¼
120	Rock Island pf	51⅝	52	51¼	51½
1,560	South. Pacific	109⅜	111¼	109¼	111¼
170	Southern Ry.	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝
20	Tenn. Copper	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
8,780	Union Pacific	168	169	167½	168¾
370	U. S. Rubber	52	52¼	51⅞	52
11,980	U. S. Steel	67	67⅜	66¼	66¼
10	U. S. Steel pf.	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
320	Utah Copper	57⅜	58	57⅜	57⅜
100	Va.-Car. Chem.	53½	53½	53	53⅜
10	Wabash pf	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
40	West. Union	85	85	84⅞	85
51,360					

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Cons. Imperial	.07	.07	.07	.07
600	El Paso	.71	.72½	.71	.72½
1,000	Gt. Bend	.05⅛	.05⅛	.05⅛	.05⅛
1,500	Jim Butler	.62	.70	.62	.62
800	Jumbo Ext	.46	.46	.45	.45
1,200	Lone Star	.07	.07	.07	.07
1,200	McNamara	.29	.29	.29	.29
200	Montana	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½
1,000	Midway	.41	.41	.40	.40
800	Portland	.89	.89	.89	.88
700	West End	1.80	1.80	1.75	1.75
500	Yellow Jacket	.75	1.00	.75	1.00
10,000					

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Chicago List Still Feeling Bad Influence of the McCrum-Howell Failure.

BOOTH FISHERIES RUMORS

Preferred Weak on Story That Insiders Are Anxious to Unload Their Stock.

In general the tone of the out-of-town markets was uncertain yesterday.

Yesterday was one of the dullest days on the Baltimore Exchange for months, one explanation for this condition being that the activity and bullish trend of the New York market was diverting the attention of local trading.

Butte and Superior was the leader of the Boston copper stocks. It was moderately active and went up to 27¼. There was some trading in North Butte and Calumet and Arizona, but most of the local specialties were dull. North Butte fell off ¾, to 28⅛, while Calumet and Arizona receded ¾, to 62, but rallied and rose to 63½. Hancock touched 31½. Chino reached 26; Allouez 42, and the mining group otherwise steady. Woolen preferred was very strong, and Steel and Amalgamated were among the most active stocks. A marked feature was advance of 4, to 172 in Georgia Electric preferred selling at 86, and American Telephone held firm, at 148, with investment shares generally strong. Agricultural Chemical rose 1⅝ further, to 61⅝; United Fruit gained 1, to 186, and Woolen preferred ⅞, to 92⅞.

Operations on the Chicago Stock Exchange continue to be disturbed by the McCrum-Howell fiasco. Suggestions that a liberal assessment on the stock will be necessary to financially rehabilitate the corporation brings to mind the unstable character of a number of flotations traded in on the local Exchange.

In Sears-Roebuck there was sufficient profit taking to carry the common stock down a point. The Street was not informed that the company's business exceeds that of a year ago, and buying came from widely scattered sources. McCrum preferred ran off 1½ points, later rallying, while Can preferred and Diamond Match were a point higher.

Booths junior issue was steady, but the preferred reflected the insistent offerings, declining 1¼ points. La Salle Street continues to hear that a large interest in the corporation is distinctly dissatisfied with the outlook and wishes to retire, but has no market in which to do so.

In banking circles identified with the management of the Illinois Central Railroad Company the opinion is expressed that no change will be made in the dividend rate, as a result of the heavy losses in the company's earnings thus far in the present fiscal year. It is explained that the strike has cost the company much more than was realized except by the management, and those closely affiliated with it. In the same banking circles the statement is made that there is no truth in the report which was in circulation on the Stock Exchange that the Illinois Central was about to issue 25,000 shares of new stock at par.

Chicago clearings were $50,716,118; balances, $2,740,857; New York was, exchange, 10c. premium.

The support which appeared in the general Asphalt shares at Philadelphia during the last hour Monday was again in evidence yesterday morning, both issues scoring a further recovery on light dealings. A reassuring interview with Mr. Mack, in which he denied any possibility of his forming a competing company and in which he asserted that he was still a large stockholder in the asphalt company, helped sentiment on these issues.

Arbitrage trading made up by far the greatest proportion of the day's dealings, and about the only local issue to show any volume of sales was Tonopah Belmont, which eased off somewhat. On the other hand, Tonopah Mining was in good demand, again selling up to 8. Cambria Steel was helped to a moderate extent by the continued demand for United States Steel. The announcement of a $5 per ton advance in structural steel shapes and bars by the Carnegie Company was also a stimulating influence and was taken to mean that the steel trade has at last taken a turn for the better.

United Gas Improvement appeared to be recovering from the temporarily depressing influence of Mr. Dolan's retirement from the Presidency.

There was not much feature to trading in the Pittsburgh market. Demand was fair and there was no selling pressure in any direction. The recent advance in the New York market has been followed at a respectful distance, though of course Pittsburgh Coal and Westinghouse Electric issues fully reflected movements in Wall Street. It might have been presumed that with Steel common rising over 9 per cent. since the middle of February Crucible Steel preferred might have risen over 5 per cent., but it gained only about 3¼ per cent. Outside of the oil and gas list, which was unusually strong and active in the first six weeks of the year, the local list has been generally dull despite the fact that there have been a number of stocks showing sharp advances.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Con. Power pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾
25	Fidelity & Deposit	153	153	153
10	Houston O. pf. t. ctfs.	63	63	63
80	Northern Central	128	128	128
100	Seaboard A. L.	23	23	23
100	Seaboard A. L. pf.	45½	45½	45½

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. Electric 5s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
8,000	Con. Power 4½s	90	90	90
4,000	Cotton Duck 5s	76	76	76
3,000	Fairmont Coal 1st 5s	97	96⅜	97
7,000	Fair. & Cl. Trac. 5s	101¼	100⅝	101⅛
2,000	Houston Oil div. ctfs.	84½	84⅜	84⅜
2,000	Lexington Ry. 5s	94½	94½	94½
2,000	Norfolk & P. Trac. 5s	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
9,000	United Rys. inc.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
2,000	United Rys. 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝

BOSTON.

RAILS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
17	Atchison	106⅞	106½	106⅞
54	Boston & Albany	222	222	222
102	Boston Elevated	133¼	133	133¼
6	Boston & Lowell	214	214	214
93	Boston & Maine	99¼	99	99½
80	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	111	111	111
83	Conn. & Mon. Class 4	158	158	158
11	Fitchburg pf.	129	128	128
140	Mass. Electric	21¾	21½	21⅝
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	96½	96½	96½
101	Mass. Elec. stamped	82⅜	82½	82⅜
8	Mass. Elec. warrants	79	79	79
878	Mass. Elec. fr. war.	19¼	19¼	19½
184	N. Y., N. H. & H.	138½	138½	138½
3	Nor. New Hamp.	140¼	140¼	140¼
20	Northern Pacific	120½	120½	120½
24	Old Colony R. R.	183⅝	183⅝	183⅝
10	Union Pacific	168¼	167⅞	168¼
24	West End St. Ry.	88¼	88½	88½
10	West End St. Ry. pf.	103½	103½	103½

TELEPHONES.

908	Am. T. & T.	148	147¾	147⅞
16	N. E. Tel.	161	161	161

MISCELLANEOUS.

870	Am. Ag. Chem.	61⅝	60⅞	61⅝
117	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	104½	104	104½
809	Amoskeag Mfg.	81¼	80	81¼
47	Amoskeag pf.	102½	102	102½
85	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	15	14⅞	14⅞
57	Am. Sugar	123	122½	122½
234	Am. Sugar pf.	119	118¾	119
139	Am. Wool. pf.	93	92	93
201	Edison	299	298	298
585	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	172	168	172
100	Georgia Ry. & El. pf.	86	86	86
11	General Electric	165¾	165	165¾
136	Mass. Gas	94	94	94
26	Mass. Gas pf.	98½	98¼	98¼
60	McElwain pf.	107	107	107
1	Mergenthaler	221	221	221
2	Nor. Texas Elec. pf.	97½	97½	97½
171	Pullman	160½	160	160
10	Reece Buttonhole	17	17	17
15	Reece Folding	4¼	4¼	4¼
6	Swift & Co.	102	101⅜	101⅜
104	United Fruit	186	185	186
897	United Shoe	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛
324	United Shoe pf.	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
2,585	U. S. Steel	67⅞	66¼	66¼
156	U. S. Steel pf.	111½	111¼	111½

MINING.

410	Adventure	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
140	Algomah	5½	5½	5½
140	Allouez	42	41	41
3,195	Amalgamated	74⅞	74¼	74¼
468	American Zinc	27¼	27	27¼
174	Anaconda	40¾	40¼	40¼
28	Arizona Com'l	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Boston & Corbin	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
155	Butte & Bal.	41	40	40
5,385	Butte & Superior	27⅞	26	27⅛
3,580	Cal. & Arizona	63¾	62	62½
10	Calumet & Hecla	630	620	620
80	Centennial	19½	19½	19½

BOURSES OF EUROPE

London Market Stronger and Most of Monday's Losses Are Recovered.

BERLIN PRICES DEPRESSED

Churchill's Speech Has an Unfavorable Effect—Americans Higher on London Exchange.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 20.—The Times says in its City article today:

"Money was in fair demand yesterday. Three and one-quarter per cent. was paid for day-to-day advances. The supply, however, was large enough to prevent pressure, and the market found itself able to pay off the moderate total of loans that were due to the Bank of England, besides, of course, paying a respectable amount of matured bills held by the Bank.

"Part of these bills were dealt with by putting in fresh short maturities, but on the balance the market slightly reduced its indebtedness to the Bank.

"There was no alteration in the rate for short fixtures. The India Council again renewed loans at 3¼ per cent. for about a month. The real position of the market was not, therefore, materially changed, although in the afternoon unlent balances were found to be numerous and money was offered till to-day at under 3 per cent.

"The stock markets opened with a firm tone, owing to more hopeful views regarding the labor position, and later the home railway market became quite buoyant on the circulation of a report that the miners would resume work almost at once. Business was fairly active all around the house, and less attention was paid to the foreign political situation.

"In the late dealings there was a little selling of American shares from New York, but prices still showed some substantial rises on the balance.

"Among foreign stock Russians of all descriptions closed dull on rumors of a new railway loan. Otherwise the tone was cheerful. South African shares quickly responded to some steady buying on French and local account, and the final quotations were the highest of the day."

LONDON, March 19.—Money was in strong demand to-day. Discount rates were quiet, as the Bank of England is doing the bulk of the business.

The stock market developed a firm undertone at the opening. The absence of reports confirming various political rumors induced covering, and most of yesterday's losses were recovered. Royal Mail and Peninsular and Oriental shipping shares advanced sharply on rumors that the companies are to be operated under a working agreement. Tin shares were weak.

American securities were quiet and steady and slightly above parity during the forenoon. Later Amalgamated Copper improved on dividend talk, and the rest of the list hardened on light buying. The closing was steady, with prices a fraction below the best.

Money, 3@3¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

Gold premium at Madrid, 7.75; at Lisbon, 9.

PARIS, March 19.—Prices were firmer on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 93 francs 85 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 24 centimes for checks.

Money, 3¼ per cent.

BERLIN, March 19.—Mr. Churchill's speech on naval estimates in the House of Commons and the suspension of a banking firm here yesterday depressed prices on the Börse to-day. The closing was weak.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Money, 4½ per cent.

Private discount rate, 4¾ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	77 11-16	..	..	+ ¼
Consols, account	77 13-16	..	..	+ ¼
Anaconda	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
Atchison	106¾	106¾	106¾	..
Can. Pacific	239¾	233½	233	+ ½
St. Paul	110¾	108	108⅛	— ⅛
Erie	38⅛	37¼	37	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	58½	57½	57	+ ⅛
Illinois	131	127⅝	127	+ ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	160	156¼	156¼	+ ⅛
N. Y. Central	115¼	112⅝	112⅞	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	63½	122¾	124½	— ⅛
Reading	80	156	155½	+ ½
Southern Pacific	112¾	109¾	109½	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	172¾	168¼	168¼	+ ¼
U. S. Steel	68⅝	66⅞	66⅞	..
U. S. Steel pf.	114	111¼	111½	— ¼

Exchange 4.87½.

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 10 0	Esperanza	1 11 3
Tomboy	1 0 0	Dolores	1 10 0
El Oro	0 17 9	Stratton's Ind.	0 3 1½

The Treasury Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and the elapsed periods of the current month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	March 18.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$527,086	$16,786,108	$218,644,316
Internal rev.	299,668	13,668,531	200,529,954
Corp. tax	2,410	257,170	3,009,372
Miscellaneous	211,253	2,756,483	87,696,118
Total rects.	$1,040,418	$32,468,204	$468,879,761
Expenditures	1,921,020	31,803,965	487,785,257
Surplus	*880,602	1,664,229	*18,905,495

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $62,214,839; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $33,396,887.

The total balance in general fund was $124,610,306.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
4½s	May, 1957, old	107¼	107½	107¼	107½
4½s	Nov., 1957, new	107¼	107½	107¼	107½
4½s	May, 1917, old	102⅛	102¾	102⅛	102¾
4½s	Nov., 1917, new	102⅛	..	102⅛	..
4½s	Mar., 1930-60, old	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
4½s	Sept., 1960, new	102	102⅝	102	102⅝
4s	May, 1959, i'chg.	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1958, i'chg.	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	May, 1957, i'chg.	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1955-6, reg.	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
4s	May, 1910, i'chg.	99¼	100¼	99¼	100¼
3½s	Nov., 1954, i'chg.	86⅝	87⅛	86⅝	87⅛
3½s	May, 1954, coup.	86⅝	87⅛	86⅝	87½
3½s	May, 1954, reg.	86½	87	86½	87
3½s	Nov., 1941, reg.	88	89	88	89

New Branch for Chelsea Bank.

The Chelsea Exchange Bank in West Thirty-fourth Street has just closed negotiations with the State Banking Department and with Carl A. Koelsch, owner of the property, to open a branch bank on the northeast corner of 135th Street and Seventh Avenue. This was formerly the location of the Northern Bank of New York. An advisory committee for the branch, consisting of Mr. Koelsch, George W. Grote, Lewis T. Knox, and other residents of the neighborhood

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

45 American Express Stock
50 American Speaking Telephone Stock
50 American Power & Light Pfd. Stock
500 Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Stock
100 American Stogie Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 American Hawaien Steamship Stock
50 Alaska Steamship Stock
100 American Cigar Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 Brooklyn Union "L" Com. & Pfd. Stock
5 Browne & Scrymser Stock
20 B. F. Goodrich Rubber Pfd. Stock
150 Conn. Railway & Lighting Com. Stock
50 Childs (Restaurant) Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 Chatham-Phenix National Bank Stock
100 Cent. Park, North & East Riv. R. R. Stk.
500 Fairmount & Clarksburg Traction Stock
50 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Stock
200 General Manifold & Printing Stock
100 Gray National Telautograph Stock
200 International & Great Northern Stock
100 International Smelting & Refining Stock
100 International Silver Com. & Pfd. Stock
20 J. G. White & Co. Com. & Pfd.
50 Library Bureau Pfd. Stock
100 Pennsylvania Water & Power Stock
25 Sealshipt Oyster Pfd. Stock
100 Thompson-Starrett Pfd. Stock
50 Thompson-Starrett (Old) Com. Stock
25 United States Express Stock
50 Union Typewriter 1st & 2nd Pfd. Stock
25 Woman's Hotel Stock

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10 Cumberland Pipe Line
10 Galena Signal Oil Common
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WANTED
Reo Motor Car Co. Stock
Burroughs Adding Mach. Stock
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successor to
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and will be pleased to mail copies on request.
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Bought and Sold
H. D. FRANSIOLI
Dealer in Unlisted and Inactive Securities
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, March 19, 1912.

Total sales March 19, 1912..... 517,353
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 25,050,134
Same period last year..... 25,634,094

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
⅞	1	100	Allis-Chalmers	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— 1/8
74½	74½	55,500	Amalgamated Copper	74½	75	74⅜	74½	+ ⅞
61½	61½	800	Am. Agricul. Chem.	60⅞	61⅝	60⅞	61⅝	+ ⅞
57½	57⅝	700	Am. Beet Sugar	57⅜	57⅝	57½	57⅜	...
16⅞	16⅞	13,950	Am. Can	16⅞	16⅞	16⅛	16⅜	...
97	97½	2,400	Am. Can pf	98	98¼	96¾	97¼	...
55¼	55⅝	1,700	Am. Car & Foundry	55⅝	56	55½	55½	— ⅛
...	...	6	Am. Exchange Bank	245	245	245	245	...
22¼	23	600	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	23⅛	23⅛	23	23	...
20⅞	22⅜	800	Am. Ice Securities	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
37	37⅛	500	Am. Locomotive	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	200	Am. Malt	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
56¾	57	362	Am. Malt pf	57	57	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
76⅞	77	2,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77¼	77¼	76⅝	77	+ ⅛
105½	107¼	100	Am. Snuff pf	105½	105½	105¼	105½	— ¾
29⅜	30½	700	Am. Steel Foundries	30	30½	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
122½	123	600	Am. Sugar Refining	122⅞	122⅞	122⅜	122⅜	— ¼
147⅜	147¾	2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	147⅜	148	147⅜	147¾	...
104⅜	105	400	Am. Tobacco pf	104⅝	104⅞	104½	104⅞	+ ⅝
102¾	103	300	Am. Tobacco pf. new	102¾	102⅞	102¾	102¾	+ ⅛
29	30	100	Am. Woolen	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
92¼	94	400	Am. Woolen pf	91⅝	92½	91⅝	92½	+ 1½
39¾	39⅞	7,404	Anaconda Copper Co	40⅝	40⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
109¾	110½	250	Assets Realization	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
106½	106⅝	6,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	106⅛	106⅞	106	106½	+ ⅛
103⅝	103½	150	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜	+ ⅛
104	104⅜	200	Baldwin Locomo. pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	...
104⅛	104⅜	1,410	Baltimore & Ohio	104½	104⅝	104¼	104¼	— ¼
...	...	9	Bank of America	610	610	610	610	...
...	...	237	Bank of Commerce	206	209	206	207½	...
80¼	80½	200	Bethlehem Steel	80¼	80½	80¼	80½	...
59	60	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ½
81	81¼	7,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	80⅝	81⅝	80⅝	81	+ ⅝
8¼	9¼	10	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec	9½	9½	9½	9½	...
232½	232⅝	1,800	Canadian Pacific	233½	233½	222½	232½	— 1½
23½	24	5,200	Central Leather Co	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅝
88¼	89¼	500	Cent. Leather Co. pf	89	89¼	88¼	89¼	+ ¾
...	...	20	Chemical Bank	440	440	440	440	...
77	77¼	5,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	76⅞	77½	76⅞	77	...
18⅝	18⅝	500	Chicago Gt. Western	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
36⅛	36⅜	1,000	Chi. Gt. Western pf	36	36½	35⅞	36½	+ ½
108¼	108⅝	2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	108¼	108¾	108	108¼	+ ⅛
143¼	143¾	800	Chi. & Northwestern	141	141	141	141	+ ⅞
26½	26½	1,800	Chino Copper	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
42½	44	100	Colorado & Southern	42½	42⅞	42½	42½	+ ½
140½	141	1,000	Consolidated Gas	141¼	141¾	141	141	— ⅛
12¼	12⅜	1,800	Corn Products Ref	12¼	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
79¾	80¼	800	Corn Products Ref. pf	80	80	80	80	+ 1¼
169	169¼	200	Delaware & Hudson	168½	168½	168½	168½	...
21¾	21⅝	100	Denver & Rio Grande	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
30⅝	31½	800	Distillers' Securities	31½	31⅞	31	31	...
36⅝	36½	83,000	Erie	37¼	37⅝	36¼	36½	— ⅛
56½	56⅝	4,400	Erie 1st pf	57⅛	57⅞	56½	56½	— ⅛
46½	47	200	Erie 2d pf	47	47	47	47	...
...	...	700	Gen. Chemical Rights	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼	...
165⅜	165⅝	1,400	General Electric	165¼	166	165½	165½	— ¼
30	31	400	General Motors	30½	30½	30	30	— ⅞
74⅝	76	500	General Motors pf	76	76	74	74½	— ⅞
4⅝	4⅞	2,200	Goldfield Consol	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	...
183½	183⅝	5,702	Great Northern pf	183	184	182¾	183⅝	+ ½
39½	40¼	4,700	Gt. N. certs ofe prof	40	40¼	39¾	40	+ ⅛
90	92	885	Homestake Mining	89½	90	89½	90½	+ ⅛
127½	128½	1,104	Illinois Central	128	128½	127½	127½	+ ⅛
18⅛	18⅜	1,100	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	18⅝	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
57⅝	58	4,400	Inter.-Met. pf	58	58⅝	57⅞	58	— ⅛
114½	115⅝	800	Int. Harvester	115	115⅞	114½	114½	— 1⅞
11½	12¼	1,500	Int. Paper	12¼	12⅝	12	12¼	...
56½	57	350	Int. Paper pf	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
29	29½	100	Int. Steam Pump	29¼	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
27	27⅜	600	Kansas City South	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
62	64	800	Kan. City South. pf	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ⅛
104	104⅜	100	Laclede Gas	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ¼
162⅜	163¼	7,750	Lehigh Valley	163½	164	163	163	...
175	181½	200	Liggett & Myers	175	175	175	175	— 2
155⅜	156¼	100	Louisville & Nash	156¼	156¾	156¼	156¼	...
79⅝	80	100	Mackay Cos	80	80	80	80	...
69	70¼	600	Mackay Cos. pf	69½	70	69¼	70	+ ⅜
71¾	72	100	May Dept. Stores	72	72	72	72	...
4½	4⅝	100	Mercantile Marine	5	5	5	5	+ ¼
20½	21	600	Mercantile Marine pf	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
24	24¼	400	Miami Copper	24	24	23⅞	24	...
139¼	140	810	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	+ ⅛
151	152½	100	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf	151½	151½	151½	151½	— ⅛
28⅜	29	1,400	Mo., Kansas & Texas	29¼	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
43⅝	43⅞	19,150	Missouri Pacific	44½	44⅞	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
151	151⅞	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	151½	151¾	151½	151½	— ⅞
...	...	42	Nat. City Bank	425	430	425	430	...
55¼	55¾	800	Nat. Lead Co	55⅜	55⅝	55¼	55¼	— ⅜
19½	19⅝	2,600	Nev. Consol. Copper	19½	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
112⅜	112⅞	1,800	New York Central	113	113	112⅜	113	+ ⅞
55	56½	50	N. Y., C. & St. L.	56½	56½	56½	56½	...
86	87	100	N. Y., C. & St.L.2d pf	87	87	87	87	—1
20	22¼	200	New York Dock	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	...
138⅜	138⅞	800	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	+ ⅛
87	87¼	800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	87	87	87	87	+ ⅛
49	49¼	533	Norfolk & Southern	50	50	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅝
109	109¼	700	Norfolk & Western	109	109	108½	109	...
80	80½	200	North American	80⅜	80⅝	80	80	...
120⅜	121	17,502	Northern Pacific	120½	121½	120	120⅜	+ ⅛
81⅛	82	200	Pacific Mail	82	82	82	82	...
47½	48	400	Pacific Tel. & Tel	48¼	48¼	48	48	— ½
98½	...	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf	99½	99½	99½	99¼	...
123½	124	8,900	Pennsylvania R. R.	124½	124½	124	124	— ⅛
107½	107⅝	100	People's Gas, Chi.	107	107	107	107	— ⅛
79½	80¾	800	Pittsburgh Coal pf	80¾	80¾	80	80	— ½
109	111½	100	Pub. Serv. Corp., N. J.	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
159	160¼	175	Pullman Company	159¾	159¾	159¾	159¾	+ ½
17¼	17⅜	800	Ray Consol. Copper	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
80¾	81	200	R'way Steel Spring	81	81	81	81	+ ¼
100	101	100	R'way Steel Sp. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
156⅜	156⅝	71,000	Reading	156½	157⅛	156⅛	156½	+1
96⅜	96¾	200	Reading 2d pf	96½	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅛
21	21¼	2,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	21½	22	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
72¾	73	1,100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	73	73½	73	73	...
26⅜	26½	19,200	Rock Island Co	25⅞	26¾	25⅞	26⅝	...
51⅜	51⅝	10,200	Rock Island Co. pf	51⅜	51⅞	51½	51⅝	+ ⅝
28	28½	300	St. Louis & San Fran	29½	29¼	28½	28½	— ½
67	67½	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	67¼	67½	67¼	67½	+ ½
41¼	41½	1,015	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	41⅝	42¼	41⅝	42⅛	+ ⅝
54	56	30	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. Ill. new stk. ctfs.	54¾	56	54¾	56	...
82½	83	200	St. Louis Southwest'n	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅛
73	75	200	St. L. Southwest'n pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	...
154	154½	200	Sears, Roebuck & Co	154½	154½	153½	153½	—1½
44	45	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	45	45	45	45	+1
111	111¼	16,100	Southern Pacific	109¾	111¼	109¾	111¼	+ ⅛
29⅜	29½	2,610	Southern R'way ext	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
74⅜	75	500	South. R'way pf., ext	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜	+ ⅛
88½	88¼	400	Tennessee Copper	88½	88½	88¼	88¼	— ⅛
94½	95½	100	Texas Co	95	95	95	95	...
23½	24	100	Texas & Pacific	23½	23¾	23¼	23½	...
42⅜	43	875	Third Avenue, new	42¾	43	42½	42½	+ ½
3½	4	100	Tol. R'way & Light	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
13½	13⅝	200	Tol., St. L. & West	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
32	32½	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
142	145	50	Twin City R. T. pf	144	144	144	144	...
113	114	50	Underw'd Typew'r pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	...
6	6¾	450	Unoin Bag & Paper	7	7	7	7	+ ⅝
168⅝	168¾	38,400	Union Pacific	168⅝	168¾	167⅞	168⅜	+ ⅛
104	104½	200	United Dry Goods pf	104⅜	104½	104⅜	104½	...
85	85½	300	United Rys. Inv	85½	85½	85½	85½	...
63	63½	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	63½	63½	63¼	63¼	+ ⅛
15	16½	240	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+1¼
52	55	220	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¾
70	71	100	U. S. Realty & Imp	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
51⅜	52	8,600	U. S. Rubber	52	52⅝	51⅜	51⅜	...
66⅝	66¼	79,200	U. S. Steel	67¼	67¼	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅛
111¼	111⅝	1,300	U. S. Steel pf	111½	111¾	111⅜	111½	...
57⅜	57½	3,800	Utah Copper	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57½	+ ⅛
52⅞	53	1,700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	53⅜	53⅝	53	53	— ⅛
61	65	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	62½	62½	62¼	62¼	...
23	24	120	Vulcan Detinning	22	22	22	22	+1¾
143	146	42	Wells Fargo Express	143	143	143	143	...
61	61⅝	1,500	Western Maryland	61⅝	62	61⅜	62	+ ⅜
84	84½	1,400	Western Union Tel	84⅝	84⅜	84½	84½	— ⅝
74½	75	300	Westinghouse E. & M	74½	74½	74½	74½	...
185	193	200	Weyman-Bruton	190	190½	190	190½	+ ½
8¾	9	700	Wheel. & Lake Erie	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
22	22½	150	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
12¼	13	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales March 19, 1912..... $2,460,000
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 201,435,500
Same period last year..... 200,460,500

Jap Gov 4½s, sterl loan, 2d Ser 1,000..... 92¼ 4,000..... 92¼
N Y Canal 4s, 1960, reg 30,000..... 102
1961 1,000..... 102½ new 2,000..... 102½ 1,000 c..... 102
N Y City 4s, 1959 5,000..... 100
N Y City 4½s 7,000..... 102½
4½s, 1957 registered 1,000..... 107¾ new 8,000..... 107¾
4½s, 1917 1,000..... 102
Adams Express 4s 1,000..... 87
Allis-Chalmers 5s 2,000..... 61⅜ 1,000..... 61
Am Ag Ch conv 5s 5,000..... 102¼ 2,000..... 102¼ 1,000..... 102¼
Am Smelt Secur 6s 8,000..... 106⅝
Am T. & T. col 4s conv 4s 48,000..... 115¼ 6,000..... 115⅝
Am Tobacco 6s 4,000..... 120⅝
Am Tobacco 4s 2,000..... 95⅝
Am Writ Paper 5s 3,000..... 88½
Ann Arb 1st 4s 2,000..... 80
Armour & Co 4½s 15,000..... 92¼
A. T. & S. F. gen 4s 10,000..... 90⅜ 2,000..... 90⅞ 1,500..... 90½ 15,000..... 90½ adjust 4s, stpd 1,000..... 91⅜ conv 4s, 1955 1,000..... 106½ conv 4s, 1960 7,000..... 102 30,000..... 102¼ conv 5s 1,000..... 107⅜
Atl & Birm 4s 5,000..... 89
Atl Coast Line 4s 5,000..... 95¼ 10,000..... 95¼
Lou & N col 4s 5,000..... 94⅝
B & O pr lien 3½s 8,000..... 82⅝ 17,000..... 82½ 5,000..... 82⅜ gold 4s 37,000..... 85¼ registered 2,000..... 85¼
P. L. E. & W. V. 4s 5,000..... 91½

Bethlehem Steel 5s 30,000..... 93⅜
B. R. T. ref conv 4s 6,000..... 86⅜ 1,000..... 86½ 21,000..... 86⅜ 26,000..... 86⅞
Bklyn Un Gas 5s 1,000..... 107½
Cal Gas & Elec 5s 10,000..... 95⅞ 5,000..... 96
Central Leather 5s 4,000..... 98¼ 2,000..... 95
Cent Pac gtd 4s 5,000..... 96¼
Ches & O gen 4½s 2,000..... 101 25,000..... 101¼ conv 4½s 1,000..... 93
C, B & Q gen 4s 16,000..... 96 5,000..... 96⅝ joint 4s 5,000..... 99⅝ 20,000..... 97 registered 1,000..... 96½ deb 5s 8,000..... 101⅛
Ill Div 4s 1,000..... 90¾
C. I. & L. ref 6s 3,000..... 128
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gen 3½s, Ser B 10,000..... 80⅝
C. & P. W. 5s 2,000s10f..... 106½ 2,000..... 106½ 3,000..... 106½
Chi, Mil & P Sd 4s 9,000..... 94
C. & N. W. gen 5½s 2,000..... 86¼ 3,000..... 86½
Chi, Rock Isl & P. Ry ref 4s 1,000..... 80⅜ 5,000..... 80¼ 2,000..... 80¼ 1,000..... 80¼ 1,000..... 80½ 25,000..... 80⅝ 1,000..... 80⅝
C, R. I. & P. R. R. 4s 5,000..... 73 23,000..... 71⅛ 55,000..... 73
C, St. P. M. & O. 6s 3,000..... 123½
Clev., Cin., Chi & St. L. gen 4s 1,000..... 93½ St. L. Div 4s 4,000..... 91⅜
Col. Industrial 5s 1,000..... 73¼ 1,000..... 73½
Col. Midland 1st 4s 2,000..... 49¼
Col. & So 1st 4s 5,000..... 87⅛
D. & H. 1st & ref 4s 4,000..... 90⅝ 3,000..... 90½
Den. Main & Tr. D. 1st gtd 4s 4,000..... 87⅜

Den & R. Gr. con 4s 1,000..... 89½ 1st & ref 5s 10,000..... 83⅜ 6,000..... 88⅜ 20,000..... 88⅝
Det. Edison 5s 8,000..... 102⅛
Det. U. Ry. con 4½s 25,000..... 79
Dist. Secur. Corp 5s 1,000..... 74½ 10,000..... 74⅝
Du. P. de N. P. 4½s 34,000..... 91 6,000..... 91¼ 10,000 10f..... 91¼ 5,000..... 91½ 10,000s10f..... 91¼ 10,000s10f..... 91½ 2,000..... 91¼ 10,000s10f..... 91½ 3,000..... 91½
Erie 1st con 7s 2,000..... 118
1st gen 4s 8,000..... 79¼ 5,000..... 79 2,000..... 78¼
conv 4s, Ser A 5,000..... 90
Series B 11,000..... 79⅜ 22,000..... 79¼ 5,000..... 79½ 3,000..... 79½ 5,000..... 79⅝
Ft. Wh. & D. C. 6s 1,000..... 111⅝
Genl Motors 5s 2,000..... 100⅜ 2,000..... 100½ 7,000..... 100⅝ 2,000..... 100⅝
Gt. Northn ref 4½s 12,000..... 101
Ill. Cent ref 4s 1,000..... 90
Inter-Met 4½s 9,000..... 86¼ 8,000..... 83 21,000..... 83½ 1,000..... 83¼ 5,000..... 83¼ 1,000..... 83½ 6,000..... 83¾ 5,000..... 83
Int. Rap. Tran 5s 2,000..... 104⅝
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 2,000..... 101¼
Kans. & M. 1st 4s 1,000..... 91⅜
K. C. Ft. S. & M. 4s 7,000..... 80
Kentucky Cent 4s 5,000..... 94½
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950 1,000..... 78
Lake Shore & Mich. So. 4s, 1926 2,000..... 93⅝
1931 2,000..... 93¾ 8,000..... 93¼
Lehigh Valley of N. Y. gtd 4½s 2,000..... 105⅜
Liggett & Myers 7s, temp bonds 6,000..... 131

5s, temp bonds 5,000..... 94⅜ 10,000..... 94⅝ 52,000..... 94½ 2,000..... 94¾ 1,000..... 94½
Long Isl ref 4s 4,000..... 90⅜
Lou. & N. unifd 4s 5,000..... 99 6,000..... 99⅛
Mer. Mar. col tr 4½s 5,000..... 87 5,000..... 87⅛ 9,000..... 87¼
Met. St. gen 5s 1,000..... 102
Trust Co. ctfs 5,000..... 103¾ 5,000..... 103⅝ 25,000..... 103½
Met. Street Ry. adj. mtg. inc 5s, w. i. 2,000..... 87¼ 20,000..... 87⅝ 80,000..... 87¾
Minn. & St. L. 1st & ref 4s 2,000..... 82
Mo., Kan. & E. 1st 7,000..... 109⅝
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s 1,000..... 96
2d 4s 1,000..... 82¾
a. f. 4½s 3,000..... 88¾
1st & ref 4s 4,000..... 78⅝
ext 5s 1,000..... 101¼
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917 2,000..... 100¾
1920 2,000..... 99½ 1,000..... 99¼
conv 5s 30,000..... 87⅝ 1,000..... 87¾ 2,000..... 87½
Mo. Pacific 4s 7,000..... 75¾
Nat. Rys. of Mex. prior lien 4½s 9,000..... 92⅜
N. Or. M. & Chi 6s 2,000..... 98½
N. Air Brake 1st conv 6s 1,000..... 97¼
N. Y. Cent gen 3½s 4,000..... 87⅜
Lake S. col 3½s 10,000..... 83½ 5,000..... 83¼ registered 1,000..... 81⅜
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s 7,000..... 99¾ registered 1,000..... 99
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. deb 4s 1,000..... 90¼
N. Y. G. E. L. H. & P. pur. mon 4s 1,000..... 89¼ 5,000..... 88½
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv deb 3½ [illegible]

St. L. S. W. con 4s 5,000..... 81¼ 12,000..... 81⅜ 13,000..... 81¼ 25,000..... 81½
St. P. & St. C. 1st 6s 3,000..... 111
San An. & A. P. 4s 1,000..... 86½
Seab. Air L. adj. 5s 10,000..... 70½
So. Pac. col 4s 42,000..... 92 conv 4s 21,000..... 96¼ 60,000..... 96¼
So. Pac. 1st ref 4s 5,000..... 95 1,000..... 94⅞
So. Ry. 1st 5s 2,000..... 107¾ 10,000..... 107⅞ 15,000..... 108
So. Ry. gen 4s 10,000..... 79¼ 5,000..... 79¾
Tex. Co. conv 6s 5,000..... 98½
Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s 2,000..... 109⅝
Third Av. con 4s, Tr. Co. ctfs. stp. 9,000..... 77½
Third Av. ref 4s 28,000..... 84⅜ 8,000..... 84⅝ 20,000..... 84⅝ 2,000..... 84⅝ 25,000..... 84⅝
Third Av. adj. 5s 10,000..... 76¼
Tri-City 5s 1,000..... 97⅜
Underground Elect. Rys. of London 4½s 4,000..... 95½
Un. Pac. 1st 4s 7,000..... 100⅜ 500..... 100¾ 1,000..... 100⅝
Un. Pac. conv 4s 1,000..... 102½ 30,000..... 102⅝
Un. Pac. 1st & ref 4s 1,000..... 97⅜ 1,000..... 97½ 6,000..... 97⅝
United Railroads of San Fran 4s 3,000..... 66¾
U. S. Rubber 6s 1,000..... 104½ 1,000..... 104⅝
U. S. Steel Corp s. f. 5s 9,000..... 102⅞ 30,000..... 103
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s 2,000..... 100⅜
Wabash 1st 5s 7,000..... 99
Wabash R. R. ref & ext 4s 10,000..... 87¼ 15,000..... 87¼ 5,000..... 87
Wab. Pitts. Ter. 1st. Cent. Tr. ctfs 6,000..... 88⅜
Wab. equip. s. f. 5s 1,000 3..... 100
West. Md. 4s 1,000..... 85⅜ 1,000..... 88
West. Un. fund & real est. 4½s 5,000..... 99⅜
West. Shore 4s, reg 5,000..... 98½
Westingh. E. & M. 1st conv. s. f. 5s 2,000..... 94¾ 1,000..... 94⅜ 3,000..... 94½
Wilkes-B. 1st 5s 5,000..... 100½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100¼	101
2s, c, 1930	100¾	101¼
3s, r, 1918	102½	102⅝
3s, c, 1918	102½	..
4s, r, 1925	113¾	114
4s, c, 1925	113¾	114¾
Pan. 2s, r, 1936	100¼	..
Pan. 2s, c, 1936	100¼	..
Pan. 2s, r, 1938	100¼	..
Pan. 2s, c, 1938	100¼	..
Pan. 3s, r, 1961	101⅛	102¼
Pan. 3s, c, 1961	101⅛	102¼

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	190	198
Alb & Sus.	265¼	..
Alle & W.	128	..
Allis-C. pf.	4¼	6
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	108¾	109
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	98½	99
Am. Grass Twine pf.	124½	..
Am. Hide & L. pf.	90	..
Am. Linseed. pf.	81	..
Am. Loc. pf.	106¼	108
Am. Snuff pf.	128	..
Am. Sugar pf.	117¾	118
Am. Thread pf.	17⅞	18
Am. Writ. Paper pf.	81	..
Ann. Arbor pf.	60	..
Ann. Arbor pf.	60	.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Twenty-two Story Loft to Replace Dwellings at Madison Avenue and Thirtieth Street; $1,500,000 Involved—Stephen Baker Buys Gramercy Park Residences—Big Deal on West Forty-second Street.

The largest deal of the year in lower Madison Avenue, where realty values have been advancing by leaps and bounds owing to the businesslike invasion, was reported yesterday by Frederick Fox & Co., who sold for the estate of Annie E. Cairns, eight four story dwellings at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirtieth Street.

Charles Kaye, who recently completed the twelve story mercantile loft, at the northwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, and who has just filed plans for a sixteen story mercantile building, at 14 and 16 West Twenty-seventh Street, is the buyer.

The parcel just sold, which is known as 105 to 117 Madison Avenue and 28 East Thirtieth Street, adjoins the Martha Washington Hotel. It has a frontage of 123.5 feet on the Avenue, 100 feet on Thirtieth Street and is assessed at about $477,000. The assessed valuation of the corner house, 117, is placed at $87,000, which is the highest of the eight parcels.

As soon as the existing leases expire, Mr. Kaye, who has great faith in the future of Madison Avenue, will demolish the old dwellings and erect a twenty-two story store and loft building on the plot from plans by Buchman & Fox. The aggregate amount involved in the deal is over $1,500,000. This is the first business invasion in the block.

Last week the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirtieth Street, 24.9 by 95 feet, was sold by Sarah T. Adams to Lee Holstein, at a figure close to $225,000. It was assessed at $130,000 and had been in the hands of the Adams family since 1874, when it was bought by Alice Adams for $50,000. Mr. Holstein also owns the adjoining property at 112 and 114 Madison Avenue, having taken title from the United States Realty and Improvement Company early this month.

His entire plot front 74 feet on Madison Avenue and 95 feet on Thirtieth Street. Plans are being prepared by the architect, William H. Birkmire, for a twelve-story mercantile building, to be started this spring, and which will cost about $325,000. Another big deal in the immediate vicinity is also reported pending.

Frederick Fox & Co., report that they are now negotiating with several large silk concerns for store and loft space in the new Kaye Building. S. Wolverton represented the Cairns estate in the transaction.

Bishop Greer's Residence Sold.

One of the most interesting sales which has been made in a long time in the Gramercy Park District was that of Bishop David H. Greer's house on the northwest corner of Twentieth Street, being 7 Gramercy Park. The house has been sold by the Episcopal Fund for the Diocesan residence, of which George MacCulloch Miller is Chairman, for about $125,000. With this house the adjoining one owned by George Bernstein was also sold, making a plot 52.6 by 110 feet. The buyer is Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company. He has purchased the property for what is said to be the use of some charity organization, and it was stated that the houses are likely to become the new home of the School of Philanthropy of the Charities Organization Society, with which Mr. Baker is connected. A new residence for Bishop Greer will be provided near St. John's Cathedral on Morningside Heights.

Big Sale for Warehouse in West Forty-second Street.

As the result of a large deal, which has just been disclosed in West Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, near the river, a six-story storage warehouse is to be erected on the plot which has been leased for a long term to Park & Tilford, through Lewis B. Preston. Mr. Preston has been the broker in the accumulation of the plot, which has taken more than a year to complete. The buyer is Archibald D. Russell. The property includes 529 to 541 West Forty-second Street, and 532 to 538 West Forty-third Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. The frontage on Forty-second Street is 175 feet, and 100 feet on Forty-third Street. Five different owners figured in the sale of the parcels, and the new owner will get title to the entire plot within a few weeks. The Park & Tilford lease is for twenty-one years, with renewal privileges, and the new building will form their chief shipping and storage warehouse. The cost of the land and the projected improvement will represent an investment of about $1,500,000.

The Private Dwelling Market.

Warren & Skillin have resold for A. Freedman the four-story private house, 546 West 149th Street, 16.8 by 99.1. This is one of the two houses sold by the same firm about two weeks ago.

The four-story dwelling at 78 East Sixty-sixth Street adjoining the northwest corner of Park Avenue is reported to have been sold by Ella L. Rowland.

Heights Flats in Trade.

Annie Howell has purchased from David Kornbluth, the three five-story new law tenements, 504, 506, and 508 West 171st Street, each on a plot 48.9 by 95, located 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

In exchange the buyer gives three five-story flats on the south side of 139th Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. Mr. Kornbluth acquired the 171st Street houses, together with 510, adjoining, last December from Gartiel & Moll.

Brooklyn.

Charles E. Rickerson has sold 566 First Street, between Eighth Avenue and Prospect Park West, a three-story and American basement, limestone dwelling, 21.6 by 71 by 100, for Louis Bonert to Charles Zimmerman, who will occupy same about May 1.

Long Island Sales.

The John Dayton Incorporation has sold to Elmer G. Story of Bayside a parcel of three lots at Lawrence Manor, Bayside.

Sarah Roberts has sold to the McKnight Realty Company of Manhattan four lots at Flushing Terrace.

Minnie J. C. Bruning has sold to the City of New York a parcel having a frontage of 70 feet on the east side of Seventh Avenue, south of Seventeenth Street, Whitestone.

The Woodside Heights Land Corporation has sold to Michael Maher of Oyster Bay a parcel of three lots at Kissena Park, Flushing.

The Realty Syndicate has sold to Louis E. Ohrbach of Manhattan a parcel of three lots at Tilford Park, Flushing.

The West Twenty-eighth Street Company conveys to John T. Watson of Flushing a parcel 81 by 127 on the south side of Sanford Avenue, Flushing.

George W. Smith has sold to Hannah E. Moore of Manhattan a parcel of three lots on the east side of Evergreen Avenue, Newtown.

New Ehret Hotel Leased.

George Ehret has lease to Joseph J. Clune the new five-story hotel being erected at 152 and 154 East Forty-second Street. Plans for the new structure, which is located between Third and Lexington Avenues, were filed last December by Architect Charles Stegmayer. It is estimated that the hotel will cost about $50,000.

New $500,000 Apartment.

Plans have been filed by George and Edward Blum, architects, for the construction of a twelve-story modern fireproof elevator apartment house on the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street for the Adlon Construction Company, of which Joseph L. Grof is President. It will have a frontage of 100.3 feet and a depth of 80 feet by irregular. The cost has been estimated at $500,000.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased 247 West Ninety-eighth Street for the A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company to R. A. Besse and 310 West Seventieth Street for Mrs. M. J. McCarthy to R. E. Brown; also, 102 West Eighty-sixth Street for the estate of D. Willis James, for a term of years, to J. E. Provost, and 103 West Eighty-seventh Street for Mrs. Mossman to J. W. Hearn.

H. C. Senior & Co. have leased for the Brunswick Realty Company, Robert P. Zobel, President, the four-story and basement dwelling 162 West Sixty-fifth Street to the Alumni Association of the Mills Training School for a long term of years.

The Duff & Brown Company has leased for the United States Trust Company, for a term of years, to Senator J. M. Newcomb the four-story dwelling 334 Convent Avenue.

Country Rentals.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. Gordon MacDonald her estate in Morristown, N. J., consisting of about twenty acres, with a large brick house of the English type of architecture, stable, and garage, for the Summer to Mrs. Adolphe Low. This is one of Morristown's famous show places. Also for the Misses Gatter their Colonial residence at 39 Maple Avenue, Morristown, N. J., to Alfred Macy for a term of years.

The Lewis H. May Company has leased at Far Rockaway, L. I., for Sadie Demme, a cottage on Roanoke Avenue to Ernest Isaacs for a term of years; also at Edgemere, L. I., for a client, a cottage on the west side of Rochester Avenue to Mrs. A. C. Winkhaus.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for L. Timmons to Samuel J. Graham a dwelling on the south side of Lenox Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.

Leases.

Henry Brady has leased for the estate of Thomas L. Hamilton, deceased, to Louis Bauer, five lots 65 by 100 each, at 343 to 347 West Twenty-sixth Street, for the term of five years.

Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., have leased for S. Jarmulowsky the store and basement in the new bank building at 54 to 58 Canal Street to Weinstein & Co.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for the Crulkshank Company the entire building 138 Beekman Street to George Stephanides and George Zintzo for a period of five years; also the store and basement at 281 and 283 Water Street for the American Kitchen Products Company to Darwin & Milnor.

Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., in conjunction with Douglas Robinson and Charles S. Brown & Co., have rented the entire building at 182 Duane Street to V. Lopez & Co. for a term of years.

The George Bockhaus Company has leased a plot of ground consisting of about twenty lots, beginning at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and running easterly through to 134th Street, for a term of years from the New York & Harlem Railroad Company. It is the intention to improve this property extensively. The company has leased a plot of ground 219 by 88 on the corner of 149th Street, between Walton and Gerard Avenues, from the Bryce estate, where they are now building a storage house 25 by 60.

Hayes & Robertson, agents, announce the leasing by the Central Realty Company of the top two floors of their new twelve-story building at the southeast corner of Sixteenth Street and Irving Place (known as 30 Irving Place) to the Review of Reviews Magazine for a term of years.

Street Encroachment Hearing Tomorrow.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will give a public hearing in the Old Council Chamber, Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. to all persons affected by the following resolutions submitted to the board on Feb. 29, 1912, by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, viz.:

"Resolved, That all ordinances, resolutions, permits, or licenses heretofore adopted, issued, or granted by the City of New York or by any board, body, council, or officer thereof, or by any department, division, bureau, or officers thereof, permitting, licensing, or allowing any stoop, steps, courtyard, area, platform, porch, fence railing, showcase, bay window, ornamental railing or entrance, storm door, newsstand, flower stand, or any other projection or encroachment whatsoever nature or description, either temporary or permanent, on Barclay Street * * * from the west curb line of Broadway to the east curb line of West Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, between levels ten (10) feet above the curb grade, and a sufficient depth below said curb to provide proper support for the street and walk surfaces, and for necessary and proper sub-surface structures, be and they are hereby in all respects repealed and canceled and revoked; and be it further

"Resolved, That the President of the Borough of Manhattan be and he is hereby authorized to remove or cause to be removed all said encumbrances or encroachments in accordance with the foregoing resolutions."

Notes.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell to-day at auction in the Exchange Salesroom the dwelling 15 West Thirty-fifth Street, near Fifth Avenue, in the heart of the uptown retail district, on a plot 18.9 by 98.9; also a plot 60 by 158 by irregular on the east side of Garden Place, opposite East 240th Street, and for the estate of William Moore 3,125 Webster Avenue, near East 204th Street, a three-story frame apartment on a plot 50 by 112.5, in the Bronx.

A demolition permit has been issued to J. M. Hirshman, wrecker, for tearing down the two four-story tenement houses at 457 and 459 West Fortieth Street, to make way for the erection of a public library for the city.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings were confined to the Bronx Salesroom. They resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

187th St, 515 and 517 West, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 87.6x94.6, six-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Virginia Danziger, $102,000.

137th St, 114 and 116 West, s s, 191.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.6x99.11, five-story tenement; foreclosure, to Dr. David H. Orgel, $31,750.

Broome St, 65 to 69, s w corner of Cannon St, 54.4x56, two four-story tenements and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Metropolitan Savings Bank, $52,600.

16th St, 512 East, s s, 195.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3, four-story tenement and stores and three-story rear tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, G. P. Sanborn, $13,000.

170th St, 427 East, n e corner of Brook Av, 100.6x51.9x100x45.7, four-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to Ysidro Tendas, $34,000.

Mohegan Av, 2,061, n w corner of 179th St, 33x95.2x16.5 to Crotona Parkway x 18.3 to 179th St x 88.10, three-story tenement and store; foreclosure, to Terry Smith, $9,925.

Woodycrest Av, 1,046 and 1,048, s e corner of 166th St, 50x100.9, four-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, J. F. Kaiser, for $5,000 over prior liens.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Webster Av, 3,841, w s, 376.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 25x110, three-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, A. E. Burke, $3,525.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

64th St, 211 West, for a three-story garage, 25x95; A. M. Rau, 135 Broadway, owner; Nast & Springstein, 21 West 45th St, architects; cost, $15,000.

7th Av, s w corner of 54th St, for a twelve-story tenement, 100.3x80x irregular; Adlon Construction Co., 106 West 32d St, owner; G. & E. Blum, 505 5th Av, architects; cost, $500,000.

Webster Av, n e corner of Gun Hill Road, four-story brick stores and tenement, 87½x57; Heintz & Seigel, 1,278 Fulton St, owner; William Kurtzer, 192 Bowery, architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 896, n s, 25.1x45.2x irregular; Alessandro Delli Paoli to Italian Book Co., 520 Broadway, (mtg $17,000,) March 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

DIVISION ST, 36, n s, 17.5x122.3; Gabriella Engie to Annie Kosberg, 62 Division St, (mtg $16,000,) March 18; attorney, J. G. Kremer, 350 Broadway.....$1

FIFTY-FOURTH ST, 216, w s, 26.6x80; Henry J. S. Hall to Helen H., his wife, 51 Riverside Drive, March 15; attorney, John C. Travis, 2 Rector St.....Gift

GROVE ST, s s, 15.6 ft w of 4th St, 19.5x 91.2x25x91.4; also a strip, 19.5x1.7, to old s s of Grove St x19.5x0.8½; Florence A. Hazard to Florence H. Auerspery, at Shrewsbury, N. J., (mtg $15,000,) Feb. 29; address, C. F. Bedell Co., 2,381 Broadway.....$1

HARRISON ST, 104 to 88, n e corner of Washington St, 80.6x30; Louis F. Saumenecht and others, executors of William Feldhausen, to George H. Stege, 188 Hewes St, Brooklyn, March 19; attorneys, Ingram R., M. & Co., 55 Liberty St.....$100

HAVEN AV, n e corner of 169th St, 73.11x 127.8x7l,7x irr 99.2; Matthew M. Edelman to Strathcona Construction Co., 52 Thedford Av, Brooklyn, March 18, (mtg $27,000;) attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

MADISON ST, 75, n s, 25x100; Thomas E. Lancer to Jane Lancer, 1,336 Washington Av, March 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jane Lancer to Thomas F. and Mary Lancer, 1,336 Washington Av, March 18; same attorney.....$100

MONROE ST, 20, s s, 25.1x108.5; Golde & Cohen to Vincenzo Bajardi, 6 Monroe St, (mtg $35,500,) March 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RIVERSIDE DR, s e s, 210 ft e 78th St, 22.9x117.7x22.6x118.11; Henry J. S. Hall to Helen H., his wife, 51 Riverside Drive, March 15; attorney, John C. Travis, 2 Rector St..Gift

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 151st St, 103.9x125x99.11x153.1; W. Axelrod Realty Co. to West Side Construction Co., 322 West 100th St, (mtg $250,000 and all liens,) March 19; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, e s, 40 ft n of 52d St, 20x71; Sarah Levy to Bertha Levy, 251 East 51st St, all liens, March 18; attorney, Hy. Salant, 200 Broadway.....$1

4TH AV, 357, e s, 20x80; Adolph Wiener to Armory Holding Co., 320 5th Av, (mtg $35,000 and all liens,) March 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

7TH ST, 193 East, n s, runs s e 20 x n e 73.1 x w 21.5 x s w 65.3 to beginning; Sarah Heller to Sale Agid, 80 Clinton St, (mtg $14,000,) March 13; attorney, M. D. Bohrar, 2 Avenue D.....$1

10TH AV, w s, 55.5 ft s of 57th St, 20x80; Sarah E. Platt to William G. Phillips, 202 Midwood St, Brooklyn, March 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Mary P. Hitchcock to same, quitclaim, March 14; same attorney..$1

17TH ST, 110 West, s s, 25x92; Rexton Realty Co. to Ralph E. Kempner, 44 East 74th St, all liens, March 1; attorney, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Ralph E. Kempner to Royal Improvement Co., 346 Broadway, all liens, March 18; attorney, Nathan Waxman, 346 Broadway.....$100

42D ST, n s, 411 ft e of 6th Av, 81x100.5; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., trustee of Naomi M. Andrews, to Pentalpha Realty Corporation, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, 1-6 part, all title, all liens, March 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

SAME PROPERTY; Sarah W. Andrews to same, 1-6 part, all title, all liens, March 16; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Milton L. Williams to same, 1-6 part, all title, all liens, March 13; attorney, same.....$100

42D ST, n s, 389 ft e of 6th Av, 22x100.5; 424 St, n s, 411 ft e of 6th Av, 81x100.11; Ella A. Brown to Pentalpha Realty Corporation, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, all liens, March 16; attorney, same.....$100

51ST ST, 131 West, n s, 25x100.5; Franbro Realty Co. to Charles Falkenberg, at Spring Valley, N. Y., (mtg $20,800,) March 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

51ST ST, 352 West, s s, 16x100.5; Katherine F. Drake to William F. Palmer, 229 Edgecomb Av, (mtg $10,000,) March 18; attorney, R. F. Conley, 141 Broadway.....$1

83D ST, 45 East, n s, 18x102.2; Bernard J. Salomon to Charles Murray, 146 East 81st St, March 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

97TH ST, 112 and 114 East, s s, 50x100.11; Morris Welsbart and others to Joseph Rosenberg, 1,233 Fulton St., Brooklyn, all title, quitclaim, March 1.....$1

104TH ST, 404 to 412 East, s s, 119.8x100.11; Benjamin F. Anderson to Hauptmann Realty Co., 404 East 104th St, March 16; attorney, W. J. Leitch, 34 Pine St.....$1

109TH ST, n s, 53 e of Park Av, 27x74; Diedrich Julin to Beke Fulle, 2,085 Ryer Av, (mtg $8,000,) March 18.....$14,000

120TH ST, 113 East, n s, 20x100.11; 120th St, 115 East, n s, 20x100.11; Sophie Bruckman to Meyer Markowitz, 239 Monroe St, and Hilda Tompkins, 51 East 108th St, (mtg $20,000 and all liens,) March 18; attorney, Morris Leight, 309 Broadway.....$100

122D ST, s s, 168 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.5; E. Blau to Rebecca B. Rosenthal, 809 West 99th St, (mtg $18,700,) Feb. 27.....$1

128TH ST, s s, 257.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x 99.11; Hy. Cleland to Mount Vernon Mortgage Co., 45 Broadway, N. Y., (mtg $7,000,) March 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 50x120; Joseph Diamond to Joseph Diamond Construction Co., 1,139 Wyatt St, (mtg $7,500,) March 15; attorneys, Neier & Van Dervier, 80 Broadway.....$100

BELMONT AV, e s, 43.1 ft n of 176th St, 196x 107.6; Storey Realty Co. to Caroline G. Storey, 2,519 Creston Av, March 9; address, 2,519 Creston Av.....$1

BROOK AV, e s, 131 ft s of 141st St, 52x—; Jennie Weill to Rebecca Wolkenberg, 96 Avenue C, Feb. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

CLAY AV, 1,318, e s, 19x80; Joseph Cook to Katharina Lock, 1,318 Clay Av, March 16, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, John W. Remer, 69 Wall St.....$500

COLLEGE AV, e s, 200 ft n of 168th St, 270x irregular to Findlay Av; Conroy Brothers, Inc., to Casualty Company of America, 133 William St, March 8; attorney, Harvey Self, 133 William St.....$100

EASTERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft s of Tremont Road, 50x200; Bessie Gainsborg to Anton Lampel, 580 Lenox Av, March 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

HUGHES AV, w s, 245 ft n of 188th St, 50x 87.6; Felice Resciguio to the Sole Realty and Construction Co., 641 East 183d St, March 19; attorney, J. P. Donellan, 140 Nassau St.....$1

LONGFELLOW AV, e s, 125 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Gordon K. Bell, referee, to George S. Edgel, Newport, R. I., and others, trustees, March 18; attorneys, Hunt, H. & B., 165 Broadway.....$5,000

LOTS 1, 2, and 3, map of sub-division of estate of William B. Ogden; Louis Silverman to Georgette Smith, March 30, 1908, (mtg $5,302;) attorney, W. A. Farrell, 140 Nassau St.....$1

LOTS 64 to 66, Block 3,237, Map 1,187; Hugh J. Young to Christina H. Young, 2,558 Marvin Av, March 18; attorney, John C. Thomson, 195 Broadway.....$1

MARMION AV, 1,833, w s, 40x—; Paul Dannhauser to Frederick Dannhauser, 1,833 Marmion Av, March 14, (mtg $9,500;) attorney, Martin & H., 265 Broadway.....$1

MINFORD PLACE, e s, 75 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Isabella Greacen to Emma Schlag, 1,422 Minford Place, March 19; attorney, M. C. Gross, 271 Broadway.....$1

PARK AV, s e corner of Fletcher St, 50x101; Mount Vernon Mortgage Co. to Henry Clelan, 1,849 Anthony Av, March 18, (mtg $3,700;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 100.11 ft n of Fairmount Place, 50x142.3; West Side Construction Co. to Catharine Roach, 60 West 90th St, March 19, (mtg $36,000;) attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

TRINITY AV, w s, 25 ft n of 161st St, 25x100; Ida A. Lowerre to Thomas R. Lowerre, 817 Trinity Av, March 18, (mtg $3,600;) attorney, George Price, 3d Av and 138th St...$100

WILLETT AV, w s, 225 ft n of 216th St, 25x 100; Paul Dannhauser to Anna J. Peacock, 3,721 Willett Av, March 14, (mtg $1,000;) attorneys, Martin & H., 265 Broadway.....$1

3D AV, 2,783, w s, 18.8x—; Paul Dannhauser to Anna J. Peacock, 3,721 Willett Av, March 14, (mtg $27,000;) attorneys, Martin & Howe, 265 Broadway.....$1

3D AV, 2,781, w s, 18x— same to Frederick Dannhauser, 3,833 Marmion Av, (mtg $27,000,) March 14; attorneys, Martin & H., 265 Broadway.....$1

15TH AV, s w corner of 4th St, 105.6x114.6; Mary Shunk to Wilmore Realty Co., 115 Broadway, March 18; address, 115 Broadway.....$1

134TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Bronx Investing Co. to 134th Street Co., 99 Nassau St, March 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

138TH ST, 613 East, 87.6x100; Bronx Investing Co. to Stephen H. Jackson, 53 East 67th St, March 16, (mtg $50,000;) address, 106 Lexington Av.....$100

138TH ST, n s, 462.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 87.6x100; Bronx Investing Co. to Stephen H. Jackson, 53 East 67th St, March 16, (mtg $50,000;) address, 106 Lexington Av.....$100

146TH ST, 301 East, 87.6x100; Fleischmann Brothers Co. to Aurora Investing Co., 30 Broad St, March 15, (mtg $28,000;) attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St.....$100

149TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x 100; Richard J. McGowan, trustee, to Delta Realty Co., 369 East 149th St, March 14; attorney, Robert H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av..$100

154TH ST, s s, 220.5 ft e of Morris Av, 25x 100; Cornelia Ganz to Ferdinand Ganz, 288 East 154th St, March 18; attorney, Thomas C. Patterson, 647 Courtlandt Av.....$100

156TH ST, s s, 122 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Elsie M. Morrison to Blanche D. Taylor, 824 Morris Av, March 14, (mtg $4,000;) address, 824 Morris Av.....$100

188TH ST, s s, 129.1 ft w of 8d Av, 12.6x100; George E. Abel to Caroline E. Feuerfite, 452 East 188th St, Feb. 27; attorneys, Wager & A., 287 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

DIVISION ST, 36, n s, 17.5x122.3x16.9x113.6; Annie Kosberg to Gabriella Engle, 120 West 112th St, prior mtg $16,000, March 18, due May 8, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Louis H. Levin, 320 Broadway.....$7,500

DIVISION ST, 97, s s, 24.11x64.10; Sophia Maas to George Kocher, 927 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn, March 19, prior mtg $22,000, due March 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Cohn, 19 Avenue A.....$8,000

HAVEN AV, n e corner of 169th St, 73.11x 127.8; Strathcona Construction Co. to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, March 18, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$125,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Harry B. Davis, Mount Vernon, N. Y., prior mtg $102,000, due Oct. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$1

HENRY ST, 93, n s, 25x100; Annie Davis to Lewis Johnston, 52 West 85th St, March 18, due June 18, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorneys; Johnston & J., 256 Broadway.....$1,000

MONROE ST, 20, s s, 25.1x101x25x103.5; Vincenzi Bajardi to Golde-Cohen, a corporation, 223 Wooster St, prior mtg $25,000, March 14, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Altmayer, 290 Broadway.....$10,500

OAK ST, 18 and 20, n s, 48.10x—; William G. Ihrig to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 19, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$30,000

PARK AV, n e corner of 109th St, 74x27; Elizabeth Kiester to Bowary Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, March 19, 5 years; attorneys, Strong & C., 40 Wall St.....$9,000

4TH AV, 557, e s, 20x80; Armory Holding Co. to Adolph Wiener, 121 East 28th St, March 19, prior mtg $35,000, due Sept. 19, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Well & Leff, 132 Nassau St.....$50,000

9TH AV, e s, 44 ft s of 50th St, 22.4x80; Julia Coberg, executrix, to Isabella S. Hall, Geneva, N. Y., March 19, prior mtg $1,500, 2 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

17TH ST, 110 West, 25x92; Royal Improvement Co. to Samuel Kempner and another, 38 East 75th St, March 18, due as per bond; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$43,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $43,000, March 18, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, same.....$24,000

42D ST, 29 to 33 West, 83x100.5; Pentalpha Realty Corporation to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, March 19, 3 years; address, 160 Broadway.....$550,000

51ST ST, 439 to 443 West, 75.5x100.5; Henry Heidig to Isidor Frank, 11 West 65th St, March 19, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Rogers & F., 280 Broadway.....$10,000

55TH ST, 52 East, 26x—; Clarence P. Wyckoff to William B. Trowbridge, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., March 16, prior mtg $16,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

55TH ST, 58 West, 25x100.5; Ethelinda M. Shera to Daniel D. Lawson, Feb. 28, 1910, prior mtg $46,152, due Nov. 10, 1914; attorney, J. M. Ruck, 116 Nassau St.....$20,000

58TH ST, 344 West, 20x100.5; Henry Moeller to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 3 years, 4½ p. c., March 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$18,000

63D ST, 147 West, n s, 18.6x100.5; Patrick J. Cosgrove to Alice C. Williams, 222 West 72d St, March 11, 5 years; attorneys, Alexander & G., 165 Broadway.....$14,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Kieren Daly, 173 East 62d St, prior mtg $14,500, March 9, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,500

64TH ST, n s, 336 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x 100.5; Kezzie Vickers to Louis Shapiro & Co., 49 Maiden Lane, March 9, due as per bond; attorney, Oscar Englander, 302 Broadway..$4,000

88D ST, 45 East, 18x102.2; Charles Murray to Bernard J. Salomon, 49 East 83d St, March 19, due April 1, 1915, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$25,000

91ST ST, 173 East, n s, 25x100.8; Charles H. Delaney and others to Fannie K. Koss, 628 West End Av, March 18, 3 years; attorneys, Thompson, K. & W., 256 Broadway.....$10,000

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, e s, 83.4 ft n of 136th St, 16.8x96.6; Carrie V. Rooney to George A. Pearse, 1,366 St. Nicholas Av, Feb. 19, 1 year, without interest; attorneys, Martin & T., 265 Broadway.....$1,500

BAILEY AV, n w corner of 221st St, 27.4x 144.2; Martin Weber Construction Co. to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, March 19, 3 years; attorney, Edward S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$33,000

BROOK AV, 300 and 302, e s, 52x99.6x—; Rebecca Wolkenberg to Isaac Haft, 86 West 119th St, March 13, prior mtg $40,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Engel Brothers, 132 Nassau St.....$3,700

BROOK AV, e s, 133 ft s of 141st St, 48x100; Wolf Wolkenberg and another to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, March 15, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$40,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Isaac Haft, 86 West 119th St, March 13, prior mtg $40,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Engel Brothers, 132 Nassau St.....$4,500

BROOK AV, e s, 181 ft s of 141st St, 52x—; Rebecca Wolkenberg and another to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, March 13, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$40,000

EASTERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft s of Tremont Road, 50x—; Anton Pampel to Bessie Gainsborg, 1,518 Bluson Av, March 15, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,000

FULTON AV, 1,208, s e s, 16.8x100; Alex N. Zoelsch to Thomas Hicks, 1,229 Washington Av, March 13, 3 years; address 1,208 Fulton Av.....$2,500

LOT 74, map of New York Catholic Protectory; Thomas E. Doherty to Peter Doelger, 339 West 100th St, Feb. 9, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, O. J. Kalt, 15 Broad St..$800

LOT 83, map of 389 lots of Hunts Point Realty Co.; Henry Gundlach to Agnes G. W. Bertien, London, Eng., March 12, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,000

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD AV, n w s, adjoining land of estate of Richard Farrell, 50x 148x50x147; William A. Mallett to John Sheridan, 40 East 98th St, March 18, due July 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,123 Walker Av.....$2,000

PARK AV, e s, 2.2 ft s of 182d St, 50x101; Henry Cleland to Mount Vernon Mortgage Co, 45 Broadway, prior mtg $37,000, March 18, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$1,150

SOUTHERN BLVD, e s, 86.10 ft n of Home St, 50x112.1; Ferdinand Hecht to William R. Rose, 309 West 81st St, Feb. 23, due Jan. 15, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway.....$1,750

TINTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 150th St, 50x 94.11; Heyman Kessner to Arthur D. Katcher, 681 Dawson St, prior mtg $4,700, due as per bond, Feb. 28; attorney, A. I. Gordon, 116 Nassau St.....$4,000

134TH ST, 539 East, n s, 25x100; 134th Street Co to American Savings Bank, 115 West 42d St, March 19, 5 years; attorneys, Irwin & Orr, 203 Broadway.....$17,500

199TH ST, n s, 106.3 ft e of Briggs Av, 25x 100; Charles Ostlund to Pauline H. Hopfensack, 348 East 204th St, March 18, due July 1, 1915; attorney, S. Williamson, 364 Alexander Av.....$5,300

199TH ST, n s, 106.3 ft e of Briggs Ac, 25x 100; Charles Ostlund to Lillian W. White, White Plains, N. Y., March 18, due July 15, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Williamson, 364 Alexander Av.....$500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,194, store, &c.; William Moller to William P. Knack, on premises, 7 years, from April 1, 1912; attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 135 Broadway....$2,000

AVENUE B, 52, store and basement; Fanny L. Levy to Morris Dolgin, 52 Avenue B, 3 years, from May 1, 1912; attorney, Leo Cohen, 280 Broadway.....$1,140

BAYARD ST, 80, store; Augustus Sbarboro to Louis D'Alessandro, 508 East 120th St, 3 years, from May 1, 1912; address 80 Bayard St.....$576

BEDFORD ST, 23-27, all; Rudolph Wallach Co. to Pauline Cirulnik, 1 Bedford St, 3 years, from April 1, 1912; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 88 Park Row.....$2,580

BOWERY, 225, store; Luhrs Hotel Co. to George Wind, 1,729 Cruger Av, 5 1-12 years, from April 1, 1912; address 1,729 Cruger Av.

COLUMBUS AV, 973, north store; Ada M. Ramos and others to Frank Department Store, 973 Columbus Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1912; address 973 Columbus Av.....$720

LITTLE WEST 12TH ST, 55, all; John Fleming and another to Achille Oneto and others, on premises, 5 years, from May 1, 1913; attorney, William F. Byrne, 444 West 14th St.....$2,000

SHERIFF ST, 97, all; Samuel Michalisky to Louis Graff and another, 61 Norfolk St, 3 years, from March 20, 1912; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St.....$4,446

3D AV, 784, store and basement; Benjamin Lipsman to Mathew Levin, 247 East 49th St, 4 11-12 years, from June 1, 1911; attorney, Samuel Wasserman, 51 Chambers St...$1,100

6TH AV, 641, store; Adolph A. Hageman to Israel Solowey, 643 6th Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1912; address 643 6th Av.....$2,100

8TH AV, 180,

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SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—McCall, J. Inquests, 2594, 1505—Cohen v. Greene Taxi Co, 4049—Bent v. Auto Club of America. 3533—Meyer v. Battle. 3071—Felcin v. Socy of N Y. 3994—Brand v. Gerarty Const Co. 2847—Weiner v. Sailors' Snug Harbor. 2552—Jendricke v. Burn. 3869—Carney v. City of N Y. 2373—Kolbrener v. Bob. 3971—Bisinger v. Renault Taxi Service. 3106—Schwartz v. Dreyer. 4780—Brady v. Penn Steel Co. 4034—Weibert v. Wills. 4112—Korber v. Fargo. 4212—O'Rourke v. T Hogan & Sons. 3122—Smith v. City of N Y. 2751—McGarry v. Wetherbee & Weed. 4147—Coppola v. La Rue. 4204—Coyne v. Ogden. 4276—Kershaw v. Steuer. 1244—Palmer v. Foley. 91—Post v. Sharkey. 4070—La Puma v. Wolff. 4071—La Barca v. same. 3132—Winckler v. Edison Mfg Co. 3678—Causa v. Kenny. 2355—Donnelly v. Kiernan. 3530—Nelson, Jr, v. Am Ice Co. 3867—Brand v. Tabachnick. 3812—Gottrex v. Concrete Fireproofing Co. 3112—Galbally v. City of N Y. 3092—C Wacker v. Rothschild. 3993—H. Wacker v. same. 3994—Brand v. Gerarty Const Co. 140—Wahlheimer v. N Y Times Co. 141—Same v. Sun Print & Pub Co. 1075—Strauss v. Goldberg. 1818—Peterson v. Rump. 2064—Facella v. Harbater. 2151½—Gorlitzer v. Wolffberg. 5646—Doleman v. City of N Y. 3268—Rosenblum v. Gordon. 3275—Rabinowitz v. Shapiro. 3276—same v. same. 3277—Potts v. Larrobie. 3278—O'Hearn v. Bertiesen. 3298—Howe v. H Paten. 3301—Smith v. Boyce. 3303—Georgia v. H Kelly & Sons. 3307—Dimmock v. Boyle. 3313—Frenkel v. Cohan. 3330—Hannigan v. F C Linde Co. 3345—Murphy v. City of N Y. 3365—Heller v. Braus. 3380—King v. Burke. 3382—Lynet v. Pearson. 3390—Savitsky v. Johnston-Haywood Paper Co. 3410—Lyons v. Reeber. 3435—Lallemin v. Craig. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., clear; Part IX., case on; Part X., clear; Part XII., case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV., Greenbaum, J. Inquest, 1543—Hanna v. Anderson Coal Mining Co. 4261—Farley v. Archibald. 1467½—Bimberg v. Sondheim. 4538—Severance v. Schultze. 6206—City of N Y v. M. Ferischbaum & Son. 4005—Macher v. Davis. 3580—Ryan v. City of N Y. 3859—Kline Bros Co v. Ontario Fire Ins Co. 3860—Same v. Montreal & Canada Fire Ins Co. 3867—Same v. Anglo-Am Fire Ins Co. 3862—Same v. Potomac Fire Ins Co. 3863—Same v. Mt Royal Assur Co. 4424—Columbian Bd of Brokers v. Brown Realty Co. 4402—Candee-Erckeler Co v. Wills. 4502—Stone v. Donaldson. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII., case on; Part XV., case on; Part XVI., case on; Part XVII., case on.
SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Wills for probate—Emily L. Cregler, Hannah M. Rockwell, Andrea Dandero, Martin Koeniges, Lulu G. Bergstein, Max Bernstein, John W. Miller, Wm. G. Mulock, Timothy F. Lee, George W. Bird, Margaret White, Nathan Metz, Alex Perry, Sarah A. O'Reilly.
SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S.—Estate of Elizabeth Van Zandt.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Donnelly, J.; Part III., Schmuck, J.; Part IV., Dwyer, J.; Part V., Lynch, J.; Part VI., Delehanty, J.; Part VII., McAvoy, J.; Part VIII., Green, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part III. Room at 9:45 A. M. 5709—Harris v. Overbury. 5826—Eisenberg v. Share. 5983—Rumaner v. Liberman. 1102, 3812—Bernheim v. United Realty Co. 5470—Bischoff v. Bischoff. 5618—Johnson v. Brunori. 5618—Bloomfield v. Wabash R R. 6483—Manson v. Sterry. 5863—Heslin v. Beckwith. 6525—Northern Bank v. Warren. 6372—Same v. De Carlo. 6121—New Hampshire Fire Ins Co v. Huntington. 1650—Weinstein v. Tischler. 5249—Rose v. Joseph. 6436—Sullivan v. Samuels. 3669—Sullivan v. Walsh. 6439—Cohen v. Schwartzkopf. 6487—Dolan v. Kennard. 6369—N Y Cab Co v. Platt. 6139—Rosenfeld v. North Am Mtge Co. 6179—Dobrover v. N Y Taxicab Co. 6217—Finck v. Carlson. 6425—Smith v. Barrett. 4085, 4222—Shipland v. Whitridge. 6106—Central Nat Bank v. Hubbard. 6106, 6107—Brooklyn Bank v. Leavitt. 5628—Lawson v. Bradley Cont Co. 2365—McCarthy v. Export Lightergage Co. 6493—Wittenberg v. Friedman. 6505—Carmel v. Joline. 3117—Eversman v. 70th St Hygeia Ice Co. 625—Feinstein v. Drusin. 6154—Contractors' Supply Co v. Bronx Borough Bank. 6515—Pomerantz v. Lock. 9530—Prondento v. MacCracken. 3695—Peterson v. Betjeman. 3696—Cunningham v. Cunningham. 6530—Gordon v. Ellenbogen. 6531—Fellerman v. same. 6532—Goetter v. Neumann. 6533—United Ribbon Intro Co v. Knickerbocker Mach. Works. Clear.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., case on; Part IV., case on; Part V., clear; Part VI., clear; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., case on.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Smith, J. 4087—Masulo v. Lefkowitz. 4127—Hunter v. Stahl. 4160—State Bank v. Greenberg. 4088—Royal Bank v. Glinsburg. 4063—Klebold Press v. Abbott Detroit Manufacturing Co. 4042—Glendening v. Donellan. 4151—Bierman v. Lessler. 4121—Bankers Surety Co v. Industrial Eng Co. 4147—Macher v. Levinson. 4181—Cody, &c., Co v. Shaughnessy. 4184—N Y Tel Co v. Hart. 4187—Harsch v. Banks. 4161—Wattmann v. N Y Penn Real Estate Assn. 3995—Capital Realty & Const Co v. Liebman. 4123—Alexander v. Alterisi. 4141—Auerbach v. Mittenthal. 4124—Mickley v. Cimiotte. 4189—Schlesinger v. Stern. 4190—Kron v. Co-op 25c Stores. 4192—Fitch v. De Velasco. 4193—Feinman v. Richman. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Conger v. Lane—Theron G Strong. Conger v. Conger—Theron G Strong. Schier v. Westcott Express Co—Walter C Booth. In re Bedell, (2)—Francis B Sanford.
SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Williams v. United Wireless Tel Co—Alfred J Talley.
SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Along The Hudson Co v. Ayres—Chas P Rogers.
SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J. Garland v. Cahn—Chas D Donohue. Schneelr v. Diamond—Michael J Mulqeen. Sandowsky v. Lippman—Chas J Leslie. Same v. same—Warren Leslie. Farmers Loan and Trust Co v. McCatter—Moses J Stroock. Morris v. Seattle Realty Co—George G Battle.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Abraham Kaplan v. Buek

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of BELLECLAIRE HOTEL COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.

Take notice that pursuant to an order duly entered in this court on the 8th day of January, 1912, the undersigned, Receiver of the estate of the said bankrupt, offers for sale the property described below and will receive sealed bids therefor at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, at which time and place said bids will be opened by the Receiver. Creditors may attend and pass upon the bids. Each bid must be accompanied by cash or a certified check for 10 per cent. of the amount thereof, balance of the purchase price to be paid to the Receiver within two days. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids and the sale will be made subject to the approval of the court. The property to be sold consists of all the right, title, and interest of the Receiver in and to the accounts receivable, furniture, furnishings, trade fixtures, and equipment of the hotel, conducted by the bankrupt, known as the Belleclaire Hotel, and located at the southwest corner of 77th Street and Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, including tables, chairs, beds, linens, kitchen utensils, bar, and all of the chattels contained in the said hotel; also the stock of supplies consisting of meats, groceries, wines, liquors, cigars, and miscellaneous supplies; also the unexpired term of the lease of said premises and the good-will pertaining to said business. This property is subject to a chattel mortgage, the terms of which may be obtained from the Receiver or his counsel.

Said property may be inspected on any day between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., and full particulars, as to the lease, terms of sale, etc., may be had upon application to the Receiver, or Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus, his attorneys.

Special notice: In the event that the Receiver does not accept any of the bids submitted, the said property will be sold at public auction by United States Auctioneer Charles Shongood on Wednesday, March 27th, 1912, at 9 o'clock A. M., and in that case an additional notice of said sale will be published in the newspapers on the day of the sale.

Dated New York, March 19th, 1912.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Receiver, 71 Wall Street, New York City.

OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS A. MELLERT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the bankrupt, consisting of toilet articles, dress goods, tinware, crockery, and notions; also fixtures, including showcases, window fixtures, desk, tables, counters, and shelfing will be sold at the bankrupt's place of business, No. 2 Corwin Block, North Street, Middletown, New York, on the 20th day of March, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., by Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer.

The aforesaid property will be open for inspection on the 18th and 19th days of March, 1912, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated Middletown, New York, March 9th, 1912.

A. C. N. THOMPSON, Receiver, Middletown, New York.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of INTERNATIONAL POST CARD COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, March 20th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., and immediately thereafter at Tower's Warehouse, 281 West St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large quantity of post cards, office fixtures, including tables, desks, chairs, file cabinets, safe, &c.

JACOB LASKER, Trustee.

HOUGHTON & MARKS, Attorneys for Trustee, 220 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RABINOWITZ & KOEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, March 20th, 1912, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 129 W. 22d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cloaks, suits, fixtures, &c.

MORRIS B. ARNOLD, Receiver.

ROSENBERG & LEVIS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARGULIES, SCHLOSSBERG & EPSTEIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, March 26th, 1912, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 16 East 12th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, trimmings, linings, buttons, machinery, safe, fixtures, &c.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Receiver.

EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 366 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 15,499.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN B. DOLARO, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Benjamin B. Dolaro of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1911, the said Benjamin B. Dolaro was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City, on the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1912, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, March 19th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,316.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIDNEY OTTENHEIMER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Sidney Ottenheimer of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1912, the said Sidney Ottenheimer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City, on the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1912, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, March 10th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,192.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES A. HETZEL & SON COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Charles A. Hetzel & Son Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1912, the said Charles A. Hetzel & Son Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, Room No. 1,375, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, March 19th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES C. KEENEY, Bankrupt.—No. 16,319.

To the creditors of James C. Keeney of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1912, the said James C. Keeney was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 18th, 1912.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,028.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARTIN M. DUITZ, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Martin M. Duitz, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1912, the said Martin M. Duitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, No. 2 Rector Street, City and County of New York, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1912, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 19, 1912.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

DESIRABLE RESTAURANT FOR SALE.

Take notice that the undersigned offers for sale the restaurant, including the fixtures, good-will, and unexpired term of the lease pertaining thereto, known as the Broad Exchange Lunch, located at 43 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan. Sealed bids will be received therefor by the undersigned, attorneys, at No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of March, 1912, at 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, at which time and place said bids will be opened. Bids to be accompanied by certified check for ten per cent. of the amount thereof, balance of the purchase price to be paid within two days after acceptance of bid. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated New York, March 7th, 1912.

EDWARD J. MARONEY, Trustee.

ZANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Edward J. Maroney, Trustee, 261 Broadway, New York City.

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SUMMONSES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God, free and independent.

To Eugene A. Philbin, Annie V. Philbin, Agnes P. Got or de Got, Clara L. Marzo, Susie P. Anderton, Emma C. Orr, Stephen P. Anderton, Susie A. Anderton, Edward K. Anderton, William C. Orr, Jr., Philbin R. Orr, Jeannette Orr, Sherwood Orr, Florence Orr, Albert Marzo, Ernest Marzo, Maria Marzo, Clarence Marzo, Rita Marzo, Camille Got or de Got, Sona Joanne Got or de Got, Eugene P. Got or de Got, Frank Roger Got or de Got, Stephen H. Philbin, Ewing R. Philbin, Jesse H. Philbin, Eugenie A. Philbin, Gerald G. Philbin, Mary Anderton, George E. Anderton, Eugene A. Philbin as committee of the property of Agnes P. Got or de Got, and American Surety Company,

SEND GREETING:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York on the 7th day of May, 1912, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the Account of Proceedings of William C. Orr, as Trustee of the several Trusts for the benefit of Susie P. Anderton, Annie V. Philbin, Emma C. Orr, Clara L. Marzo and Agnes P. Got or de Got, created in and by the last Will and Testament of Stephen Philbin, late of the County of New York, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness:

Hon. ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

[L. S.]

EDWARD J. PREST, Attorney for Trustee, No. 51 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE.
STATE OF NEW YORK.
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.
SECOND DISTRICT.
Albany, March 13, 1912.

A joint petition having been filed with this Commission by The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad Company, under Section 148 of the Railroad Law, for the permission and approval of this Commission to the lease by The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company of the railroad of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad Company, and, under Section 54 of the Public Service Commissions Law, for approval by this Commission of the lease to The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company of the franchises of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a public hearing on said joint petition will be held by this Commission at the hearing room of the Commission in the Capitol, Albany, on Monday, March 25, 1912, at two o'clock P. M.

By the Commission,
J. S. KENNEDY, Secretary.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate No. 807, Int. No. 508, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

authorizing and empowering the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York to set aside and assign to the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York certain real property in the Twelfth Ward in the Borough of Manhattan, in said city.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in the City of New York on Thursday, March 21, 1912, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, March 13, 1912.

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—FANNIE M. WALLACE, Plaintiff, against JAMES FANTO and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 3,156 Third Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 28th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, County and State of New York, being lots numbers Twenty-eight and Twenty-nine, as the same are laid down on a Map, entitled "Map of the south part of the farm belonging to Peter Valentine," situated in the Village of Fordham, Town of West Farms, County of Westchester, New York, made by R. Henwood, Surveyor, dated April 24th, 1852, and filed in the Office of the Register of Westchester County as Map 315, excepting from said lots so much thereof as has been taken by the City of New York for the opening and widening of Ryer and Valentine Avenues, said plot being bounded and described as follows:

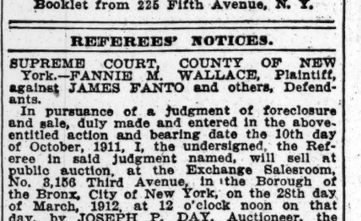
BEGINNING at a point in the Westerly side of Valentine Avenue as the same now exists where the same intersects the Northerly line of Lot Twenty-eight on said Map, which point is 76 feet more or less south of the Southerly side of 182nd Street; running thence Westerly along the Northerly side of Lot Twenty-eight, two hundred feet to the Easterly side of Ryer Avenue as the same now exists, thence Southerly along the Easterly side of said Ryer Avenue two hundred feet to the Southerly side of lot No. Twenty-nine on said Map; thence Easterly along the Southerly side of Lot Twenty-nine two hundred feet to the Westerly side of Valentine Avenue, thence Northerly along the same two hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 5, 1912.

M. JAMES WRIGHT, Referee.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Twenty-six thousand one hundred and eleven 78-100 ($26,111.78) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1911, together with costs and allowance, amounting to Three hundred and forty-five 40-100 ($345.40) Dollars, with interest from October 10th, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assesments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $7,110.28 and interest.

Dated New York, March 5th, 1912.

M. JAMES WRIGHT, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BENJAMIN, ALICE ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the ALICE ELIZA BENJAMIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 545 West 111th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 9th day of October, 1911.

DUNCAN A. DOBIE, Executor of estate of Alice Eliza Benjamin, deceased.

J. BROWNSON KER, Attorney for Executor, 261 Broadway, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE Via Newport and Fall River. Lv. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:00 P. M. Strs. PURITAN and PROVIDENCE. Orchestra on each.

NEW LONDON (Norwich) LINE Via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days, 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 28, E. R., 2:45 P. M.; week days only. Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Lv. Pier 27, E. R., week days only 11:00 A.M. Str. BRIDGEPORT.

Tickets, &c., at 171 Broadway. Transfer Tourist Offices and Piers.

JOY LINE $2.40 BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL

Providence Direct, $1.80 | Worcester, $2.40
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From Pier 19, East River.
New Management. Improved Service.
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Central-Hudson Line
STEAMER FOR NEWBURGH.
Telephone 405 Franklin.

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HENDRICKSON'S TOURS
EVERYWHERE.
SPECIAL EASTER rates to FLORIDA, SAVANNAH, BERMUDA, CUBA, WASHINGTON, ATLANTIC CITY, LAKEWOOD.
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T. H. HENDRICKSON, 349 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Hudson Term. Bldg., Room 707, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SPAIN—FRENCH CHATEAUX
Sails April 30th. Limited Conducted party. Absolutely highest class. Comprehensive. Send for itinerary. DE POTTER TOURS, (33rd Year), FLATIRON BLDG., N. Y.

NEXT SUNDAY.
Most artistic works ever presented with a newspaper. Abbey's great panels, "The Quest of the Holy Grail," fifteen in all, reproduced in the actual colors in The New York Times' Easter Number. 200,000 copies for distribution among daily readers of The Times. Order to-day.—Adv.

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Fastest, Finest & Largest Quadruple Screw Turbine Steamships

Mauretania — April 3 May 22 July 24; April 24 June 12 Aug. 21; 1 A. M. July 3 Sept. 11
Lusitania — April 17 May 29 Aug. 7; May 8 June 19 Aug. 28; 1 A. M. July 10 Sept. 18

CAMPANIA — Mar. 27, 1 A. M. June 5; May 15, 1 A. M. June 26
CARONIA — April 10, 10 A. M. June 1; May 4, 10 A. M. June 29
CARMANIA — May 18, 10 A.M. July 13; June 15, 10 A.M. Aug. 10

The "Lusitania," "Mauretania," and "Campania" will sail from New York at 1 A. M. Wednesdays, subject to the discretion of the Commander. Passengers served cold buffet supper between 9 P. M. and midnight Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD
Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, eastbound.

New York-Mediterranean-Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.
Write for Itinerary. Sailing hour noon.

IVERNIA — March 28, May 16
CARPATHIA — a April 11, a May 30
SAXONIA — April 25, June 12
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a Omits Madeira. b Omits Genoa. Quotations furnished for any Tours.
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New 45,000 Tons Each
OLYMPIC — Sails from NEW YORK March 23 12 noon; APRIL 13, MAY 4, 25, JUNE 15, JULY 6.
TITANIC — APRIL 20; May 11, June 1, June 22, July 13

FRENCH A LA CARTE RESTAURANT, TURKISH & ELECTRIC BATHS, SWIMMING POOL, FOUR ELEVATORS, GYMNASIUM, VERANDAH CAFE, PALM COURT.

NEARBY SAILINGS
Lapland..... Mar. 23, 10:00 A. M.
Celtic..... Mar. 28, 12:00 Noon
Minnetonka. Mar. 30, 8:30 A. M.
Kroonland... Mar. 30, 10:00 A. M.

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
St. Louis.....Apr. 13 | New York.....Apr. 27
Philadelphia..April 20 | St. Paul.....May 4

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Minnetonka. Mar. 30, 8:30 AM | Minnewaska. Apr. 13
Minnehaha. Apr. 6, 10:30 AM | Minneapolis. Apr. 27

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Lapland.....Mar. 23 | *Finland.....Apr. 6
Kroonland.....Mar. 30 | Vaderland.....Apr. 13
*Will call at Plymouth in place of Dover.

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Olympic (new) Mar. 23, n'n | Titanic (new)....Apr. 20
Olympic (new)..Apr. 13 | Oceanic .....Apr. 27
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Celtic....Mar. 28, noon | Adriatic .....Apr. 4
Laurentic. Mar. 30, noon | Baltic .....Apr. 11

FROM BOSTON To The MEDITERRANEAN
CRETIC....April 6, noon; May 18, June 29
CANOPIC..Apr. 27, 5 P.M.; June 8, July 13

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON"
Largest German Steamer Afloat
Sails
SATURDAY, MARCH 23 AT 10 A. M.
For
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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Broadway, New York.

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"The Land of the Lily and the Rose."
Sailings twice a week to this charming Winter Resort by new, large, twin-screw steamships. Luxuriously appointed, equipped with all modern appliances, cabins de luxe, with private bath, perfect heating and ventilation, orchestra, etc.
Lowest Fares. Choice Accommodations.
Tickets interchangeable for return passage. Booklet, tickets and all information from
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 and 553 Fifth Ave., 2389 Broadway, New York.

S.S. NEW AMSTERDAM
SAILING APRIL 2, 10 A. M.
PARIS — LONDON — ROTTERDAM
via Plymouth and Boulogne s|M.
Marvel of Luxury, Comfort, Steadiness.
HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
Twin-Screw Sailings Tues., 10 AM
*Potsdam .....Mar. 26
†New Amsterdam.....Apr. 2
*Noordam.....Apr. 9
*Eyndam.....April 16
RAMA BOULOGNE s|M.
*Twin-Screw †PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE.
Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

Lilies, palms, crystal caves, corals. Boating, bathing, fishing, cycling, golf. See
BERMUDA OCEANA
by the 14,000-ton
Speediest, grandest liner. Lowest rates. Bermuda-Atlantic Line, 290 B'way, N. Y.

Scandinavian-American Line
NORWAY, SWEDEN AND DENMARK
OLYMPIC GAMES
June 29 to July 22
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 1 Broadway, N. Y.
Pier Foot of Seventeenth St., Hoboken.
Oscar II., Mar. 23
C. F. Tietgen, April 4
United States, April 11
Hellig Olav, April 25
Oscar II., May 9
C. F. Tietjen, May 16
First Class, $77.50 up
Second Class $62.50

BERMUDA ROUND TRIP $30 UP
By the S. S. "ARCADIAN," Saturdays, 11 A. M. Tickets by Arcadian & Bermudian are interchangeable. Tickets by Arcadian & Bermudian Steam Packet Co. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO. 22 State St., N. Y., Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 2389 Broadway, 264 and 553 Fifth Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Av., N. Y.
OR ANY STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT.

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U. S. Mail Service from New York.
MEXICO ALL-WATER ROUTE
Two sailings each week, Thursday (at noon) for VERA CRUZ; Friday (at 3 p.m.) for TAMPICO. Through connections to MEXICO CITY and all interior points.
HAVANA ALL POINTS IN CUBA
Sailings each Thursday and Saturday at noon. Through tickets to ISLE OF PINES, SANTIAGO, etc., at low rates.
New, large, twin-screw steamers equipped with wireless and every modern safety appliance. Spacious staterooms, broad decks, inviting lounging rooms, excellent cuisine. Send for booklet.
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General Office, Pier 14, E. R., New York
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Hamburg-American
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
*GRAF WALDERSEE....March 23, 5 P. M.
KAIS'N AUG. VIC.....March 30, 9 A. M.
*BATAVIA.....March 30, 12 noon
PRES. GRANT.....April 6, 9 A. M.
*Hamburg direct. Second cabin only.
Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
S. S. HAMBURG.....April 4, 12 noon
S. S. MOLTKE.....April 18, 10 A. M.
†S. S. HAMBURG.....May 15, 9 A. M.
†Will NOT call at Algiers.
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FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France.)
Sailing Every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
*Espagne.....March 21 | *La Provence....April 11
La Bretagne.....March 28 | *La Touraine....April 18
*La Savoie.....April 4 | *La Savoie.....April 25
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
*Chicago.....March 23
*Twin-screw steamer.
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
California..Mar. 23, 10 AM | Columbia..Apr. 13, 2 PM
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FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
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THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:18 | Sun sets..6:03 | Moon sets..6:13

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:25	8:46	2:20	2:39
Governors Island	8:33	8:58	2:48	2:54
Hell Gate	10:23	10:48	4:23	4:29

Arrived—Tuesday, March 19.

SS Potsdam, Rotterdam, Mar. 9.
SS Panama, Colon, Mar. 13.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Mar. 16.
SS Algonquin, Turks Island, Mar. 14.
SS Turrialba, Bocas del Toro, Mar. 6.
SS Kursk, Libau, Mar. 5.
SS Kansas City, Bristol, Feb. 24.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, Mar. 18.
SS Cymric, Liverpool, Mar. 9.
SS Denver, Galveston, Mar. 14.
SS Kilsyth, Cardenas, Mar. 8.
SS Carib, Georgetown, Mar. 15.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, Mar. 17.
SS Potsdam, Rotterdam, Mar. 9.
SS Erika, Havana, Mar. 14.
SS Lodovica, Algiers, Feb. 2.
SS Lewis Luckenbach, Philadelphia, Mar. 18.
SS Taormina, Naples, Mar. 6.
SS Prinz August Wilhelm, Colon, Mar. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Vedra	Rouen	Feb. 29
Araby	Greenock	Mar. 7
Citta di Messina	Oran	Feb. 27
Oscar II	Christiansand	Mar. 9
Winifredian	London	Mar. 8
Olympic	Southampton	Mar. 13
Benedict	Barbados	Mar. 12
Ruth	Porto Rico	Mar. 14
El Occidente	Galveston	Mar. 14
Uranium	Rotterdam	Mar. 12
Chicago	Havre	Mar. 10

DUE TO-MORROW.

Koenig Albert	Palermo	Mar. 9
Maconna	Naples	Mar. 7
Metapan	Santa Marta	Mar. 12
Caracas	Curacao	Mar. 14
Arcadian	Bermuda	Mar. 16
Antilles	New Orleans	Mar. 16

DUE FRIDAY.

Celtic	Liverpool	Mar. 14
Volturno	Rotterdam	Mar. 9
Batavia	Hamburg	Mar. 9
Monterey	Vera Cruz	Mar. 14
Tennyson	Santos	Mar. 4
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 19
El Siglio	Galveston	Mar. 16

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lusitania, Liverpool	———	1:00 A.M.
Voltaire, Bahia	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Zulia, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancona, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Alice, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Honorius, Montevideo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

*Mail closes Tuesday, 9:30 P. M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Espagne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Oceana, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The high pressure area noted Monday night over the British Northwest has developed rapidly to the southward and eastward, accompanied by a severe cold wave and snow over the north Rocky Mountain region, the Central States, and the Michigan Peninsula, temperatures ranging from 10 degrees to 30 degrees below the seasonal average.

Low pressure prevails over the interior districts to the south and east with abnormally high temperatures, Abilene, Texas, reporting the first temperature of 90 degrees of the present season. There were thunder showers in the Ohio Valley.

The Northwest high pressure area and cold weather will move to the east and south, covering New England and the Middle Atlantic States Wednesday night or Thursday.

It will be warmer in the northwest by Thursday. There will be rain or snow in the Ohio Valley and showers in the Middle Atlantic States Wednesday.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate south, becoming northwest and brisk by Thursday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south, shifting to northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south.

Steamship departing Wednesday for European ports will have moderate south winds, shifting to northwest Thursday, cloudy Wednesday, snow or rain and colder Thursday.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow or rain north and central, showers southern portion Wednesday or Wednesday night; Thursday fair, much colder, cold wave interior; moderate south winds, becoming northwest by Thursday morning.

Southern New England—Showers Wednesday or Wednesday night; Thursday fair, much colder; moderate south winds, becoming northwest by Thursday.

New Jersey—Showers Wednesday, colder at night; Thursday fair; much colder; moderate south winds, becoming northwest by Thursday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Wednesday; colder at night; Thursday fair, much colder; cold wave north portion; moderate south winds, becoming northwest by Thursday.

Northern New England—Local rains or snow Wednesday or Wednesday night; Thursday much colder with a cold wave; fair except local snows in Maine; moderate south winds, shifting to west and northwest.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weaher Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	35	44	4 P. M.	38	47
6 A. M.	34	41	6 P. M.	40	44
9 A. M.	35	44	9 P. M.	37	47
12 M.	40	46	12 M.	36	49

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 37; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 38.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44; at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 51 degrees at 2:15 P. M.; minimum, 40 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 56 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:15—300 East 49th St.; Rappel Bros.	Trifling
1:20—23 Cornelia St.; owner unknown.	None
3:10—75-87 Morningside Drive; Jacob Axelrod	$2,000
3:55—198th St. and Riverside Drive; Jack Samuels	Not known
4:40—1,614 Washington Av.; L. Greenfield	$1,000
7:55—530-534 East 15th St.; N. Y. Street Railway Co.	$200
8:25—1,345 Brook Av.; Mrs. Sanders	$1,000
8:30—1,376 Washington Av.; Samuel Senet	$150
10:00—301 East 103d St.; Joseph Catrani	Slight
10:05—536 East 17th St.; Nellie Pursglove	Trifling
10:35—33 Avenue C; Yetta Lestick	$200
P. M.	
1:05—217 East 113d St.; Paul Barasch	Slight
1:20—30 Rivington St.; Harry Shipper	$50
2:40..422 E. 10th St.; Elias Bullock	$15
2:30—2,287 7th Av.; Henry Holland	Trifling
4:05..1,720 2d Av.; Magulis & Esalick	Trifling
4:15..400 4th Av.; Chas. Pisco	Trifling
4:20..381 Broome St.; Barsati & Co.	Trifling
5:10..50 Laight St.; Mikelma Crozeszana	$10
5:20—Centre and Chambers Sts.; Municipal Building	$20
5:40—172 Eldridge St.; Rosie Glassberg	$10
5:50..1,883 2d Av.; Geo. Adrian	Trifling
7:30—184 Columbus Av.; John Sustman	$10
8:15—81 Horatio St.; Michael McGrath	$5
8:35—206 East 24th St.; Max Heldstein	$25
9:00—Franklin and Hudson Sts.; James Armstrong	None
9:25—202 Greene St; Manhattan Pad Company	Unknown
9:35—1,317 5th Av.; La Reiner Cigar Co.	Trifling
10:15—733 East 152d St.; Isaac Persowff	Trifling
11:00—205 East 18th St.; Elmer & Amend	Trifling

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

OSCAR PURDY, (died March 11;) left more than $10,000 personalty and more than $10,000 realty; to Isaac O. Purdy, son, one-quarter of residuary estate; Oscar J. Purdy, son, legacy of unknown value; Charles F. Purdy, son, one-quarter of residuary estate; Alfred C. Purdy, son, legacy of unknown value; Charles R. Purdy, nephew, legacy of unknown value; Oscar C. Purdy, nephew, legacy of unknown value.

JOHN HILL, (died March 6;) left $7,100 personalty to Charles J., William J., and Daniel S. Hill, sons.

MARGARET MACNEILAN, (died March 1;) left $600 personalty to Elizabeth E. Johnson.

RICHARD CURD TILFORD, (died March 5;) left more than $10,000 personalty; to Richard C. Morgan, Trustee, $35,000; to Alice E. Dunn, $35,000; to Henry M. Tilford, brother, legacy of unknown value.

CHARLES A. BIGELOW, (died March 12;) left $5,000 personalty to Valeria J. Bigelow, wife.

LOUISE PEYERL, (died March 12;) left $7,000 personalty to nieces and nephews.

MARY E. BRIGGS, (died Feb. 19;) left $200 personalty to Hilliard Armstead, brother.

JAMES ALEXANDER, (died March 4;) left $900 personalty to nephews and nieces.

WILLIAM G. ZICK, (died Feb. 28;) left more than $5,000 personalty; to Mary Corcoran, mother, $15,000; to Grace S. Zick, wife, and Jane Gates, residuary estate.

DAVID M. BISSELL, (died Dec. 25;) left $2,000 realty and $50 personalty to Ella Bissell, wife.

ANNIE L. MATTISON, (died Oct. 2, 1911;) left $5,000 personalty; to Catherine C. Giles, $500; to Helen D. W. Haight, granddaughter, $2,000; Alice Mattison, $2,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

SAM GOGACHICK, a tailor, living at 3,305 Broadway, to SIMON BOGACH; has been known by that name since his arrival in America. Supreme Court Justice Peter A. Hendrick.

AVRAM TUDIC, a student in dentistry, living at 86 East Seventh Street, to ALBERT ZOLLER; assumes name of uncle with whom he formerly lived. Supreme Court Justice James W. Gerard.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for the examination by the Municipal Civil Service Commission for telephone operator and typewriter in the Board of Water Supply will be closed on March 28. The date of the examination is April 18. The pay is $500 a year. The minimum age is 18 years. There are two vacancies, one at Kingston and the other at White Plains.

The commission has promulgated the eligible list for Assistant Fire Marshal. There are 230 names on it. The first twenty-five men, with ratings, are as follows:

William A. Finn, 87.60; Montgomery Wade, 87.40; Rudolph Dillman, 86.40; Henry J. Hinck, 85.50; William J. Coen, 85.20; Richard F. Walsh, 84.40; Frederick Meivin, 84.20; George A. Lynch, 84.20; Israel Snellberg, 83.50; Joseph Whelan, 83.30; William E. Emerson, 83.30; Eugene J. Shields, 83; William J. Cassidy, 82.90; John P. Morrissey, 82.70; William J. Donovan, 82.60; Michael J. Reidy, 82.30; James T. J. Daly, 82.30; John F. Ahern, 82; Alan M. E. Johnstone, 82; Lazarus J. Broter, 81.90; William E. Coles, 81.90; John J. F. Doyle, 81.80; James J. Nolan, 81.80; Joseph T. Hanlon, 81.80, and Joseph P. Grunenthal, 81.50.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination, at the New York Custom House, on April 3 and 4, to fill a vacancy in the position of junior engineer, electrical, in the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Penn., at a salary ranging from $900 to $1,080 a year. The duties to be performed will include investigations and tests of electrical equipment to determine its safety for use in mines. Applicants should be thoroughly familiar with handling and reading of electrical instruments, methods of connecting and operating electric motors, generators, and transformers, as well as installation and manipulation of electric circuits and switching apparatus. They should also have a thorough knowledge of mechanical drawing, design, and drafting room practice, as well as a working knowledge of machine shop methods and wood and metal working tools. They should have an electrical education and training not less than the equivalent of four years in the electrical engineering course of a technical school or college of good standing, or show that they are senior students in such institutions and will complete the required course in June of the present year. The subjects are as follows, weighted as indicated: Physics, mathematics, and properties of materials, 10; electricity and magnetism, including electrical testing, 25; elementary mechanics and mechanical drawing, 15; essay of not less than 500 words, 15, and training, experience, and fitness, 35. Men only will be admitted to this examination. The age limit is twenty-one years or over on the date of the examination. Applicants must be in good physical condition.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Temporary Assignment: Lieutenant—Edward I. Walsh, 18th Precinct, to command 43d Precinct, during absence of Captain.

Suspended: Doorman—Charles J. Knoeppel, 292d Precinct.

Death: Patrolman—Peter A. Smith, 160th Precinct, March 18.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Committee on Elementary Schools at its meeting on March 26 will give a hearing to the representatives of the various Principals' Association, with regard to the proposed amendments to Subdivisions 7 and 8 of Section 51 of the bylaws. These amendments were presented to the Board of Education at its meeting on March 13, but were laid over. They relate to the assignment of assistants to Principals and to the assignment of clerks in schools.

Representatives from the various high school civic clubs will meet in the Commercial High School on March 22 to discuss "The Recall." Morris High School will be represented by Nicholas Bucci.

The Committee on High Schools and Training Schools is in receipt of a letter from District Supt. Grace C. Strachan, President of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, dated March 16, and asking the committee to grant a hearing, before March 26 if possible, to a committee of that association. A reply has been sent to Miss Strachan requesting that she name the subject on which the association's committee wishes to be heard.

The Board of Examiners held an examination yesterday afternoon of forty women applicants for license to teach millinery in the vacation schools, and of five women applicants for license to teach crocheting and knitting.

The special committee on reports, of which Miss Martha Lincoln Draper is Chairman, held a meeting yesterday to consider financial data from the various committees.

Word was received yesterday at the Department of Education building of the death at Aiken, S. C., on March 16, of Burton M. Balch, a former teacher in the Boys' High School in Brooklyn, and subsequently Principal of Public School 58, in that borough. The funeral services will be held at the home of H. T. Horrocks, 30 Lansing Street, Utica, N. Y., to-day.

The Board of Education has received at its branch office, 131 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, the following letter, mailed at Station B, New York City:

Inclosed find 25 two-cent stamps to pay for a few articles I acquired that did not belong to me. EXCEPTION.

No one in the Department of Education building knows anything about it. The stamps, Secretary A. Emerson Palmer said, would "be used in the regular way."

Josiah H. Pitts, chief clerk to City Supt. Maxwell, said yesterday that there was no news except in mathematics. A friend of his, he said, had just asked him to explain the following sum: A man went into a cigar store and asked for a five-cent Havana, tendering a dollar bill in payment. The proprietor said: "I haven't change for a dollar bill." "I have nothing else," said the customer, "but a five-dollar bill." "Well," said the cigar man, "I can change that for you." The conundrum, said Mr. Pitts, was how could the cigar man do it? The answer is so simple that it is not worth giving.

Two members of the Board of Education were in Washington yesterday. Ex-Controller Henry A. Metz appeared before the Senate Finance Committee in opposition to the Chemical bill, as passed by the House. Arthur S. Somers will appear to-day before the same committee as President of the National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association of Brooklyn, to oppose removal of the duty on paris green.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Major J. E. Hoffer, Ordnance, will proceed to the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. W. P. Kendall, Medical Corps, President of the Examining Board at Fort Riley, Kan.: Capt. J. A. Ryan, Cavalry; Second Lieut. Frederick T. Diekman, Eleventh Cavalry.

Capt. J. W. Kilbreth, Jr., Sixth Field Artillery, is relieved from duty as Inspector-Instructor of the organized militia.

First Lieut. H. Pfeil, First Field Artillery, proceed to New York.

First Lieut. C. C. Jones, Seventh Infantry, detailed for general recruiting service.

Lieut. Col. C. B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, will repair to this city on official business.

First Lieut. J. B. Corbly, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is detailed for general recruiting service.

Major W. G. Penfield, Ordnance, will make four visits per month during April, May, and June to the works of the Colt's Patent Fire-arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn.

The following officers are detailed to witness the battle practice of the Atlantict Fleet to begin about April 1: Major W. Chamberlaine, Coast Artillery Corps; Major J. M. Williams, Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. J. R. Procter, General Staff; Capt. A. A. Fries, Corps of Engineers; Capt. L. R. Moody, Ordnance Department; Capt. J. B. Dollard, Ordnance Department; Capt. J. Totten, Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. A. L. Roades, Coast Artillery; Capt. J. E. Munroe, Coast Artillery.

Capt. J. B. Rose, Ordnance, will make one visit to each of the groups of places hereinafter specified on official business pertaining to the inspection of sea coast armament: Fort Adams, Fort Wetherill, Fort Greble, Fort Getty, and Fort Kearny, R. I.; Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Fall River, Taunton, and Brockton, Mass.; Fort H. G. Wright, New York, Fort Mansfield, Providence, and Pawtucket, R. I.; Fort Weonsocket, Riverpoint, and Westerly, R. I.; Fort Terry and Fort Michie, N. Y.

Leave for ten days granted Second Lieut. Raymond A. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers.

The Navy.

Commander W. G. Miller, to Inspector of Ordnance, works of William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, and New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., April 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Osceola, at Key West; Lebanon, at Hampton Roads; Cincinnati, at Shanghai; Castine, Tonopah, and Severn, at Hampton Roads; Kansas, at Norfolk.

Sailed—Washington, from Puerto Barrios for La Guaira; Maryland, from San Jose de Guatemala for Amapala; Manly, from Norfolk for Annapolis; C 2, C 3, C 5, D 1, D 3, E 1, and E 2, from Norfolk for cruise in Chesapeake Bay; Castine, from Norfolk for Hampton Roads; Tonopah and Severn, from Norfolk for Hampton Roads; Smith, from Guantanamo for Key West; Nebraska, from Tompkinsville for Hampton Roads; Kansas, from Hampton Roads for Norfolk; Celtic, from Boston for Navy Yard, New York; California, Colorado, and South Dakota, from Honolulu for Olongapo via Guam; Glacier, from Honolulu for Mare Island.

Lost

LOST—Between West 110th St. and 157th St., or on Boulevard Drive, between 157th St. and 110th St., on Sunday, a gold brooch set with diamonds; reward. Mrs. Theodore W. Hamlin, Dartmouth Apartments, 509 Cathedral Parkway, Manhattan.

LOST—March 14, lady's gold watch, going from Brooklyn to Grand Central via Broadway trolley and Williamsburg Bridge; "Daisy, from Papa, Dec. 25, 1898," engraved inside back. Hall, 37 Conway St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Sunday evening, bar pin, consisting of diamonds and emeralds. Hotel Astor, Rector's, Folies Bergere restaurant, or taxicab; finder liberally rewarded. Whiting, 135 Central Park West.

LOST—Gold, open-faced Waltham watch; Riverside movement; initials "C. K." on back, between 7th and 8th Avs., on 39th St.; reward; no questions asked. C. Kaufman, 241 West 39th St.

LOST—On Saturday, March 9, gun and guncase marked "H. C.," at or around Pennsylvania Terminal Station, New York. Reward if returned to J. L. Worden, 3 Broad St., City.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, March 17, lady's fan, between Plaza Hotel and Cathedral Church, 50th St. and 5th Av. Liberal Reward if returned to Mrs. Botto, Plaza Hotel.

LOST.—Gold open-face watch, monogram S. M. S., between 7th Av. and 113th St. to 116th St., crosstown car to Lexington Av.; reward. Strassny, 1,851 7th Av.

LOST—Near the corner of 85th St. and Riverside Drive, a small gold bracelet with three stones; suitable reward. J. H. McIntosh, 125 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Diamond solid silver bar pin, between Waldorf-Astoria and New Amsterdam Theatre. Suitable reward if returned to A. T., 53 West 9th St.

LOST—Wednesday evening, mink scarf, between 42d St., Lincoln Square; liberal reward. D. Starr, care Hite, 76 West 82d St.

LOST—Gold Tiffany watch, three small diamonds; long mourning chain. Reward if returned to M. W. Clephand, 45 Broadway.

LOST—At Colonial Theatre or Broadway to 45th St., lady's bar pin, single stone; liberal reward. C. B. Marx, 209 West 45th St.

LOST.—Sunday morning, a gold necklace heirloom amethyst chain; reward. Miller, 83 Morningside Av. E.

LOST—Company's minute book, wrapped in brown paper. Liberal reward. Room 52, 20 East 42d St.

LOST—Gold watch, marked "C. K."; $25 reward and no questions asked. 512 West 41st St.

LOST—Sunday, March 17, gold filigree pansy pin; reward. Younkin, 49 Wall St.

$75 REWARD.

Lost Sunday evening, March 17, in ladies' room Manhattan Hotel, 43d St. side, two rings, one solitaire and one with three stones; inscriptions inside of one. Finder please call up 7054 Schuyler.

$200 REWARD.—Lost on 5th Av., possibly in Sherry's, leather bag containing large sum money, checks, and jewelry; payment stopped. Communicate with Mrs. Crossley, 440 Riverside Drive, or Cowen, Kitchen & Marcus, Attorneys, 140 Nassau St.

The New York Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money through the insertion of a fraudulent or misleading advertisement in its columns.

Business Opportunities

FOR SALE—ROAD HOUSE AND GARAGE—NEW.

Built on one-and-one-half-acre plot; 22 rooms; hardwood trim; parquet floors in living and dining rooms; garage will accommodate 12 machines; 20 stalls; cement floor; rooms over garage; on main turnpike, between Newark and Lake Hopatcong; at entrance to largest development near New York; 500 autos pass daily. For further particulars address

GEORGE R. PEARE,
170 Broadway, Room 1,001. Tel 1521 Cort.

Wanted, a man with $10,000 to act as treasurer; will share half interest in a patent already on the market; patented in leading countries; a useful necessity; money and time saving device. Paddington, 45 Broadway.

Right man with $10,000 cash in on ground floor, $400,000 corporation; fill position as Treasurer or President or without cash if you can interest capital; grand opportunity. Griswold & Co., 55 Liberty St.

Have you a few hundred dollars which you would like to invest at 8%? No oil or mine; a business proposition worthy of your investigation; write for particulars and references. W 272 Times Downtown.

Two patented advertising machines, each of which has proven earning capacity of $20,000 a year, to sell for $10,000; profits to satisfy any one; no competition; illness cause of sale. E 149 Times.

Excellent chance for a first-class baker to buy a bakery. Trade excellent. Price reasonable. Object going to leave country. For particulars write Martin Sales Co., Norwalk, Conn.

Wanted—A person of means interested in the cleaning of streets; to such party a good remunerative proposition will be offered; only reliable men wanted. E 99 Times.

For Sale — Old-established woolen jobbing business in Western New York, at sacrifice to close an estate. Address P. O. Box 829, Buffalo, N. Y.

Partnership.—$600; established, legitimate office business; good weekly income. Particulars, 500 5th Av., Room 418.

Want party to invest $300 to $500, with or without service, in a newly patented household device.

Business Notices

Miss B. Gottlieb, 196 East 10th Street, pleases the most fastidious and discriminating people in decorating work of all kinds.

Lost

$200.00 REWARD

for diamond and pearl necklace and pendant, lost March 18th, between West 23d St. and East 70th St.

Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

$25 REWARD will be paid for the return of a skunk neckpiece, lost at the Ladies' Industrial Exhibition in the Grand Central Palace, on the afternoon of the 18th inst., between 5 and 6 o'clock. Mrs. H. R. Duval, 41 East 50th.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND—Last Friday, a watch charm in West Farms Subway express. E 142 Times.

FOUND, March 18.—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. Apply Lost Property Bureau, 9 Morris St.: SECOND AVENUE ELEVATED—Two umbrellas, watch, satchel, wallpaper, gloves, keys, shoes, shirt, jumper. THIRD AVENUE ELEVATED—Umbrella, cane, satchel, hand bag, purses, eyeglasses, pin, money, book, gloves, pipe, knife, shoes, odd glove, rubbers, underwear, collars, apron, shirt, tape, satchel, cloth, pants, neckpiece. SIXTH AVENUE ELEVATED—Six umbrellas, glasses, candy, Bible, gloves, 3 odd gloves, music, plans, neckpiece, stockings, blank envelope, papers, rubbers, shoe, case, letter, teeth, ball. NINTH AVENUE ELEVATED—Purse, hand bag, papers. SUBWAY—Cigars, brake, muff, satchel, hand bag, pocketbook, purse, card case, fountain pen, fob, chain, music roll, photos, gloves, rubbers, shoes, watch, braid, neckpiece, religious article, tea, coffee, plate, napkin.

FOUND, March 18.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Aply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Umbrella, purse, cane, suit case, package, coat, basket, umbrella, fountain pen, overcoat, scarfpin, drawing, shaving set, soap box, glove, umbrella, muff, knife, nightshirt, package, key ring, note book. Long Island Division—Veil, 2 pairs rubbers.

FORD RAILROADS. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Book, 4 umbrellas, bank book, 2 scarfs, muff, suit case, 2 packages, rain coat, 2 pairs rubbers, glove.

FOUND, March 18.—ERIE RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Book, package, pair rubbers, box of shoes, auto license, pocketbook.

FOUND, March 18.—LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Seven umbrellas, 6 packages, pair gloves.

FOUND, March 18.—PENNSYLVNIA RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Two packages, pair gloves, umbrella.

FOUND, March 18.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Box, bundle.

FOUND, March 18.—NEW YORK CENTRAL and NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROADS. Apply Information Bureau, Grand Central Station: Book, 4 umbrellas, bank book, 2 scarfs, muff, suit case, 2 packages, rain coat, 2 pairs rubbers, glove.

Help Wanted, Female

AT ONCE, well-bred, well-informed woman, not under 25, for position of trust; experience not necessary if well recommended. D. K., 49 Times.

SALESLADY, speaking German and English, to handle Irish laces on commission; references required. Call 35 Broadway, Room 72. M. C. Michel Traboulsi.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED — Experienced, quick at dictation and transcription; must be correct in spelling and grammar; permanent; moderate salary to begin; increase when ability shown. W 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for advertising office; must be be quick and accurate; good opportunity to learn the advertising business; write, stating experience, age, and salary expected. G 120 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Wanted, experienced Smith-Premier operator; state age and salary. E 139 Times.

WANTED.—A practical attendant nurse for a semi-invalid lady; a nurse with good, common sense, about 45 years of age, strong, reliable, good disposition, helpful, able to lift patient, who knows her position as one who serves and keeps her proper place; she will be treated with all kindly consideration in keeping with her position; must have knowledge of traveling and packing and making herself useful; no application entertained unless accompanied with highest references; wages $40 per month. Address Astor, G 127 Times.

WANTED.—Plain cook, 5 in family; must have good references; wages $35. Address P. O. Box 291, Bronxville, N. Y.

WOMAN, well dressed, not over 35, for position involving a modified form of salesmanship which is not at all distasteful; must have first-class references and be able to leave town if necessary. Room 412, Flatiron Building.

Help Wanted, Male

AN OLD, successful real estate corporation wants permanent, additional high-class man on its outside force; a good opportunity will be given a hustler with experience. Call between 11 and 3, Manager, 12th floor, Times Building.

AN old established firm desires services young man, native American, to educate as salesman; stable article; must have references, well educated. Merchant 296 Times Downtown.

A VALET for a bachelor, must be experienced, to shave, cook, and take care of an apartment; do not apply unless thoroughly experienced; must have city reference. Apply to Box E 86 Times.

A YOUNG MAN is wanted to look after credits and collections; a college graduate with some experience in this line preferred; a good opportunity for man who will do the work well while waiting for advancement; reply, stating salary expected and giving experience. Manufacturer, 794 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN for kimonos line in Greater New York, Brooklyn, and Newark. Manhattan Garment Co., 85 Washington St., city.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK,

Require the services of
A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN FOR THEIR WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT, TO ACT AS HEAD OF STOCK.
Apply in person at Employment office, 5th Floor, 32d Street side.

INSTALLMENT COLLECTORS.—Why don't you sell real estate in addition to your regular business? We are owners of first-class property that will sell. Have a talk with us. Room 1,002, 110 West 34th St.

Help Wanted, Male

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS.—Bookkeeper, (real estate,) $25; salesman, (plumbing supplies;) executive, accountant, (carpet;) salesman, (machinery;) stenographer, $14; salesman, (automobiles;) other openings, different lines. Call Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

INSURANCE AGENTS.—Way don't you sell real estate in addition to your regular business? We are owners of first-class property that will sell. Have a talk with us. Room 1,002, 110 West 34th St.

MECHANIC.—Handy man or janitor wanted for repairs for estate; must be able to do all repairing in every line of trades; mail address, state wages, and what line of trades can do and work at. Box 18, 1,310 Boston Road.

MEN over 25, with selling ability; steady, paying positions, whole or part time. Call or address Manager, 6th floor, 277 Broadway, New York City.

OPPORTUNITY for energetic young man, now employed to manage small business venture; spare time at first. Manager Dept. D., 205 Mutual Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Old-established metal goods manufacturing house has opening for experienced salesman to call on department store, fancy goods, jewelry trades, &c., in metropolitan district. Should possess acquaintance out-of-town buyers and know how to reach them. Excellent opening for man of real business producing abilities. No routine order taker wanted. State where last employed. Applications kept confidential. Producer, Box 185 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, city or road, to handle high-grade book proposition; follow up leads exclusively; interviews arranged in advance by mail; the best, newest, and most up-to-date proposition on the market; pays over $100 weekly, according to ability; book experience unnecessary. C. S. Goodwin Co. Call 9 to 2, 251 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—We can use ten clean cut men; city and suburban territory; hustlers make $10 to $20 per day; big opportunities for men who prove themselves capable; beginners coached; this proposition is for "live" men only; if you are one we will be glad to talk to you. Collier & Long, 141 West 36th St.

SALESMAN.—Young man, with good references and experience, in electrical supply line; give particulars. Z 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for advertising office; must be quick and accurate; good opportunity to learn the advertising business; write, stating experience, age, and salary expected. G 130 Times.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell popular-priced line of infants', children's, misses' coats; men of experience who can get business from medium and large sized retail trade. Address W 294 Times Downtown.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED, for 6 weeks, young man, 21 to 30 years, of neat appearance, to assist in the boys' department of a large orphan asylum; salary $25 per month, including board, lodging, and laundry. Call after 7:30 P. M. at Orphan Asylum, Broadway and 150th St.

WANTED—Native American boy not over 16 years to learn the business; must have good school education; address, in own handwriting; references. Foreign Imports, 254 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A HIGH-CLASS INTERIOR DECORATING AND FURNITURE DESIGNER; PERMANENT POSITION. 586 FIFTH AVE.

WANTED.—Stock salesman with clientele to sell good investment proposition; all communications treated confidentially. W 288 Times, Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, good penman, as assistant shipping clerk; must not be afraid of work. D 317 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

CREDENTIAL EMPLOYMENT CORPORATION, (1904;) high-grade office, executive, and clerical positions. 253 Broadway, (Agency.)

Domestic.

A.—A.—MRS. MALMBERG'S, 115 East 26th St.; oldest Swedish agency; established 1881; select servants for private families; formerly 352 4th Av.

HOUSEKEEPERS, $60-$100; School Secretary, $50; Resident Office Assistant, $35; Companion Nurse, $50; Governesses, Nurses. Hopkins's Educational Agency, 507 5th Av.

Situations Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTS written up regularly for estates, professional men, and small corporations by a firm of certified public accountants; will keep the books in our office if desired. X 83 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeeper, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 512, 621 Broadway. 'Phone 6826 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Adults, adjusts, writes up books, $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems, reasonable. Mitchel, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 1807 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT—EXPERT,
opens, closes, keeps, audits books, installs systems, adjusts difficulties. J. Ward, 71 Wall.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; opens, closes, balances books, systems installed; reasonable. Accountant, G 119 Times.

ADVERTISING EXPERT; manager and counsellor; journalist; practically experienced in graphic arts, publishing, printing; only parties who can appreciate a genius who can create ideas and execute same need communicate; salary must be according to responsibility; personal interview to-day. Address R. Ambrose Miller, 132 East 45th St. Later by letter.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist; some experience; bright; not afraid of work. Stenographer, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

A YOUNG MAN, 18, experienced, energetic, ambitious, desires position in office with opportunity for advancement; references furnished if desired. G 99 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, familiar all phases corporation and modern accounting, foreign exchange, &c.; rapid, accurate, accustomed to management; responsible man with clean record, excellent personality, capable of handling large staff successfully; excellent correspondent; energetic, ambitious, loyal, and devoted to work; desires opening with firm or corporation here or elsewhere; moderate salary to start; very highest credentials, fidelity and ability. Edward B. Reece, 116 39th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant accountant, well educated, desires position with an established corporation; has had broad experience; salary, $20 to start. V 306 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—21, experienced; competent; excellent penman; references; five years with one firm; moderate salary. Bookkeeper, W 293 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant, writes up books, regular intervals; moderate. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent, experienced; can adapt himself to outside work. Rosenstock, 89 Delancey St.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—Five years experience; wishes to connect with good house. X 89 Times.

BOY (17) desires position in office; experienced; best of reference. Address McMahon, 141 West 62d St.

BOY, 17 years old, bright, energetic, and willing, seeks employment as office boy. X 104 Times.

BRIGHT, energetic young man, age 18, highly recommended, desires position where hard worker can advance. E 145 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — Mechanic; single; strictly sober; reliable; don't smoke; first-class mechanic; can do repairing to save shop expenses; drive any make car; five years' experience; best private references; wages moderate. Address S. F., 263 West 125th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young, several years' driving high-class family; competent, sober, obliging; careful mechanic; good traveler; city, country. Chauffeur, 160 East 70th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, good driver; A1 mechanic; six years' experience; city or country; references. W., Chauffeur, 263 West 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—7 years' reference last employer; private family; city, country. 1,137 3d Av. Rooney.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, take full charge of machine; State license; references. Battle, 159 West 132d St.

COMPANION and COURIER TO CONVALescent.—Young man employed by foremost neurologists, with long and trained experience in nervous disorders, capable of taking full charge of young patient intending to travel abroad; good linguist, economic, and experienced traveler; highest credentials, just disengaged. C. D. M., E 148 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—College graduate, (25,) able, experienced, efficient, seeks collection, secretarial, or general correspondence opening; references. W 291 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, Americans, desires position in country; entire work of small family; can handle horse; wife speaks French and German; with girl, age 11; best references. G. C., Bronxville, N. Y.

COURIER.—With thorough knowledge of all the details of foreign travel, experienced and competent man, good linguist, open for engagements here or abroad; European travel a specialty. Croswell, E 147 Times.

GARDENER, 30, married; one child; private place; life experience in greenhouse, outside work, cows, poultry; sober, obliging, reliable; good references. E 151 Times.

Situations Wanted Female Advertisements on following page.

Situations Wanted, Male

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY, MR. MANUFACTURER,
to connect with eleven sales agent; can only handle high grade line in New York City and vicinity; my capable staff of salesmen can show wonderful results; I have brains, energy, salesmen; what I need is the goods; no trivial inventions need answer; please state line. E 146 Times.

EXPERIENCED bond salesman, with highest indorsements, desires city or office position with New York bond house. Z 253 Times Downtown.

HEADWAITER desires position; trustworthy and competent clubman; English; highest references; height 5 feet 10 inches. E 154 Times.

JOURNALIST.—Experienced trade journalist, aged 37, college graduate, competent to handle editorial and advertising ends, seeks connection with publisher. V 313 Times, Downtown.

LAWYER, (30,) business and legal training acquired in confidential positions with men of affairs, and in service abroad, possessing other qualifications, seeks position where services may be utilized to fullest extent. Attorney, 280 Times Downtown.

LAWYER, (33,) six years' experience as salesman and buyer in general merchandise prior to admission to bar, and having five years' legal training, desires position where services may be utilized to fullest extent. Box Z 259 Times Downtown.

LAWYER desires position with mercantile house to take charge collections and make himself generally useful. G 69 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, young, ambitious, seeks position with manufacturing or engineering concern. E 141 Times.

OFFICE position wanted by a young man; college education; experienced cashier and timekeeper; good personality. Moderate, E 156 Times.

SALESMAN well known to department store buyers, Southern States, also Middle West, wants manufacturers' or importers' lines, that demand instant attention; references. Room 50, 51 Leonard St., city.

SALESMAN.—High-grade salesman will travel in West for first-class silk and woolen account; am holding high position. Address "SIR," 852 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Quick, accurate, reliable; nearly ten years' experience; familiar all lines office work; desires position; good references. W 292 Times Downtown.

TUTOR, &c.—A young man, Harvard student, experienced tutor, desires position for Summer vacation as tutor or traveling companion; willing to go abroad. Address O. G. Saxon, 50 Grayes Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

WIDE AWAKE, educated, refined young man, 22, experienced stenographer, solicits position requiring office and outside work; best references. V 293 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (29) thorough education,

POSTAL INSPECTORS IN THE BOMB CASE

Join Police in Effort to Find the Person Who Sent Explosive to Judge Rosalsky.

CLUE IN THE TYPEWRITING

Letters Threatening the Judge Are Delivered to the Police — Inspector Eagan Recovering.

The police refused to give out any information yesterday as to the progress of their investigation of the Rosalsky bomb case. Neither Commissioner Waldo nor Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, the latter of whom is personally directing the detectives on the case, would discuss it. Inspector Hughes, in command of the Detective Bureau, was just as reticent as his superiors.

Despite the silence of the police officials, however, there seemed to be a general impression around Police Headquarters that Mr. Dougherty was in possession of information that he considers of importance, and that he is now bending every effort to find the person who is responsible for the explosion from which Judge Rosalsky so narrowly escaped.

Mr. Dougherty devoted all of his time yesterday to the case, and detectives were reporting to him at his office all day long. In addition to his own men, he had in consultation Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and James. Inspector Hughes also was present. Later it is said that the Post Office Inspectors had agreed to do all in their power to discover the Post Office station from which the bomb was mailed to Judge Rosalsky.

Before the arrival of Inspector Eagan at Judge Rosalsky's apartment in the Hendrik Hudson on Saturday night Acting Capt. Tunney, in command of the detectives of the West 125th Street Station, had a look at the package containing the bomb, and it is rumored that he remembered enough about the postmark to give Inspectors Jacobs and James a clue that may lead to the discovery of the station from which the package was mailed. If this can be established the police believe it will not be difficult to discover the sender's identity.

In addition to the Post Office Inspectors, Mr. Dougherty also had about twenty mechanical and electrical workers in consultation regarding the construction of bombs in which skilled mechanical work and a knowledge of electricity is needed. Several typewriter men familiar with the writing of the various types of machines were also called in, and they compared the typewritten addresses on the bomb that killed Mrs. Grace Taylor and on the one that was received by Judge Rosalsky. The result of this comparison was not given out by the police.

Still another visitor who spent some time with Mr. Dougherty was Joseph Schulum, private secretary to Judge Rosalsky. He took a package to Headquarters with him, and the package is believed to have contained threatening letters that have been received by Judge Rosalsky recently. Some of the letters, it was said, were typewritten.

Judge Rosalsky thinks the police stand more than an even chance of getting the person who sent the bomb.

Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles, in whose hands the bomb exploded and who lost the index finger of his left hand in addition to sustaining numerous cuts, is recovering rapidly, and is expected to be at work again within a week.

SINGING COVERS A HOLD-UP.

Victim Beaten by Two Men While a Third Shouts Next Door.

The police of the Fourth Avenue station, Brooklyn, are puzzled by two hold-ups which occurred late yesterday afternoon and last night. In each case the victim was beaten and a shot was fired at one man, but in neither case did the hold-up men steal anything.

Dr. Jacob W. Goldstein, a dentist, was in his office over a grocery store at 476 Fiftieth Street, at the corner of Fifth Avenue, shortly after 5 o'clock when a tall man entered. He was dressed in a long light coat and wore bushy black whiskers.

The doctor, who had been reading in a chair, rose to greet his visitor. Without a word the man stepped close to the dentist and struck him on the head with a piece of lead pipe which he drew quickly from his pocket. The blow was a glancing one and did not stun the dentist. He grappled with his assailant, who struck at him again and again.

The dentist was agile, and his movements prevented the man from striking one solid blow. At last he jerked a revolver from his pocket and fired at Goldstein. The bullet whizzed past the dentist's face and he released his grip. The man fled immediately, jumping down the stairs two and three at a time. The dentist followed, but when he reached the street the man was not to be seen. On the stairs, however, were the bushy black whiskers.

Dr. Goldstein, who had received many blows on the head, collapsed on the sidewalk. Persons who saw him fall called Policeman Meyers of the Fourth Avenue Station, and he got Dr. Dugan from the Norwegian Hospital. The surgeon found that the dentist was suffering with several scalp wounds. Dr. Goldstein said he had never before seen his assailant and could not imagine why he had been attacked.

Herman Berenberg, a tailor, with a shop at 479 Sixty-second Street, was the second victim. It was about 10 o'clock last night when John Rattzi, a shoemaker, whose shop adjoins that of Berenberg and is separated from it by a thin partition, heard a pounding on this dividing wall. He ran into the tailor shop and found Berenberg on the floor, bleeding from a cut on the head and scarcely conscious.

Rattzi got a policeman and Dr. Dugan from the Norwegian Hospital, and when the tailor had been revived and his wound dressed he said that he had been attacked by two men who entered his shop about 9 o'clock. One of them, said he, exhibited a small tear in the pocket of his trousers and asked the tailor to sew it. Berenberg leaned over to examine the tear, and one of the men hit him on the head with a piece of lead pipe.

The blow failed to stun the tailor, who grappled with his assailant. Then the other man struck him, and he fell senseless. It was an hour later when his wits came partly back to him and he crept across the floor to the partition, on which he beat with his fists.

Rattzi, when he heard of the hold-up, was reminded that at about 9 o'clock a man had entered his place and asked to have his shoes polished. While he was in the chair he insisted on singing loudly and Rattzi thought at the time that he was drunk or crazy. He kept up his singing all the time he was in the place and loitered over paying for his polish. Finally, however, he went out, still singing.

The police believe that the man who had his shoes polished was a confederate of the men who held up the tailor and that his singing was intended to cover the noise of their operations in the tailor's shop. Nothing was taken from the place, however, and the police are puzzled over the apparently wanton beating of the dentist and the tailor. In Berenberg's case they learned that he had been a witness in a suit in the Supreme Court. The police would not tell what case this was, but they are looking up every one concerned in it.

HIS MOUNT KILLS POLICEMAN.

Arab, of a Bad Record, Threw McKie of East New York Precinct.

Edward J. McKie, a mounted policeman attached to the Liberty Avenue Station, East New York, died yesterday, in the Bradford Street Hospital, of a fractured skull received on Sunday when his mount, Arab, a big bay, noted for its mean disposition, threw him. The accident occurred at Crescent Street and Cozine Avenue, in the New Lots section of East New York.

No one witnessed it, but it was there that McKie was found senseless by mounted policeman Sachs, who called an ambulance and hurried him to the hospital. Arab was standing near by. The animal's legs and head were scratched and policemen who knew the animal's habits surmised that the horse had thrown itself in order to rid itself of its rider.

Arab has injured several members of the department but McKie was regarded as more than a match for the mean-tempered bay.

McKie was 31 years old and had been a policeman for seven years. He was married and had one child. His home was at 259 Wyckoff Street.

ALIMONY FOR MRS. PERCIVAL.

Husband Must Pay $160 a Month Pending Former Wife's Suit.

Lewis A. Delrymple Percival was directed by Justice Bijur in the Supreme Court yesterday to pay alimony at the rate of $160 a month to Mrs. Ethel Percival, his wife, pending the trial of her suit for divorce. Percival obtained a divorce from his wife in Reno in February. Five days later he married Miss Florence Casey of this city. Miss Casey's father is connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Mrs. Percival alleges that her husband's divorce and second marriage are illegal. She asserts that Mr. Percival's income is more than $10,000 a year.

Didn't Try to Pawn Mother's Gems.

Michael Sacher, the Brooklyn boy, who on Monday took his mother's diamond earrings and attempted to get money for them in a store near Thirty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, Manhattan, didn't try to pawn them, it turned out yesterday. He took them to a second-hand dealer, who, instead of buying them, had him arrested. The proprietor of the only pawn shop at Thirty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue denied yesterday that the boy had tried to pawn the earrings there.

SCHIFF AGAIN ASKS GRAND JURY HEARING

Brandt's Former Employer and H. S. Gans, His Lawyer, Willing to Comply with Conditions.

MAY BE NO INDICTMENTS

Hearing by Grand Jury Expected to Close by the End of the Week —Schiff Butler Heard.

Mortimer L. Schiff and Howard S. Gans yesterday again petitioned the Grand Jury now investigating the case of Foulke E. Brandt, the former Schiff servant, who was sentenced to thirty years in prison for burglary, to allow them to testify before that body. Their petition was sent through Judge Crain of General Sessions, who instructed the special Grand Jury, and District Attorney Whitman, who is leading the investigation.

Mr. Schiff and Mr. Gans have not been called before the Grand Jury because it has been contended that their appearance would grant them immunity in case of future proceedings against them. Their first request to come as voluntary witnesses waiving all right to immunity brought from Judge Crain last week the advice to the Grand Jury that immunity could not be waived where a conspiracy charge might come under consideration. He told the Grand Jury that they were not bound by his advice and that they could decide in the matter as they saw fit. The Judge cited a few precautions which should apply, he said, in case Mr. Schiff and Mr. Gans were called. The witnesses, he thought, ought not to be subpoenaed, and it should be put on record before they were sworn that they had come voluntarily, and that they had asked to be sworn.

It was because this loophole was left open, it is presumed, that Mr. Schiff and Mr. Gans applied directly to the Grand Jury a second time, saying that they would be very willing to appear in accordance with Judge Crain's stipulated precautions. It is understood that they said in their communications to the Grand Jury that they would be willing to make a sworn statement in writing waving all immunity in any action whatever that might be taken against them. They have repeatedly said through their counsel that their side of the case ought to be heard to offset statements of Brandt and Carl Fischer Hansen, Brandt's lawyer at the time he was sentenced, who was subsequently disbarred and who served a sentence in prison for perjury.

What the Grand Jury will do with this second petition is not known. So far as District Attorney Whitman is concerned, he is said that he considers the second application a useless repetition of a request already turned down. The Grand Jury can be further instructed on this question, but there is no appeal from their decision.

If Mr. Schiff and Mr. Gans are not allowed to testify, then the investigation will probably be concluded by Friday and indictments, if there be any, will be returned early next week. The first report that there would be seven indictments has long since been discredited, and it is now thought extremely doubtful that there will be any indictments.

When the Grand Jury met yesterday it had before it the plans of Mr. Schiff's house, submitted by Paul D. Cravath and De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Mr. Schiff. On the plans were tracings which indicated the various ways in which a burglar might have entered the Schiff home. One of these was from the side street and thence through the ash hoist, from which entrance to the first and second floors could be easily effected.

Brandt visited te District Attorney's office at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He waited all afternoon without being heard by the Grand Jury, and he may be called to-day. The Schiff butler, William George Galpin, who engaged Brandt for the Schiffs and whose statement of the case appeared in yesterday TIMES, was one of the witnesses. It is understood that he repeated his statement that Brandt could only have entered the Schiff home unobserved by way of the ash hoist.

Virginia Tyler Hudson, the newspaper writer who went to see Brandt in the Tombs in 1907, was closely cross-examined by the Grand Jurors. Miss Hudson, it is understood, declared that The New York American, by which she was employed at the time, had paid for the meals sent to Brandt while in the Tombs. A discrepancy in her testimony, it was said, concerned the method by which her account of the alleged expenditures was made to her employers.

Herbert Mace, who was Miss Hudson's husband at the time, is on his way from Florida, and it is possible that he will testify before the Grand Jury to-day. He has corroborated his former's wife's statements as to the source of Brandt's meals. The other witnes called yesterday was August Reymert, a lawyer, who was brought into the Brandt case in 1909 at the instance of United States Senator Knute Nelson. It was his second appearance. Former Police Inspector William McLaughlin was waiting in the District Attorney's room, but time did not permit his being called. He will probably appear to-day.

CONSULT ON BRANDT CASE.

District Attorney of Clinton County Takes Up Appeal from Gerard.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19.—District Attorney Arthur S. Hogue of Clinton County, who has taken an appeal from the habeas corpus decision returned by Justice James W. Gerard of the Supreme Court in New York in the Brandt case, was at the capitol to-day, where he had a conference with Seymour Van Santwood, the Governor's legal adviser. With him was John Willett, a member of the law firm of Willett & O'Brien, of 64 Wall Street. The firm is retained by District Attorney Hogue in hte Brandt appeal. Neither Mr. Hogue nor Mr. Willett would discuss the conference and Mr. Van Santwood declared his lips were sealed for the present.

"All we want," said District Attorney Hogue, "is to have this case decided by the higher courts in a legal and orderly manner and on its merits."

Mr. Hogue said he thought the case might come before the Appellate Division in New York City in some three or four weeks and that a decision from the Court of Appeals might be expected next Fall.

DENIAL BY COL. SMITH.

Never Permitted to Testify, He Says, of "Cowardice" Charges.

Secretary Clinton Hart Smith of the New York Park Commission, who was Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment at San Juan Hill, in the Spanish-American War, was deeply indignant yesterday because the old cowardice charges against him should have been revived on the floor of the Assembly in Albany on Monday during the debate on the Caughlin bill, to give the Board of Claims authority to entertain an action by Col. Smith to recover counsel fees and expenses incurred in connection with his case.

During the discussion of the bill, which was defeated by a vote of 93 to 6, Assemblyman Stoddard said that Col. Smith "bolted to the rear" during the San Juan Hill fight; Assemblyman Cuvillier charged that Mr. Smith had been "a coward of the worst kind; Assemblyman Bush said that "if Col. Smith had been found guilty of cowardice by a military court the verdict was certainly just," and Assemblyman Thompson said that, although he had presented a sword to Col. Smith for bravery on the Colonel's return from the Spanish War he had since become convinced that Smith was a coward."

"Such statements are malicious slanders," said Col. Smith yesterday, "and I shall certainly endeavor to make the Assemblymen who made them prove them. I never was court-martialed for cowardice. I asked for a trial, but it was denied me. The only proceedings were before an examining board of the National Guard, which dismissed me without a hearing. I then carried the case to the Court of Appeals and was reinstated."

TO REGULATE GAS PRESSURE.

Public Service Commission Will Try to Put a Limit on It.

Although the United States Supreme Court, in considering the eighty-cent gas law, declared it to be impracticable to require the gas corporations to maintain a standard pressure in their mains, the Public Service Commission has come to the conclusion as the result of a series of experiments carried on for it by William A. Baehr, a Chicago expert, that it can be done now. Consumers complain that in consequence of an undue increase in the gas pressure their bills rise considerably.

Commissioner Maltbie will begin a hearing on March 20 as to the possibility of establishing a recording gauge of the Bristol or some other standard type in every square mile of Manhattan, and of so regulating the pressure of gas.

NEW TRUST DIRECTORS.

A. H. Wiggin, C. H. Sabin, and J. M. Pratt Go on Standard's Board.

The Board of Directors of the Standard Trust Company, known as one of the Morgan institutions, is to be strengthened by the election of Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank; Charles H. Sabin, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, and James M. Pratt, a who recently resigned as a Vice President of the Guaranty to accept a similar position with the Standard. William C. Lane will continue as President of the latter institution.

It was again denied yesterday in responsible quarters that the changes which have been taking place in the personnel of the Standard were preliminary to a merger with the Guaranty.

Actor Bigelow Left $5,000.

The will of Charles A. Bigelow, the actor, who died on March 12, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Office. The estate was valued at $5,000, all personalty. He left it all to his wife, Valaria J. Bigelow.

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The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

Shirt Sale

At Our 1195 B'way Store Only

WE expect to make a change soon. That is why

$3.00

Spring Shirts

are now

$1.35

3 for $4.00

THESE are the best Spring shirt styles that we have ever shown, lots of silk stripes and Russian cords, with soft turnover cuffs, French bosoms with cuffs to match, and fine Madras shirts with stiff cuffs in all good colors.

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9th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8.
NEW MAMMOTH DURBAR & Series of Stupendous Spectacles. CIRCUS Around the World 10 BIG ACTS.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Tele. 411 Columbus. Curtain rises: Evgs. 8 Sharp; Mats. at 2.
MAT. TO-M'W 50c, 75c & Best Seats $1.00
WHIRL OF SOCIETY | A NIGHT WITH THE PIERROTS | THE CAPTIVE
And other International features. Star Cast.

39th ST. Thea., 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL

BIJOU Thea., B'way & 30th. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day 2:15.
The Season's Best Comedy, The Truth Wagon

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
The Latest Comic Opera Hit! BARON TRENCK

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39, bet. B'way & 6 Av. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
The play of a Woman's Soul. The Bird of Paradise

Manhattan OP. HO. 34th St. and 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 25 & 50c.
The Cyclone of Laughter, THE MILLION

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
LEWIS WALLER in MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Phone 3858 Bryant. Evs. 8:10. Mats. 2:10.
Bought and Paid For
MATINEES To-day, To-morrow & Sat.

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-m'w 2:15.
BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day Best Seats $1.50.
5TH MONTH LITTLE BOY BLUE
Balcony $1.00 | Orch. $2.
Fam. Circle 50c
"Dainty, Melodious and Mirthful."—Press.

Last Week Herald Sq. B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:20. 50c-$1.50. Mat. To-m'w Best Seats $1.00.
SIX TIMES EVERYWOMAN

Broadway and B'way. Thea. 41st St. Evs. 8:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY. Reserved Seats 50c-75c-$1. Best Seats $1.50.
WEBER & FIELDS JUBILEE CO. OF 100 in "Hokey Pokey" and "Bunty Bulls & Strings."

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. $1.00 Matinee To-day 2:15.
THE KISS WALTZ

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Last Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20.
LAST 4 NIGHTS. LAST 2 MATINEES.
MRS. FISKE in RUDOLF BESIER'S Lady Patricia
NEXT MON. (Seats Now) "OLIVER TWIST" will continue its run at the Empire Theatre.

LYCEUM 45th St., B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK
GERTRUDE ELLIOTT in Arthur Pinero's Best Comedy, Preserving Mr. Panmure

FULTON 46 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20.
A BIG HIT!! WALKER WHITESIDE in THE TYPHOON

HARRIS W. 42d Street. Evs. 8:30 Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:20.
THE TALKER

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
"Simone played it magnificently—as I have never seen it played before."—Alan Dale.
SIMONE playing in English FROU-FROU

PARK 59th St., B'way, Columbus Circle. Evs. 8:10. To-day Mat. Best Seats $1.50
The Quaker Girl with CLIFTON CRAWFORD

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
3rd Month "Admirable Comedy."—Herald. "No Question of Success."—Sun.
LOUIS MANN in "ELEVATING A HUSBAND."

"ORLENEFF" is a wonderful actor.—Alan Dale.
"Theatregoers who miss the suppressed play at the Garrick lose the really fine sensation of the season."—Sun.
GARRICK Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
CZAR PAUL I. The Chosen People
"Realism went further than it has ever gone on the American stage."—Eve. World.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evs. 8 Sharp. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2.
OTIS SKINNER IN AN ARABIAN NIGHT KISMET

New Amsterdam 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8 Sharp. Mats. To-day (Pop. Prices) & Sat. 2 sharp.
Last Week This Theatre
The Liebler Co. BIG CAST REVIVAL OF Oliver Twist
Run of Oliver Twist will be continued at Empire Theatre, Beg. Mon., Mar. 25th
with Nat. C. Goodwin, Marie Doro, Constance Collier, Jan Harding
NEXT MONDAY, SEATS SELLING. KLAW & ERLANGER will present the New Musical THE MAN FROM COOK'S
Comedy, From the French of Maurice Ordonneau. English Book and Lyrics by Henry Blossom. Music by Raymond Hubbell. Staged by Ben Teal.

LIBERTY 42d St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. To-day Mat. 2:15. Best Seats $1.50.
HENRY MILLER in THE RAINBOW by A. E. THOMAS

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:30.
Another Cohan & Harris success
"It's a Laughing Gallop."
OFFICER 666
with GEORGE NASH & WALLACE EDDINGER.

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. TO-DAY Popular Prices.
EDDIE FOY in OVER THE RIVER, with CABARET SHOW.

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OPENS TOMOR. NIGHT 8.15
DOORS OPEN ONE HOUR EARLIER.

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1250 PERSONS. CHORUS OF 400. BALLET OF 300 IN MIGHTY STAGE PICTURES AND ENSEMBLES.
The Australian WERTH FAMILY of Equestrians.
THE SANDWINAS
21 Japanese Wrestlers, Swordsmen & Jiu Jitsu Experts.
A WHIRLWIND OF NONSENSE BY 50—CLOWNS—50
ENLARGED ZOO
Baby Giraffe
5 Weeks Old
ADMISSION TO ALL 25c & 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c., $1, $1.50. Box Seats, $2.50. Children under 10 half price to afternoon performances. Box office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY MAT. at 2—Prices from 75c. to $3.00—BOHEME. Gluck, Alten; Martin, Gilly, Segurola.
TO-NIGHT 8—AIDA. Destinn, Claessens; Caruso, Scotti, Didur, Rossi, Bada, Cond., Toscanini.
THURS. at 7:45—LOHENGRIN. Fremstad, Matzenauer; Jorn, Weil, Witherspoon, Hinshaw, Hertz.
FRI. at 8—FAUST. Farrar, Fornia, Mattfeld; Jorn, Renaud, Reisler, Cond., Sturani.
SAT. at 2—MONA. Homer, Fornia; Martin, Reiss, Murphy, Griswold, Hinshaw, Witherspoon, Cond., Hertz.
SAT. at 8—Pop. Prices—TROVATORE. Rappold, Claessens; Slezak, Amato, Rossi, Cond., Sturani.
NEXT MON. at 7:30—MEISTERSINGER. Gadski, Wickham; Slezak, Weil, Griswold, Goritz, Reiss, Hinshaw, Cond., Toscanini.
TUES. EVG. at 8, Special Perf'ce. Double Bill—CAV. RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI. Destinn, Alten, Maubourg; Caruso, Martin, Amato, Gilly.
WED. at 8:15—BUTTERFLY. Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Scotti, Bada, Conductor, Toscanini.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

GEO. M. COHAN Theatre, B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
THE HIT OF HIS LIFE.
GEO. M. COHAN (Himself) as KID BURNS in the revival of his best music play,
45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY
Cast incl. SALLIE FISHER as Mary.
GRAND Op. Ho., 23 St., 8 Av. Mat. To-day. ALMA, WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

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EXHIBITION, FLOWER ARRANGEMENT AND GARDENING, HOTEL ASTOR, March 14th to 31.
Lecture on Cha-no-yu (Tea Ceremony), by Miss Averill, at 11:30 A. M.
Lecture on Ike-bana (Flower Arrangement), by Miss Averill, at 4:30 P. M.
THURSDAY, MARCH 21st:
Cha-no-yoo (Tea Ceremony), by Miss Harada, from 2:00 to 3:00 P. M.
Lecture on Ike-bana (Flower Arrangement), by Miss Averill, at 4:30 P. M.
No-mai and Bonseki (Classical Dancing and Miniature Gardening), by Miss Blattner, and Lecture by Mrs. Blattner, at 8:30 P. M.

Women's Industrial Exhibition
demonstrates the many ways Women may earn a living.
New Grand Central Palace
Comprehensive display of women's achievement in industry and Art, today, WEDNESDAY. Guests of honor tonight, Federation of Women's Clubs.
Open 2-11 P.M. Closes Sat. Night March 23
Lexington Ave., 46th and 47th Streets. ADMISSION 50c. CHILDREN 25c.

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WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Friday Aft., March 22—Century Theatre.
Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony. Also five selections from Wagner's DIE MEISTERSINGER.
Putnam Griswold as "Hans Sachs."
Seats 50c to $1. Box Office & 1 W. 34th.

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Seats, 75c., $1, $1.50, $2, at Hall.

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 708 Stuyv. House of High-Class Burlesque.
Mat. To-day, SEATS 25c. | THE BIG BANNER SHOW. | Amateur Night TO-MORROW.

IRVING Pl. To-night, "Schoene Helena." Thurs. & Sat., "Waltz Dream." Fri., "The Awakening of Spring," a tragedy of a child's life, by F. Wedekind. Sat. Mat., "Wilhelm Tell."

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ORPHEUM MATINEE DAILY, 25c. | Mme. Bertha Kalich & Co. | Cecil Lean & Flor. Holbrook | Blossom Seeley, M. Goulden Troupe, Gerald Griffin & Co.

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Robert Hugh Benson
TWO LECTURES
Hotel Astor, March 21st and 28th
8:15 P. M.
1. Protestantism 2. Catholicism
Subscription Tickets, $3 and $1.50.
Single Tickets, $1, $2, $2.50.
Address Rev. JOS. H. McMAHON, 472 West 142d St.

Dr. Daniel A. Huebsch, three lectures, The Art Treasures of European Capitals: London, Paris, Rome; March 26, 28, 30, 8:45 P. M., at 1 E. 40th St. Course ticket, $4.

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A NOVEL
CABARET ENTERTAINMENT
Commencing at 10 o'clock.
In addition to our famous Hungarian Orchestra and Singers from 6:30 each evening.
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Tenth Street and Second Ave.
Telephone 4040 Orchard

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PEKIN
Restaurant, Broadway at 47th St.
Cabaret entertainment every evening beginning at 6 P. M. Imperial Chinese Dinner, $1.00.
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A TRAINED NURSE will take charge of a defective child in her home. Address Box 34, McGaheysville, Va.

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COMPANION.—YOUNG DANISH WOMAN, STUDENT, DESIRES POSITION AS USEFUL COMPANION WITH FAMILY GOING ABROAD; REFERENCES. JANSEN, 2,783 BROADWAY. 'PHONE 7210 RIVER.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes and remodels; children's a specialty. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. 'Phone 408 Stuyvesant.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class cutting and fitting dressmaker wants a few more customers at home; reasonable. Mrs. Layton, 237 West 110th st.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, late with Ward, wishes some work, home or out, $3 day. Josephine, 541 East 78th St., Room 345.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER just from Paris; perfect fitter, remodeller; out or home; $3 day. Jahreis, 668 Baltic St., Brooklyn, near "L" and Subway.

HOUSEWORKER.—German, $25; cook, $30; laundress. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. Schuyler 4298.

KINDERGARTNER.—Experienced German Hanoverian, well recommended, trained kindergartner, desires position with one or two children. A. H., 29 Times.

MANICURING, scalp treatment, facial massage will be given to ladies at their private residences, 38c, graduate Swedish masseuse. Mrs. Grater, 506 West 47th St.

NURSE.—Refined German lady wishes position to one child in fine private family; fine sewer; speaks good German and little English. S. S., 234 East 60th St.

NURSE.—Scotch Protestant, 25; waitress, Protestant. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. Schuyler 4298.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; bright beginner; moderate salary; not afraid of hard work or long hours. Faithful, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 East New York.

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STENOGRAPHER wishes employment by the day; terms reasonable. E 144 Times.

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Chickering concert grand piano, rich tone, fine condition; bargain. Phone Morningside 3753. Apartment 5A.

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Chickering mahogany upright piano, like new; will sell very cheap. 316 West 42d St.

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Elegant pair of young driving horses; drive single or double; full brothers, geldings. Lock Box 43, Hoboken.

Country Board

ENGAGE now quiet, pleasant country home; small family; elderly or invalid ladies; interview. Immediately, X 105 Times.

Long Island

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor, Inc. Delightful, convenient residence for Spring and Summer. Telephone Flushing 290.

Country Board Wanted

MAN AND FAMILY desire board in country, near seashore, beginning April 15; state terms. G 87 Times.

By couple and son 6, daughter 4; references; state terms. Address Suburbs, 318 Times Downtown.

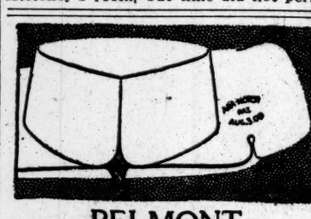
For Sale

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, addressograph, wardrobes. Nathan, West Broadway, corner White.

Antique Colonial bureaus and sewing table. Dickler, 360 Columbus Av. Telephone 9153 Schuyler.

Herring's Patent Champion Safe. For particulars call at 861-863 8th Av., (furniture store.)

Other Want Advertisements on preceding page.



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15c. each—2 for 25c.

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We have been fortunate in securing a manufacturer's stock of about 3,500 dozen beautifully Hand-embroidered Madeira Handkerchiefs in a great variety of characteristic designs.

None of these goods have ever been sold heretofore at less than 50c. For the remainder of the week, or until sold, we shall offer these at

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Like all "The Linen Store" Handkerchiefs, they are pure Linen and perfect in every way.

Our stock of Handkerchiefs for Ladies and Gentlemen is particularly full and attractive at this time. Many Easter Novelties are already on display.

James McCutcheon & Co., 5th Ave. and 34th St., Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

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Spring Overcoats

THIS picture tells the Style Story. What it does not tell is the Value Story. Now as to Value—Hart, Schaffner & Marx made these overcoats of ours—which to those who know means value unordinary. To those who do *not* know we say—"Come and look—just look, then go otherwhere and make comparison." You'll come back, for nowhere else will you find your $20, $25 or $30 able to buy so much Style, so much Quality in a Spring Overcoat.

Spring Suits $18 to $50 Spring Overcoats $15 to $40

SOME winter Suits and Overcoats still left, and the man who is lucky enough to get one makes a paying investment. They are our high-priced ones reduced now to $15

Wallach Bros.

3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | 1195 Broadway, Just below 29th St. | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

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The gap between loser and finder is not difficult to bridge when the aid of The New York Times is sought.

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HAMMERSTEIN'S 42 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Daily Mat. 25-50-75c | Lillian Shaw, "Everybody," Frank Bush, Dorothy Russell & Co. 12 other acts.

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